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(54) Title: METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF BREAST CANCER

(57) Abstract: Described herein are genes whose expression are up-regulated or down-regulated in breast cancer. Related methods and compositions that can be used for diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer are disclosed. Also described herein are methods that can be used to identify modulators of breast cancer.

# METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF BREAST CANCER

## CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to USSN 60/263,965, filed January 24, 2001; USSN 60/265,928, filed February 2, 2001; USSN 09/829,472 filed April 9, 2001; USSN 60/282,698, filed April 9, 2001; USSN 60/288,590, filed May 4, 2001; and USSN 60/294,443, filed May 29, 2001, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid and protein expression profiles and nucleic acids, products, and antibodies thereto that are involved in breast cancer; and to the use of such expression profiles and compositions in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of breast cancer. The invention further relates to methods for identifying and using agents and/or targets that inhibit breast cancer.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Breast cancer is one of the most frequently diagnosed cancers and the second leading cause of female cancer death in North America and northern Europe, with lung cancer being the leading cause. Lifetime incidence of the disease in the United States is one-in-eight, with a 1-in-29 lifetime risk of dying from breast cancer. Early detection of breast cancer, using mammography, clinical breast examination, and self breast examination, has dramatically improved the treatment of the disease, although sensitivity is still major concern, as mammographic sensitivity has been estimated at only 60%-90%. Treatment of breast cancer consists largely of surgical lumpectomy or mastectomy, radiation therapy, anti-

hormone therapy, and/or chemotherapy. Although many breast cancer patients are effectively treated, the current therapies can all induce serious side effects which diminish quality of life. Deciding on a particular course of treatment is typically based on a variety of prognostic parameters and markers (Fitzgibbons et al., 2000, Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med. 124:966-978;

5 Hamilton and Piccart, 2000, Ann. Oncol. 11:647-663), including genetic predisposition markers BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 (Robson, 2000, J. Clin. Oncol. 18:113sup-118sup).

Imaging of breast cancer for diagnosis has been problematic and limited. In addition, dissemination of tumor cells (metastases) to locoregional lymph nodes is an important prognostic factor; five year survival rates drop from 80 percent in patients with no lymph node metastases to 45 to 50 percent in those patients who do have lymph node metastases. A recent report showed that micrometastases can be detected from lymph nodes using reverse transcriptase-PCR methods based on the presence of mRNA for carcinoembryonic antigen, which has previously been shown to be present in the vast majority of breast cancers but not in normal tissues. Liefers et al., New England J. of Med. 339(4):223 (1998).

The identification of novel therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers is essential for improving the current treatment of breast cancer patients. Recent advances in molecular medicine have increased the interest in tumor-specific cell surface antigens that could serve as targets for various immunotherapeutic or small molecule strategies. Antigens suitable for immunotherapeutic strategies should be highly expressed in cancer tissues and ideally not expressed in normal adult tissues. Expression in tissues that are dispensable for life, however, may be tolerated. Examples of such antigens include Her2/neu and the B-cell antigen CD20. Humanized monoclonal antibodies directed to Her2/neu

(Herceptin®/trastuzumab) are currently in use for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer (Ross and Fletcher, 1998, Stem Cells 16:413-428). Similarly, anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies (Rituxin®/rituximab) are used to effectively treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Maloney et al., 1997, Blood 90:2188-2195; Leget and Czuerman, 1998, Curr. Opin. Oncol. 10:548-551).

Other potential immunotherapeutic targets have been identified for breast cancer. One such target is polymorphic epithelial mucin (MUC1). MUC1 is a transmembrane

protein, present at the apical surface of glandular epithelial cells. It is often overexpressed in breast cancer, and typically exhibits an altered glycosylation pattern, resulting in an antigenically distinct molecule, and is in early clinical trials as a vaccine target (Gilewski et al., 2000, Clin. Cancer Res. 6:1693-1701; Scholl et al., 2000, J. Immunother. 23:570-580).

5 The tumor-expressed protein is often cleaved into the circulation, where it is detectable as the tumor marker, CA 15-3 (Bon et al., 1997, Clin. Chem. 43:585-593). However, many patients have tumors that express neither HER2 nor MUC-1; therefore, it is clear that other targets need to be identified to manage localized and metastatic disease. Many other genes have been reported to be overexpressed in breast cancer, such as EGFR (Sainsbury et al., 1987, Lancet 1(8547):1398-1402), c-erbB3 (Naidu et al., 1988, Br. J. Cancer 78:1385-1390), FGFR2 (Penault-Llorca et al., 1991, Int. J. Cancer 61:170-176), PKW (Preiherr et al., 2000, Anticancer Res. 20:2255-2264), MTA1 (Nawa et al., 2000, J. Cell Biochem. 79:202-212), breast cancer associated gene 1 (Kurt et al., 2000, Breast Cancer Res. Treat. 59:41-48). Although monoclonal antibodies to the protein products of some of these overexpressed genes have been reported (for review, see Green et al., 2000, Cancer Treat. Rev. 26:269-286), none are currently approved for breast cancer therapy in the US.

Disclosures of certain genes and ESTs described as being expressed in breast cancer are found in international patent applications WO-99/33869, WO-97/25426, WO-97/02280 and WO-00/55173, WO-98/45328 and WO-00/22130. Similarly, genes and ESTs described as being expressed in breast cancer are disclosed in US Patent Nos. 5,759,776 and 5,693,522. The utility of such genes is described in each of these publications, and their disclosures are incorporated herein in their entirety.

While industry and academia have identified novel sequences, there has not been an equal effort exerted to identify the function of these novel sequences. The elucidation of a role for novel proteins and compounds in disease states for identification of therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers is essential for improving the current treatment of breast cancer patients. Accordingly, provided herein are molecular targets for therapeutic intervention in breast and other cancers. Additionally, provided herein are methods that can be used in diagnosis and prognosis of breast cancer. Further provided are methods that can be used to screen candidate bioactive agents for the ability to modulate breast cancer.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention therefore provides nucleotide sequences of genes that are up- and down-regulated in breast cancer cells. Such genes are useful for diagnostic purposes, and also as targets for screening for therapeutic compounds that modulate breast cancer, such as hormones or antibodies. Other aspects of the invention will become apparent to the skilled artisan by the following description of the invention.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the level of a breast cancer associated transcript in a cell from a patient.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the biological sample is a tissue sample. In another embodiment, the biological sample comprises isolated nucleic acids, e.g., mRNA.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is labeled, e.g., with a fluorescent label.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is immobilized on a solid surface.

In one embodiment, the patient is undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat breast cancer. In another embodiment, the patient is suspected of having metastatic breast cancer.

In one embodiment, the patient is a human.

In one embodiment, the breast cancer associated transcript is mRNA.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of amplifying nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of breast cancer, the method comprising the steps of: (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and (ii) determining the level of a breast cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy. In a further embodiment, the patient has metastatic breast cancer.

In a further embodiment, the patient has a drug resistant form of breast cancer.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of: (iii) comparing the level of the breast cancer-associated transcript to a level of the breast cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

Additionally, provided herein is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate breast cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a patient and removing a cell sample from the patient. The expression profile of the cell is then determined. This method may further comprise comparing the expression profile to an expression profile of a healthy individual. In a preferred embodiment, said expression profile includes a gene of Tables 1-25.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, an expression vector or cell comprises the isolated nucleic acid.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody that specifically binds to an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

In one embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector component, e.g., a fluorescent label, a radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.

In one embodiment, the antibody is an antibody fragment. In another embodiment, the antibody is humanized.

5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting a breast cancer cell in a biological sample from a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody as described herein.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting antibodies specific to breast cancer in a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence from Tables 1-25.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of: (i) contacting the compound with a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25; and (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is a physical effect, an enzymatic effect, or a chemical effect.

20 In one embodiment, the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell or cell membrane. In another embodiment, the polypeptide is recombinant.

In one embodiment, the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting proliferation of a breast cancer-associated cell to treat breast cancer in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified as described herein.

In one embodiment, the compound is an antibody.

30 In another aspect, the present invention provides a drug screening assay comprising the steps of: (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having breast cancer

or to a cell sample isolated therefrom; (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell sample or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of breast cancer.

5 In one embodiment, the control is a mammal with breast cancer or a cell sample therefrom that has not been treated with the test compound. In another embodiment, the control is a normal cell or mammal.

10 In one embodiment, the test compound is administered in varying amounts or concentrations. In another embodiment, the test compound is administered for varying time periods. In another embodiment, the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate.

In one embodiment, the levels of a plurality of polynucleotides that selectively hybridize to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 are individually compared to their respective levels in a control cell sample or mammal. In a preferred embodiment the plurality of polynucleotides is from three to ten.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a mammal having breast cancer comprising administering a compound identified by the assay described herein.

20 In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating a mammal having breast cancer, the composition comprising a compound identified by the assay described herein and a physiologically acceptable excipient.

25 In one aspect, the present invention provides a method of screening drug candidates by providing a cell expressing a gene that is up- and down-regulated as in a breast cancer. In one embodiment, a gene is selected from Tables 1-25. The method further includes adding a drug candidate to the cell and determining the effect of the drug candidate on the expression of the expression profile gene.

30 In one embodiment, the method of screening drug candidates includes comparing the level of expression in the absence of the drug candidate to the level of



expression in the presence of the drug candidate, wherein the concentration of the drug candidate can vary when present, and wherein the comparison can occur after addition or removal of the drug candidate. In a preferred embodiment, the cell expresses at least two expression profile genes. The profile genes may show an increase or decrease.

Also provided is a method of evaluating the effect of a candidate breast cancer drug comprising administering the drug to a transgenic animal expressing or over-expressing the breast cancer modulatory protein, or an animal lacking the breast cancer modulatory protein, for example as a result of a gene knockout.

Moreover, provided herein is a biochip comprising one or more nucleic acid segments of Tables 1-25, wherein the biochip comprises fewer than 1000 nucleic acid probes. Preferably, at least two nucleic acid segments are included. More preferably, at least three nucleic acid segments are included.

Furthermore, a method of diagnosing a disorder associated with breast cancer is provided. The method comprises determining the expression of a gene of Tables 1-25, preferably a gene of Table 25, in a first tissue type of a first individual, and comparing the distribution to the expression of the gene from a second normal tissue type from the first individual or a second unaffected individual. A difference in the expression indicates that the first individual has a disorder associated with breast cancer.

In a further embodiment, the biochip also includes a polynucleotide sequence of a gene that is not up- and down-regulated in breast cancer.

In one embodiment a method for screening for a bioactive agent capable of interfering with the binding of a breast cancer modulating protein (breast cancer modulatory protein) or a fragment thereof and an antibody which binds to said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises combining a breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof, a candidate bioactive agent and an antibody which binds to said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof. The method further includes determining the binding of said breast cancer modulatory protein or fragment thereof and said antibody. Wherein there is a change in binding, an agent is identified as an interfering agent. The interfering agent can be an agonist or an antagonist. Preferably, the agent inhibits breast cancer.

Also provided herein are methods of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment a method provided herein comprises administering to an individual a composition comprising a breast cancer modulating protein, or a fragment thereof. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-25.

Further provided herein are compositions capable of eliciting an immune response in an individual. In one embodiment, a composition provided herein comprises a breast cancer modulating protein, preferably encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-25, more preferably of Table 25, or a fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In another embodiment, said composition comprises a nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a breast cancer modulating protein, preferably selected from the nucleic acids of Tables 1-25, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Also provided are methods of neutralizing the effect of a breast cancer protein, or a fragment thereof, comprising contacting an agent specific for said protein with said protein in an amount sufficient to effect neutralization. In another embodiment, the protein is encoded by a nucleic acid selected from those of Tables 1-25.

In another aspect of the invention, a method of treating an individual for breast cancer is provided. In one embodiment, the method comprises administering to said individual an inhibitor of a breast cancer modulating protein. In another embodiment, the method comprises administering to a patient having breast cancer an antibody to a breast cancer modulating protein conjugated to a therapeutic moiety. Such a therapeutic moiety can be a cytotoxic agent or a radioisotope.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the objects outlined above, the present invention provides novel methods for diagnosis and prognosis evaluation for breast cancer (PC), including metastatic breast cancer, as well as methods for screening for compositions which modulate breast cancer. Also provided are methods for treating breast cancer.

Tables 1-24B provide unigene cluster identification numbers for the nucleotide sequence of genes that exhibit increased or decreased expression in breast cancer

samples. Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 list those genes that are up-regulated in breast cancer cells. Table 14 lists those genes that are highly upregulated in breast cancer cells. Table 1, 2, 3, 15, and 23 list genes that are down-regulated in breast cancer cells and Table 16, lists genes that are highly down-regulated in breast cancer genes. The Tables also provide an exemplar accession number that provides a nucleotide sequence that is part of the unigene cluster.

### Definitions

The term "breast cancer protein" or "breast cancer polynucleotide" or "breast cancer-associated transcript" refers to nucleic acid and polypeptide polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, and interspecies homologues that: (1) have a nucleotide sequence that has greater than about 60% nucleotide sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater nucleotide sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more nucleotides, to a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25; (2) bind to antibodies, e.g., polyclonal antibodies, raised against an immunogen comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25, and conservatively modified variants thereof; (3) specifically hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid sequence, or the complement thereof of Tables 1-25 and conservatively modified variants thereof or (4) have an amino acid sequence that has greater than about 60% amino acid sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% or greater amino sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more amino acid, to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Tables 1-25. A polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence is typically from a mammal including, but not limited to, primate, e.g., human; rodent, e.g., rat, mouse, hamster; cow, pig, horse, sheep, or other mammal. A "breast cancer polypeptide" and a "breast cancer polynucleotide," include both naturally occurring or recombinant forms.

A "full length" breast cancer protein or nucleic acid refers to a breast cancer polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence, or a variant thereof, that contains all of the elements normally contained in one or more naturally occurring, wild type breast cancer polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences. The "full length" may be prior to, or after, various stages of post-translation processing or splicing, including alternative splicing.

"Biological sample" as used herein is a sample of biological tissue or fluid that contains nucleic acids or polypeptides, e.g., of a breast cancer protein, polynucleotide or transcript. Such samples include, but are not limited to, tissue isolated from primates, e.g., humans, or rodents, e.g., mice, and rats. Biological samples may also include sections of tissues such as biopsy and autopsy samples, frozen sections taken for histologic purposes, blood, plasma, serum, sputum, stool, tears, mucus, hair, skin, etc. Biological samples also include explants and primary and/or transformed cell cultures derived from patient tissues. A biological sample is typically obtained from a eukaryotic organism, most preferably a mammal such as a primate e.g., chimpanzee or human; cow; dog; cat; a rodent, e.g., guinea pig, rat, mouse; rabbit; or a bird, reptile, or fish.

"Providing a biological sample" means to obtain a biological sample for use in methods described in this invention. Most often, this will be done by removing a sample of cells from an animal, but can also be accomplished by using previously isolated cells (e.g., isolated by another person, at another time, and/or for another purpose), or by performing the methods of the invention *in vivo*. Archival tissues, having treatment or outcome history, will be particularly useful.

The terms "identical" or percent "identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (i.e., about 60% identity, preferably 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or higher identity over a specified region, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window or designated region) as measured using a BLAST or BLAST 2.0 sequence comparison algorithms with default parameters described below, or by manual alignment and visual inspection (*see, e.g.,* NCBI web site <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/> or the like). Such sequences are then said to

be "substantially identical." This definition also refers to, or may be applied to, the complement of a test sequence. The definition also includes sequences that have deletions and/or additions, as well as those that have substitutions, as well as naturally occurring, e.g., polymorphic or allelic variants, and man-made variants. As described below, the preferred algorithms can account for gaps and the like. Preferably, identity exists over a region that is at least about 25 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or more preferably over a region that is 50-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Preferably, default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

A "comparison window", as used herein, includes reference to a segment of one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting typically of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel *et al.*, eds. 1995 supplement)).

Preferred examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity include the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms,

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which are described in Altschul *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1977) and Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990). BLAST and BLAST 2.0 are used, with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the

5 National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, e.g., for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=-5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915 (1989)) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5787 (1993)). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a

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nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001. Log values may be large negative numbers, e.g., 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 70, 90, 110, 150, 170, etc.

An indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, e.g., where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequences.

A "host cell" is a naturally occurring cell or a transformed cell that contains an expression vector and supports the replication or expression of the expression vector. Host cells may be cultured cells, explants, cells *in vivo*, and the like. Host cells may be prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli*, or eukaryotic cells such as yeast, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells such as CHO, HeLa, and the like (*see, e.g.*, the American Type Culture Collection catalog or web site, [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org)).

The terms "isolated," "purified," or "biologically pure" refer to material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it as found in its native state. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein or nucleic acid that is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. In particular, an isolated nucleic acid is separated from some open reading frames that naturally flank the gene and encode proteins other than protein encoded by the gene. The term "purified" in some embodiments denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Preferably, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 99% pure. "Purify" or "purification" in other embodiments means

removing at least one contaminant from the composition to be purified. In this sense, purification does not require that the purified compound be homogenous, e.g., 100% pure.

The terms "polypeptide," "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers, those containing modified residues, and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer.

The term "amino acid" refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function similarly to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, e.g., hydroxyproline,  $\gamma$ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, e.g., an  $\alpha$  carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, e.g., homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs may have modified R groups (e.g., norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetics refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions similarly to a naturally occurring amino acid.

Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

"Conservatively modified variants" applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical or associated, e.g., naturally contiguous, sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode most proteins. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino

acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to another of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are "silent variations," which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes silent variations of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that in certain contexts each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, often silent variations of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in a described sequence with respect to the expression product, but not with respect to actual probe sequences.

As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a "conservatively modified variant" where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid.

Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention. Typically conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (see, e.g., Creighton, *Proteins* (1984)).

Macromolecular structures such as polypeptide structures can be described in terms of various levels of organization. For a general discussion of this organization, see, e.g., Alberts et al., *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 1994) and Cantor & Schimmel, *Biophysical Chemistry Part I: The Conformation of Biological Macromolecules* (1980). "Primary structure" refers to the amino acid sequence of a particular peptide. "Secondary structure" refers to locally ordered, three dimensional structures within a polypeptide. These structures are commonly known as domains. Domains are portions of a polypeptide that

often form a compact unit of the polypeptide and are typically 25 to approximately 500 amino acids long. Typical domains are made up of sections of lesser organization such as stretches of  $\beta$ -sheet and  $\alpha$ -helices. "Tertiary structure" refers to the complete three dimensional structure of a polypeptide monomer. "Quaternary structure" refers to the three dimensional structure formed, usually by the noncovalent association of independent tertiary units. Anisotropic terms are also known as energy terms.

"Nucleic acid" or "oligonucleotide" or "polynucleotide" or grammatical equivalents used herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together.

Oligonucleotides are typically from about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more nucleotides in length, up to about 100 nucleotides in length. Nucleic acids and

polynucleotides are a polymers of any length, including longer lengths, e.g., 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 7000, 10,000, etc. A nucleic acid of the present invention will

generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have alternate backbones, comprising, e.g., phosphoramidate, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, or O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein,

Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press); and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages. Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones; non-ionic backbones, and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC

Symposium Series 580, *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research*, Sanghui & Cook, eds.. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids. Modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done for a variety of reasons, e.g. to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments or as probes on a biochip. Mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made; alternatively, mixtures of different nucleic acid analogs, and mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs may be made.

A variety of references disclose such nucleic acid analogs, including, for example, phosphoramidate (Beaucage et al., *Tetrahedron* 49(10):1925 (1993) and references therein; Letsinger, *J. Org. Chem.* 35:3800 (1970); Sprinzl et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.* 81:579 (1977); Letsinger et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14:3487 (1986); Sawai et al, *Chem. Lett.* 805

(1984), Letsinger et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470 (1988); and Pauwels et al., *Chemica Scripta* 26:141 (1986)), phosphorothioate (Mag et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:1437 (1991); and U.S. Patent No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111:2321 (1989), O-methylphosphoramidite linkages (see Eckstein, *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (see Egholm, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 114:1895 (1992); Meier et al., *Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 31:1008 (1992); Nielsen, *Nature*, 365:566 (1993); Carlsson et al., *Nature* 380:207 (1996), all of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpey et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:6097 (1995); non-ionic backbones (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Kiedrowski et al., *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English* 30:423 (1991); Letsinger et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470 (1988); Letsinger et al., *Nucleoside & Nucleotide* 13:1597 (1994); Chapters 2 and 3, *ASC Symposium Series* 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett.* 4:395 (1994); Jeffs et al., *J. Biomolecular NMR* 34:17 (1994); Tetrahedron Lett. 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, *ASC Symposium Series* 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins et al., *Chem. Soc. Rev.* (1995) pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, *C & E News* June 2, 1997 page 35. All of these references are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Particularly preferred are peptide nucleic acids (PNA) which includes peptide nucleic acid analogs. These backbones are substantially non-ionic under neutral conditions, in contrast to the highly charged phosphodiester backbone of naturally occurring nucleic acids. This results in two advantages. First, the PNA backbone exhibits improved hybridization kinetics. PNAs have larger changes in the melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) for mismatched versus perfectly matched basepairs. DNA and RNA typically exhibit a 2-4°C drop in  $T_m$  for an internal mismatch. With the non-ionic PNA backbone, the drop is closer to 7-9°C. Similarly, due to their non-ionic nature, hybridization of the bases attached to these backbones is

relatively insensitive to salt concentration. In addition, PNAs are not degraded by cellular enzymes, and thus can be more stable.

The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the depiction of a single strand also defines the sequence of the complementary strand; thus the sequences described herein also provide the complement of the sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid may contain combinations of deoxyribo- and ribo-nucleotides, and combinations of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine hypoxanthine, isocytosine, isoguanine, etc. "Transcript" typically refers to a naturally occurring RNA, e.g., a pre-mRNA, hnRNA, or mRNA. As used herein, the term "nucleoside" includes nucleotides and nucleoside and nucleotide analogs, and modified nucleosides such as amino modified nucleosides. In addition, "nucleoside" includes non-naturally occurring analog structures. Thus, e.g. the individual units of a peptide nucleic acid, each containing a base, are referred to herein as a nucleoside.

A "label" or a "detectable moiety" is a composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, chemical, or other physical means. For example, useful labels include  $^{32}\text{P}$ , fluorescent dyes, electron-dense reagents, enzymes (e.g., as commonly used in an ELISA), biotin, digoxigenin, or haptens and proteins or other entities which can be made detectable, e.g., by incorporating a radiolabel into the peptide or used to detect antibodies specifically reactive with the peptide. The labels may be incorporated into the breast cancer nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies at any position. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the label may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., *Nature*, 144:945 (1962); David et al., *Biochemistry*, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., *J. Immunol. Meth.*, 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.*, 30:407 (1982).

An "effector" or "effector moiety" or "effector component" is a molecule that is bound (or linked, or conjugated), either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds, to an antibody. The "effector" can be a variety of molecules including, e.g., detection moieties including

radioactive compounds, fluorescent compounds, an enzyme or substrate, tags such as epitope tags, a toxin; activatable moieties, a chemotherapeutic agent; a lipase; an antibiotic; or a radioisotope emitting "hard" e.g., beta radiation.

A "labeled nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is one that is bound, either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds to a label such that the presence of the probe may be detected by detecting the presence of the label bound to the probe. Alternatively, method using high affinity interactions may achieve the same results where one of a pair of binding partners binds to the other, e.g., biotin, streptavidin.

As used herein a "nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide" is defined as a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid of complementary sequence through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, usually through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (i.e., A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, etc.). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, so long as it does not functionally interfere with hybridization. Thus, e.g., probes may be peptide nucleic acids in which the constituent bases are joined by peptide bonds rather than phosphodiester linkages. It will be understood by one of skill in the art that probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions. The probes are preferably directly labeled as with isotopes, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly labeled such as with biotin to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe, one can detect the presence or absence of the select sequence or subsequence. Diagnosis or prognosis may be based at the genomic level, or at the level of RNA or protein expression.

The term "recombinant" when used with reference, e.g., to a cell, or nucleic acid, protein, or vector, indicates that the cell, nucleic acid, protein or vector, has been modified by the introduction of a heterologous nucleic acid or protein or the alteration of a native nucleic acid or protein, or that the cell is derived from a cell so modified. Thus, e.g., recombinant cells express genes that are not found within the native (non-recombinant) form of the cell or express native genes that are otherwise abnormally expressed, under expressed

or not expressed at all. By the term "recombinant nucleic acid" herein is meant nucleic acid, originally formed *in vitro*, in general, by the manipulation of nucleic acid, e.g., using polymerases and endonucleases, in a form not normally found in nature. In this manner, operably linkage of different sequences is achieved. Thus an isolated nucleic acid, in a linear form, or an expression vector formed *in vitro* by ligating DNA molecules that are not normally joined, are both considered recombinant for the purposes of this invention. It is understood that once a recombinant nucleic acid is made and reintroduced into a host cell or organism, it will replicate non-recombinantly, i.e., using the *in vivo* cellular machinery of the host cell rather than *in vitro* manipulations; however, such nucleic acids, once produced recombinantly, although subsequently replicated non-recombinantly, are still considered recombinant for the purposes of the invention. Similarly, a "recombinant protein" is a protein made using recombinant techniques, i.e., through the expression of a recombinant nucleic acid as depicted above.

The term "heterologous" when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not normally found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences, e.g., from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, e.g., a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein will often refer to two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature (e.g., a fusion protein).

A "promoter" is defined as an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter that is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a

promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

An "expression vector" is a nucleic acid construct, generated recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of specified nucleic acid elements that permit transcription of a particular nucleic acid in a host cell. The expression vector can be part of a plasmid, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the expression vector includes a nucleic acid to be transcribed operably linked to a promoter.

The phrase "selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

The phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acids, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen, *Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Probes*, "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays" (1993). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10°C lower than the thermal melting point ( $T_m$ ) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength pH. The  $T_m$  is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at  $T_m$ , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes (e.g., 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60°C for long probes (e.g., greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times

background, preferably 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as following: 50% formamide, 5x SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42°C, or, 5x SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65°C, with wash in 0.2x SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65°C. For PCR, a temperature of about 36°C is typical for low stringency amplification, although annealing temperatures may vary between about 32°C and 48°C depending on primer length. For high stringency PCR amplification, a temperature of about 62°C is typical, although high stringency annealing temperatures can range from about 50°C to about 65°C, depending on the primer length and specificity. Typical cycle conditions for both high and low stringency amplifications include a denaturation phase of 90°C - 95°C for 30 sec - 2 min., an annealing phase lasting 30 sec. - 2 min., and an extension phase of about 72°C for 1 - 2 min. Protocols and guidelines for low and high stringency amplification reactions are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.* (1990) *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc. N.Y.).

Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides which they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary "moderately stringent hybridization conditions" include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 1X SSC at 45°C. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency. Additional guidelines for determining hybridization parameters are provided in numerous references, e.g., and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, ed. Ausubel, *et al.*

The phrase "functional effects" in the context of assays for testing compounds that modulate activity of a breast cancer protein includes the determination of a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of the breast cancer protein or nucleic acid, e.g., a functional, physical, or chemical effect, such as the ability to decrease breast cancer. It includes ligand binding activity; cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact



inhibition and density limitation of growth, cellular proliferation, cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of breast cancer cells. "Functional effects" include *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *ex vivo* activities.

By "determining the functional effect" is meant assaying for a compound that increases or decreases a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of a breast cancer protein sequence, e.g., functional, enzymatic, physical and chemical effects. Such functional effects can be measured by any means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., changes in spectroscopic characteristics (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, refractive index), hydrodynamic (e.g., shape), chromatographic, or solubility properties for the protein, measuring inducible markers or transcriptional activation of the breast cancer protein; measuring binding activity or binding assays, e.g. binding to antibodies or other ligands, and measuring cellular proliferation. Determination of the functional effect of a compound on breast cancer can also be performed using breast cancer assays known to those of skill in the art such as an *in vitro* assays, e.g., cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis *in vivo*; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis, and other characteristics of breast cancer cells. The functional effects can be evaluated by many means known to those skilled in the art, e.g., microscopy for quantitative or qualitative measures of alterations in morphological features, measurement of changes in RNA or protein levels for breast cancer-associated sequences, measurement of RNA stability, identification of downstream or reporter gene expression (CAT, luciferase,  $\beta$ -gal, GFP and the like), e.g., via chemiluminescence, fluorescence, colorimetric reactions, antibody binding, inducible markers, and ligand binding assays.

"Inhibitors", "activators", and "modulators" of breast cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are used to refer to activating, inhibitory, or modulating molecules or compounds identified using *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays of breast cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences. Inhibitors are compounds that, e.g., bind to, partially or totally block

activity, decrease, prevent, delay activation, inactivate, desensitize, or down regulate the activity or expression of breast cancer proteins, e.g., antagonists. Antisense nucleic acids may seem to inhibit expression and subsequent function of the protein. "Activators" are compounds that increase, open, activate, facilitate, enhance activation, sensitize, agonize, or up regulate breast cancer protein activity. Inhibitors, activators, or modulators also include genetically modified versions of breast cancer proteins, e.g., versions with altered activity, as well as naturally occurring and synthetic ligands, antagonists, agonists, antibodies, small chemical molecules and the like. Such assays for inhibitors and activators include, e.g., expressing the breast cancer protein *in vitro*, in cells, or cell membranes, applying putative modulator compounds, and then determining the functional effects on activity, as described above. Activators and inhibitors of breast cancer can also be identified by incubating breast cancer cells with the test compound and determining increases or decreases in the expression of 1 or more breast cancer proteins, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 or more breast cancer proteins, such as breast cancer proteins encoded by the sequences set out in Tables 1-

25. Samples or assays comprising breast cancer proteins that are treated with a potential activator, inhibitor, or modulator are compared to control samples without the inhibitor, activator, or modulator to examine the extent of inhibition. Control samples (untreated with inhibitors) are assigned a relative protein activity value of 100%. Inhibition of a polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control is about 80%, preferably 50%, more preferably 25-0%. Activation of a breast cancer polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control (untreated with activators) is 110%, more preferably 150%, more preferably 200-500% (i.e., two to five fold higher relative to the control), more preferably 1000-3000% higher.

The phrase "changes in cell growth" refers to any change in cell growth and proliferation characteristics *in vitro* or *in vivo*, such as formation of foci, anchorage independence, semi-solid or soft agar growth, changes in contact inhibition and density limitation of growth, loss of growth factor or serum requirements, changes in cell morphology, gaining or losing immortalization, gaining or losing tumor specific markers, ability to form or suppress tumors when injected into suitable animal hosts, and/or

immortalization of the cell. See, e.g., Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* pp. 231-241 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 1994).

"Tumor cell" refers to precancerous, cancerous, and normal cells in a tumor. "Cancer cells," "transformed" cells or "transformation" in tissue culture, refers to spontaneous or induced phenotypic changes that do not necessarily involve the uptake of new genetic material. Although transformation can arise from infection with a transforming virus and incorporation of new genomic DNA, or uptake of exogenous DNA, it can also arise spontaneously or following exposure to a carcinogen, thereby mutating an endogenous gene. Transformation is associated with phenotypic changes, such as immortalization of cells, aberrant growth control, nonmorphological changes, and/or malignancy (see, Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 1994)).

"Antibody" refers to a polypeptide comprising a framework region from an immunoglobulin gene or fragments thereof that specifically binds and recognizes an antigen. The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon, and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively. Typically, the antigen-binding region of an antibody or its functional equivalent will be most critical in specificity and affinity of binding. See Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*.

An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kD) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kD). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain (V<sub>L</sub>) and variable heavy chain (V<sub>H</sub>) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

Antibodies exist, e.g., as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well-characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, e.g., pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to V<sub>H</sub>-C<sub>H</sub>1 by a disulfide bond. The F(ab')<sub>2</sub>

may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> dimer into an Fab' monomer. The Fab' monomer is essentially Fab with part of the hinge region (see *Fundamental Immunology* (Paul ed., 3d ed. 1993)). While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized *de novo* either chemically or by using recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies, or those synthesized *de novo* using recombinant DNA methodologies (e.g., single chain Fv) or those identified using phage display libraries (see, e.g., McCafferty *et al.*, *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990)).

For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many technique known in the art can be used (see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975); Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunology Today* 4:72 (1983); Cole *et al.*, pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* (1985); Coligan, *Current Protocols in Immunology* (1991); Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* (1988); and Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed. 1986)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies. Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens (see, e.g., McCafferty *et al.*, *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990); Marks *et al.*, *Biotechnology* 10:779-783 (1992)).

A "chimeric antibody" is an antibody molecule in which (a) the constant region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged so that the antigen binding site (variable region) is linked to a constant region of a different or altered class, effector function and/or species, or an entirely different molecule which confers new properties to the chimeric antibody, e.g., an enzyme, toxin, hormone, growth factor, drug, etc.; or (b) the variable region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced or exchanged with a variable region having a different or altered antigen specificity.

### Identification of breast cancer-associated sequences

In one aspect, the expression levels of genes are determined in different patient samples for which diagnosis information is desired, to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular sample is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state of the sample; while two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is characteristic of the state of the cell. That is, normal tissue (e.g., normal breast or other tissue) may be distinguished from cancerous or metastatic cancerous tissue of the breast, or breast cancer tissue or metastatic breast cancerous tissue can be compared with tissue samples of breast and other tissues from surviving cancer patients. By comparing expression profiles of tissue in known different breast cancer states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained.

The identification of sequences that are differentially expressed in breast cancer versus non-breast cancer tissue allows the use of this information in a number of ways. For example, a particular treatment regime may be evaluated: does a chemotherapeutic drug act to down-regulate breast cancer, and thus tumor growth or recurrence, in a particular patient. Similarly, diagnosis and treatment outcomes may be done or confirmed by comparing patient samples with the known expression profiles. Metastatic tissue can also be analyzed to determine the stage of breast cancer in the tissue. Furthermore, these gene expression profiles (or individual genes) allow screening of drug candidates with an eye to mimicking or altering a particular expression profile; e.g., screening can be done for drugs that suppress the breast cancer expression profile. This may be done by making biopsies comprising sets of the important breast cancer genes, which can then be used in these screens. These methods can also be done on the protein basis; that is, protein expression levels of the breast cancer proteins can be evaluated for diagnostic purposes or to screen candidate agents. In addition, the breast cancer nucleic acid sequences can be administered for gene therapy purposes, including the administration of antisense nucleic acids, or the breast cancer proteins (including antibodies and other modulators thereof) administered as therapeutic drugs.

Thus the present invention provides nucleic acid and protein sequences that are differentially expressed in breast cancer, herein termed "breast cancer sequences." As outlined below, breast cancer sequences include those that are up-regulated (i.e., expressed at a higher level) in breast cancer, as well as those that are down-regulated (i.e., expressed at a lower level). In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer sequences are from humans; however, as will be appreciated by those in the art, breast cancer sequences from other organisms may be useful in animal models of disease and drug evaluation; thus, other breast cancer sequences are provided, from vertebrates, including mammals, including rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc.), primates, farm animals (including sheep, goats, pigs, cows, horses, etc.) and pets, e.g., (dogs, cats, etc.). Breast cancer sequences from other organisms may be obtained using the techniques outlined below.

Breast cancer sequences can include both nucleic acid and amino acid sequences. As will be appreciated by those in the art and is more fully outlined below, breast cancer nucleic acid sequences are useful in a variety of applications, including diagnostic applications, which will detect naturally occurring nucleic acids, as well as screening applications; e.g., biochips comprising nucleic acid probes or PCR microtiter plates with selected probes to the breast cancer sequences can be generated.

A breast cancer sequence can be initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology to the breast cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions.

For identifying breast cancer-associated sequences, the breast cancer screen typically includes comparing genes identified in different tissues, e.g., normal and cancerous tissues, or tumor tissue samples from patients who have metastatic disease vs. non metastatic tissue. Other suitable tissue comparisons include comparing breast cancer samples with metastatic cancer samples from other cancers, such as lung, breast, gastrointestinal cancers, ovarian, etc. Samples of different stages of breast cancer, e.g., survivor tissue, drug resistant states, and tissue undergoing metastasis, are applied to biochips comprising nucleic acid probes. The samples are first microdissected, if applicable, and treated as is known in the art

for the preparation of mRNA. Suitable biochips are commercially available, e.g. from Affymetrix. Gene expression profiles as described herein are generated and the data analyzed.

In one embodiment, the genes showing changes in expression as between normal and disease states are compared to genes expressed in other normal tissues, preferably normal breast, but also including, and not limited to lung, heart, brain, liver, breast, kidney, muscle, colon, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, bone and placenta. In a preferred embodiment, those genes identified during the breast cancer screen that are expressed in any significant amount in other tissues are removed from the profile, although in some embodiments, this is not necessary. That is, when screening for drugs, it is usually preferable that the target be disease specific, to minimize possible side effects.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer sequences are those that are up-regulated in breast cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is higher in the breast cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue. "Up-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred. All unigene cluster identification numbers and accession numbers herein are for the GenBank sequence database and the sequences of the accession numbers are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. GenBank is known in the art, *see, e.g.* Benson, DA, *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Research 26:1-7 (1998) and <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>. Sequences are also available in other databases, e.g., European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and DNA Database of Japan (DDBJ). U.S. Patent Application N. 09/687,576, with the same assignee as the present application, further discloses related sequences, compositions, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

In another preferred embodiment, breast cancer sequences are those that are down-regulated in the breast cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is lower in breast cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue (*see, e.g.*, Tables 1, 2, 3, 15, 16 etc...). "Down-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred.

## Informatics

The ability to identify genes that are over or under expressed in breast cancer can additionally provide high-resolution, high-sensitivity datasets which can be used in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, drug development, pharmacogenetics, protein structure, biosensor development, and other related areas. For example, the expression profiles can be used in diagnostic or prognostic evaluation of patients with breast cancer. Or as another example, subcellular toxicological information can be generated to better direct drug structure and activity correlation (*see* Anderson, *Pharmaceutical Proteomics: Targets, Mechanism, and Function*, paper presented at the IBC Proteomics conference, Coronado, CA (June 11-12, 1998)). Subcellular toxicological information can also be utilized in a biological sensor device to predict the likely toxicological effect of chemical exposures and likely tolerable exposure thresholds (*see* U.S. Patent No. 5,811,231). Similar advantages accrue from datasets relevant to other biomolecules and bioactive agents (e.g., nucleic acids, saccharides, lipids, drugs, and the like).

Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a database that includes at least one set of assay data. The data contained in the database is acquired, e.g., using array analysis either singly or in a library format. The database can be in substantially any form in which data can be maintained and transmitted, but is preferably an electronic database. The electronic database of the invention can be maintained on any electronic device allowing for the storage of and access to the database, such as a personal computer, but is preferably distributed on a wide area network, such as the World Wide Web.

The focus of the present section on databases that include peptide sequence data is for clarity of illustration only. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that similar databases can be assembled for any assay data acquired using an assay of the invention.

The compositions and methods for identifying and/or quantitating the relative and/or absolute abundance of a variety of molecular and macromolecular species from a biological sample undergoing breast cancer, i.e., the identification of breast cancer-associated sequences described herein, provide an abundance of information, which can be correlated with pathological conditions, predisposition to disease, drug testing, therapeutic monitoring,

gene-disease causal linkages, identification of correlates of immunity and physiological status, among others. Although the data generated from the assays of the invention is suited for manual review and analysis, in a preferred embodiment, prior data processing using high-speed computers is utilized.

5 An array of methods for indexing and retrieving biomolecular information is known in the art. For example, U.S. Patents 6,023,659 and 5,966,712 disclose a relational database system for storing biomolecular sequence information in a manner that allows sequences to be catalogued and searched according to one or more protein function hierarchies. U.S. Patent 5,953,727 discloses a relational database having sequence records containing information in a format that allows a collection of partial-length DNA sequences to be catalogued and searched according to association with one or more sequencing projects for obtaining full-length sequences from the collection of partial length sequences. U.S. Patent 5,706,498 discloses a gene database retrieval system for making a retrieval of a gene sequence similar to a sequence data item in a gene database based on the degree of similarity between a key sequence and a target sequence. U.S. Patent 5,538,897 discloses a method using mass spectroscopy fragmentation patterns of peptides to identify amino acid sequences in computer databases by comparison of predicted mass spectra with experimentally-derived mass spectra using a closeness-of-fit measure. U.S. Patent 5,926,818 discloses a multi-dimensional database comprising a functionality for multi-dimensional data analysis described as on-line analytical processing (OLAP), which entails the consolidation of projected and actual data according to more than one consolidation path or dimension. U.S. Patent 5,295,261 reports a hybrid database structure in which the fields of each database record are divided into two classes, navigational and informational data, with navigational fields stored in a hierarchical topological map which can be viewed as a tree structure or as the merger of two or more such tree structures.

25 See also Mount *et al.*, *Bioinformatics* (2001); *Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids* (Durbin *et al.*, eds., 1999); *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins* (Baxevasis & Ouellette eds., 1998); Rashidi & Buehler, *Bioinformatics: Basic Applications in Biological Science and Medicine* (1999); *Introduction to Computational Molecular Biology* (Setubal *et*

*al.*, eds 1997); *Bioinformatics: Methods and Protocols* (Misener & Krawetz, eds, 2000); *Bioinformatics: Sequence, Structure, and Databases: A Practical Approach* (Higgins & Taylor, eds., 2000); Brown, *Bioinformatics: A Biologist's Guide to Biocomputing and the Internet* (2001); Han & Kamber, *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques* (2000); and Waterman, *Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps, Sequences, and Genomes* (1995).

5 The present invention provides a computer database comprising a computer and software for storing in computer-retrievable form assay data records cross-tabulated, e.g., with data specifying the source of the target-containing sample from which each sequence specificity record was obtained.

10 In an exemplary embodiment, at least one of the sources of target-containing sample is from a control tissue sample known to be free of pathological disorders. In a variation, at least one of the sources is a known pathological tissue specimen, e.g., a neoplastic lesion or another tissue specimen to be analyzed for breast cancer. In another variation, the assay records cross-tabulate one or more of the following parameters for each target species in a sample: (1) a unique identification code, which can include, e.g., a target molecular structure and/or characteristic separation coordinate (e.g., electrophoretic coordinates); (2) sample source; and (3) absolute and/or relative quantity of the target species present in the sample.

20 The invention also provides for the storage and retrieval of a collection of target data in a computer data storage apparatus, which can include magnetic disks, optical disks, magneto-optical disks, DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR RAM, magnetic bubble memory devices, and other data storage devices, including CPU registers and on-CPU data storage arrays. Typically, the target data records are stored as a bit pattern in an array of magnetic domains on a magnetizable medium or as an array of charge states or transistor gate states, such as an array of cells in a DRAM device (e.g., each cell comprised of a transistor and a charge storage area, which may be on the transistor). In one embodiment, the invention provides such storage devices, and computer systems built therewith, comprising a bit pattern encoding a protein expression fingerprint record comprising unique identifiers for at least 10 target data records cross-tabulated with target source.

When the target is a peptide or nucleic acid, the invention preferably provides a method for identifying related peptide or nucleic acid sequences, comprising performing a computerized comparison between a peptide or nucleic acid sequence assay record stored in or retrieved from a computer storage device or database and at least one other sequence. The comparison can include a sequence analysis or comparison algorithm or computer program embodiment thereof (e.g., FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BESTFIT) and/or the comparison may be of the relative amount of a peptide or nucleic acid sequence in a pool of sequences determined from a polypeptide or nucleic acid sample of a specimen.

The invention also preferably provides a magnetic disk, such as an IBM-compatible (DOS, Windows, Windows95/98/2000, Windows NT, OS/2) or other format (e.g., Linux, SunOS, Solaris, AIX, SCO Unix, VMS, MV, Macintosh, etc.) floppy diskette or hard (fixed, Winchester) disk drive, comprising a bit pattern encoding data from an assay of the invention in a file format suitable for retrieval and processing in a computerized sequence analysis, comparison, or relative quantitation method.

The invention also provides a network, comprising a plurality of computing devices linked via a data link, such as an Ethernet cable (coax or 10BaseT), telephone line, ISDN line, wireless network, optical fiber, or other suitable signal transmission medium, whereby at least one network device (e.g., computer, disk array, etc.) comprises a pattern of magnetic domains (e.g., magnetic disk) and/or charge domains (e.g., an array of DRAM cells) composing a bit pattern encoding data acquired from an assay of the invention.

The invention also provides a method for transmitting assay data that includes generating an electronic signal on an electronic communications device, such as a modem, ISDN terminal adapter, DSL, cable modem, ATM switch, or the like, wherein the signal includes (in native or encrypted format) a bit pattern encoding data from an assay or a database comprising a plurality of assay results obtained by the method of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a computer system for comparing a query target to a database containing an array of data structures, such as an assay result obtained by the method of the invention, and ranking database targets based on the degree of identity and gap weight to the target data. A central processor is preferably initialized to load and execute the computer program for alignment and/or comparison of the

assay results. Data for a query target is entered into the central processor via an I/O device. Execution of the computer program results in the central processor retrieving the assay data from the data file, which comprises a binary description of an assay result.

The target data or record and the computer program can be transferred to secondary memory, which is typically random access memory (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, or SDRAM). Targets are ranked according to the degree of correspondence between a selected assay characteristic (e.g., binding to a selected affinity moiety) and the same characteristic of the query target and results are output via an I/O device. For example, a central processor can be a conventional computer (e.g., Intel Pentium, PowerPC, Alpha, PA-8000, SPARC, MIPS 4400, MIPS 10000, VAX, etc.); a program can be a commercial or public domain molecular biology software package (e.g., UWCGC Sequence Analysis Software, Darwin); a data file can be an optical or magnetic disk, a data server, a memory device (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, EPROM, bubble memory, flash memory, etc.); an I/O device can be a terminal comprising a video display and a keyboard, a modem, an ISDN terminal adapter, an Ethernet port, a punched card reader, a magnetic strip reader, or other suitable I/O device.

The invention also preferably provides the use of a computer system, such as that described above, which comprises: (1) a computer; (2) a stored bit pattern encoding a collection of peptide sequence specificity records obtained by the methods of the invention, which may be stored in the computer; (3) a comparison target, such as a query target; and (4) a program for alignment and comparison, typically with rank-ordering of comparison results on the basis of computed similarity values.

#### Characteristics of breast cancer-associated proteins

Breast cancer proteins of the present invention may be classified as secreted proteins, transmembrane proteins or intracellular proteins. In one embodiment, the breast cancer protein is an intracellular protein. Intracellular proteins may be found in the cytoplasm and/or in the nucleus. Intracellular proteins are involved in all aspects of cellular function and replication (including, e.g., signaling pathways); aberrant expression of such proteins often results in unregulated or dysregulated cellular processes (see, e.g., *Molecular*

*Biology of the Cell* (Alberts, ed., 3rd ed., 1994). For example, many intracellular proteins have enzymatic activity such as protein kinase activity, protein phosphatase activity, protease activity, nucleotide cyclase activity, polymerase activity and the like. Intracellular proteins also serve as docking proteins that are involved in organizing complexes of proteins, or targeting proteins to various subcellular localizations, and are involved in maintaining the structural integrity of organelles.

An increasingly appreciated concept in characterizing proteins is the presence in the proteins of one or more motifs for which defined functions have been attributed. In addition to the highly conserved sequences found in the enzymatic domain of proteins, highly conserved sequences have been identified in proteins that are involved in protein-protein interaction. For example, Src-homology-2 (SH2) domains bind tyrosine-phosphorylated targets in a sequence dependent manner. PTB domains, which are distinct from SH2 domains, also bind tyrosine phosphorylated targets. SH3 domains bind to proline-rich targets. In addition, PH domains, tetratricopeptide repeats and WD domains to name only a few, have been shown to mediate protein-protein interactions. Some of these may also be involved in binding to phospholipids or other second messengers. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, these motifs can be identified on the basis of primary sequence; thus, an analysis of the sequence of proteins may provide insight into both the enzymatic potential of the molecule and/or molecules with which the protein may associate.

One useful database is Pfam (protein families), which is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains. Versions are available via the internet from Washington University in St. Louis, the Sanger Center in England, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden (see, e.g., Bateman *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 28:263-266 (2000); Sonnhammer *et al.*, *Proteins* 28:405-420 (1997); Bateman *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 27:260-262 (1999); and Sonnhammer *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 26:320-322- (1998)).

In another embodiment, the breast cancer sequences are transmembrane proteins. Transmembrane proteins are molecules that span a phospholipid bilayer of a cell. They may have an intracellular domain, an extracellular domain, or both. The intracellular domains of such proteins may have a number of functions including those already described

for intracellular proteins. For example, the intracellular domain may have enzymatic activity and/or may serve as a binding site for additional proteins. Frequently the intracellular domain of transmembrane proteins serves both roles. For example certain receptor tyrosine kinases have both protein kinase activity and SH2 domains. In addition, autophosphorylation of tyrosines on the receptor molecule itself, creates binding sites for additional SH2 domain containing proteins.

Transmembrane proteins may contain from one to many transmembrane domains. For example, receptor tyrosine kinases, certain cytokine receptors, receptor guanylyl cyclases and receptor serine/threonine protein kinases contain a single transmembrane domain. However, various other proteins including channels and adenylyl cyclases contain numerous transmembrane domains. Many important cell surface receptors such as G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) are classified as "seven transmembrane domain" proteins, as they contain 7 membrane spanning regions. Characteristics of transmembrane domains include approximately 20 consecutive hydrophobic amino acids that may be followed by charged amino acids. Therefore, upon analysis of the amino acid sequence of a particular protein, the localization and number of transmembrane domains within the protein may be predicted (see, e.g. PSORT web site <http://psort.nibb.ac.jp/>). Important transmembrane protein receptors include, but are not limited to the insulin receptor, insulin-like growth factor receptor, human growth hormone receptor, glucose transporters, transferrin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, low density lipoprotein receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, leptin receptor, interleukin receptors, e.g. IL-1 receptor, IL-2 receptor,

The extracellular domains of transmembrane proteins are diverse; however, conserved motifs are found repeatedly among various extracellular domains. Conserved structure and/or functions have been ascribed to different extracellular motifs. Many extracellular domains are involved in binding to other molecules. In one aspect, extracellular domains are found on receptors. Factors that bind the receptor domain include circulating ligands, which may be peptides, proteins, or small molecules such as adenosine and the like. For example, growth factors such as EGF, FGF and PDGF are circulating growth factors that bind to their cognate receptors to initiate a variety of cellular responses. Other factors include

cytokines, mitogenic factors, neurotrophic factors and the like. Extracellular domains also bind to cell-associated molecules. In this respect, they mediate cell-cell interactions. Cell-associated ligands can be tethered to the cell, e.g., via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor, or may themselves be transmembrane proteins. Extracellular domains also associate with the extracellular matrix and contribute to the maintenance of the cell structure.

Breast cancer proteins that are transmembrane are particularly preferred in the present invention as they are readily accessible targets for immunotherapeutics, as are described herein. In addition, as outlined below, transmembrane proteins can be also useful in imaging modalities. Antibodies may be used to label such readily accessible proteins *in situ*. Alternatively, antibodies can also label intracellular proteins, in which case samples are typically permeabilized to provide access to intracellular proteins.

It will also be appreciated by those in the art that a transmembrane protein can be made soluble by removing transmembrane sequences, e.g., through recombinant methods. Furthermore, transmembrane proteins that have been made soluble can be made to be secreted through recombinant means by adding an appropriate signal sequence.

In another embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are secreted proteins; the secretion of which can be either constitutive or regulated. These proteins have a signal peptide or signal sequence that targets the molecule to the secretory pathway. Secreted proteins are involved in numerous physiological events; by virtue of their circulating nature, they serve to transmit signals to various other cell types. The secreted protein may function in an autocrine manner (acting on the cell that secreted the factor), a paracrine manner (acting on cells in close proximity to the cell that secreted the factor) or an endocrine manner (acting on cells at a distance). Thus secreted molecules find use in modulating or altering numerous aspects of physiology. Breast cancer proteins that are secreted proteins are particularly preferred in the present invention as they serve as good targets for diagnostic markers, e.g., for blood, plasma, serum, or stool tests.

#### Use of breast cancer nucleic acids

As described above, breast cancer sequence is initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology or linkage to the breast cancer

sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions. Typically, linked sequences on a mRNA are found on the same molecule.

The breast cancer nucleic acid sequences of the invention, e.g., the sequences in Tables 1-25, can be fragments of larger genes, i.e., they are nucleic acid segments.

"Genes" in this context includes coding regions, non-coding regions, and mixtures of coding and non-coding regions. Accordingly, as will be appreciated by those in the art, using the sequences provided herein, extended sequences, in either direction, of the breast cancer genes can be obtained, using techniques well known in the art for cloning either longer sequences or the full length sequences; see Ausubel, *et al.*, *supra*. Much can be done by informatics and many sequences can be clustered to include multiple sequences corresponding to a single gene, e.g., systems such as UniGene (see, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/>).

Once the breast cancer nucleic acid is identified, it can be cloned and, if necessary, its constituent parts recombined to form the entire breast cancer nucleic acid coding regions or the entire mRNA sequence. Once isolated from its natural source, e.g., contained within a plasmid or other vector or excised therefrom as a linear nucleic acid segment, the recombinant breast cancer nucleic acid can be further-used as a probe to identify and isolate other breast cancer nucleic acids, e.g., extended coding regions. It can also be used as a "precursor" nucleic acid to make modified or variant breast cancer nucleic acids and proteins.

The breast cancer nucleic acids of the present invention are used in several ways. In a first embodiment, nucleic acid probes to the breast cancer nucleic acids are made and attached to biochips to be used in screening and diagnostic methods, as outlined below, or for administration, e.g., for gene therapy, vaccine, and/or antisense applications.

Alternatively, the breast cancer nucleic acids that include coding regions of breast cancer proteins can be put into expression vectors for the expression of breast cancer proteins, again for screening purposes or for administration to a patient.

In a preferred embodiment, nucleic acid probes to breast cancer nucleic acids (both the nucleic acid sequences outlined in the figures and/or the complements thereof) are



made. The nucleic acid probes attached to the biochip are designed to be substantially complementary to the breast cancer nucleic acids, *i.e.* the target sequence (either the target sequence of the sample or to other probe sequences, e.g., in sandwich assays), such that hybridization of the target sequence and the probes of the present invention occurs. As outlined below, this complementarity need not be perfect; there may be any number of base pair mismatches which will interfere with hybridization between the target sequence and the single stranded nucleic acids of the present invention. However, if the number of mutations is so great that no hybridization can occur under even the least stringent of hybridization conditions, the sequence is not a complementary target sequence. Thus, by "substantially complementary" herein is meant that the probes are sufficiently complementary to the target sequences to hybridize under normal reaction conditions, particularly high stringency conditions, as outlined herein.

A nucleic acid probe is generally single stranded but can be partially single and partially double stranded. The strandedness of the probe is dictated by the structure, composition, and properties of the target sequence. In general, the nucleic acid probes range from about 8 to about 100 bases long, with from about 10 to about 80 bases being preferred, and from about 30 to about 50 bases being particularly preferred. That is, generally whole genes are not used. In some embodiments, much longer nucleic acids can be used, up to hundreds of bases.

In a preferred embodiment, more than one probe per sequence is used, with either overlapping probes or probes to different sections of the target being used. That is, two, three, four or more probes, with three being preferred, are used to build in a redundancy for a particular target. The probes can be overlapping (*i.e.*, have some sequence in common), or separate. In some cases, PCR primers may be used to amplify signal for higher sensitivity.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, nucleic acids can be attached or immobilized to a solid support in a wide variety of ways. By "immobilized" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant the association or binding between the nucleic acid probe and the solid support is sufficient to be stable under the conditions of binding, washing, analysis, and removal as outlined below. The binding can typically be covalent or non-covalent. By "non-covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant one or more of electrostatic,

hydrophilic, and hydrophobic interactions. Included in non-covalent binding is the covalent attachment of a molecule, such as, streptavidin to the support and the non-covalent binding of the biotinylated probe to the streptavidin. By "covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant that the two moieties, the solid support and the probe, are attached by at least one bond, including sigma bonds, pi bonds and coordination bonds.

Covalent bonds can be formed directly between the probe and the solid support or can be formed by a cross linker or by inclusion of a specific reactive group on either the solid support or the probe or both molecules. Immobilization may also involve a combination of covalent and non-covalent interactions.

In general, the probes are attached to the biochip in a wide variety of ways, as will be appreciated by those in the art. As described herein, the nucleic acids can either be synthesized first, with subsequent attachment to the biochip, or can be directly synthesized on the biochip.

The biochip comprises a suitable solid substrate. By "substrate" or "solid support" or other grammatical equivalents herein is meant a material that can be modified to contain discrete individual sites appropriate for the attachment or association of the nucleic acid probes and is amenable to at least one detection method. As will be appreciated by those in the art, the number of possible substrates are very large, and include, but are not limited to, glass and modified or functionalized glass, plastics (including acrylics, polystyrene and copolymers of styrene and other materials, polypropylene, polyethylene, polybutylene, polyurethanes, Teflon, etc.), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, resins, silica or silica-based materials including silicon and modified silicon, carbon, metals, inorganic glasses, plastics, etc. In general, the substrates allow optical detection and do not appreciably fluoresce. A preferred substrate is described in copending application entitled Reusable Low Fluorescent Plastic Biochip, U.S. Application Serial No. 09/270,214, filed March 15, 1999, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Generally the substrate is planar, although as will be appreciated by those in the art, other configurations of substrates may be used as well. For example, the probes may be placed on the inside surface of a tube, for flow-through sample analysis to minimize

sample volume. Similarly, the substrate may be flexible, such as a flexible foam, including closed cell foams made of particular plastics.

In a preferred embodiment, the surface of the biochip and the probe may be derivatized with chemical functional groups for subsequent attachment of the two. Thus, e.g., the biochip is derivatized with a chemical functional group including, but not limited to, amino groups, carboxy groups, oxo groups and thiol groups, with amino groups being particularly preferred. Using these functional groups, the probes can be attached using functional groups on the probes. For example, nucleic acids containing amino groups can be attached to surfaces comprising amino groups, e.g. using linkers as are known in the art, e.g., homo- or hetero-bifunctional linkers as are well known (see 1994 Pierce Chemical Company catalog, technical section on cross-linkers, pages 155-200). In addition, in some cases, additional linkers, such as alkyl groups (including substituted and heteroalkyl groups) may be used.

In this embodiment, oligonucleotides are synthesized as is known in the art, and then attached to the surface of the solid support. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, either the 5' or 3' terminus may be attached to the solid support, or attachment may be via an internal nucleoside.

In another embodiment, the immobilization to the solid support may be very strong, yet non-covalent. For example, biotinylated oligonucleotides can be made, which bind to surfaces covalently coated with streptavidin, resulting in attachment.

Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be synthesized on the surface, as is known in the art. For example, photoactivation techniques utilizing photopolymerization compounds and techniques are used. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids can be synthesized in situ, using well known photolithographic techniques, such as those described in WO 95/25116; WO 95/35505; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,637 and 5,445,934; and references cited within, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference; these methods of attachment form the basis of the Affimetrix GeneChip™ technology.

Often, amplification-based assays are performed to measure the expression level of breast cancer-associated sequences. These assays are typically performed in conjunction with reverse transcription. In such assays, a breast cancer-associated nucleic acid

sequence acts as a template in an amplification reaction (e.g., Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR). In a quantitative amplification, the amount of amplification product will be proportional to the amount of template in the original sample. Comparison to appropriate controls provides a measure of the amount of breast cancer-associated RNA. Methods of quantitative amplification are well known to those of skill in the art. Detailed protocols for quantitative PCR are provided, e.g., in Innis *et al.*, *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications* (1990).

In some embodiments, a TaqMan based assay is used to measure expression. TaqMan based assays use a fluorogenic oligonucleotide probe that contains a 5' fluorescent dye and a 3' quenching agent. The probe hybridizes to a PCR product, but cannot itself be extended due to a blocking agent at the 3' end. When the PCR product is amplified in subsequent cycles, the 5' nuclease activity of the polymerase, e.g., AmpliTaq, results in the cleavage of the TaqMan probe. This cleavage separates the 5' fluorescent dye and the 3' quenching agent, thereby resulting in an increase in fluorescence as a function of amplification (see, e.g., literature provided by Perkin-Elmer, e.g., [www2.perkin-elmer.com](http://www2.perkin-elmer.com)).

Other suitable amplification methods include, but are not limited to, ligase chain reaction (LCR) (see Wu & Wallace, *Genomics* 4:560 (1989), Landegren *et al.*, *Science* 241:1077 (1988), and Barringer *et al.*, *Gene* 89:117 (1990)), transcription amplification (Kwoh *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173 (1989)), self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874 (1990)), dot PCR, and linker adapter PCR, etc.

#### Expression of breast cancer proteins from nucleic acids

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer nucleic acids, e.g., encoding breast cancer proteins are used to make a variety of expression vectors to express breast cancer proteins which can then be used in screening assays, as described below. Expression vectors and recombinant DNA technology are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*, and *Gene Expression Systems* (Fernandez & Hoeffler, eds, 1999)) and are used to express proteins. The expression vectors may be either self-replicating

extrachromosomal vectors or vectors which integrate into a host genome. Generally, these

expression vectors include transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding the breast cancer protein. The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences used for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. Control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, e.g., include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is typically accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice. Transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid will generally be appropriate to the host cell used to express the breast cancer protein. Numerous types of appropriate expression vectors, and suitable regulatory sequences are known in the art for a variety of host cells.

In general, transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences may include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, ribosomal binding sites, transcriptional start and stop sequences, translational start and stop sequences, and enhancer or activator sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the regulatory sequences include a promoter and transcriptional start and stop sequences.

Promoter sequences encode either constitutive or inducible promoters. The promoters may be either naturally occurring promoters or hybrid promoters. Hybrid promoters, which combine elements of more than one promoter, are also known in the art, and are useful in the present invention.

In addition, an expression vector may comprise additional elements. For example, the expression vector may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained in two organisms, e.g. in mammalian or insect cells for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Furthermore, for integrating expression vectors, the expression vector contains at least one sequence homologous to the host cell genome, and preferably two homologous sequences which flank the expression construct. The integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in the host cell by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. Constructs for integrating vectors are well known in the art (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*).

In addition, in a preferred embodiment, the expression vector contains a selectable marker gene to allow the selection of transformed host cells. Selection genes are well known in the art and will vary with the host cell used.

The breast cancer proteins of the present invention are produced by culturing a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing nucleic acid encoding a breast cancer protein, under the appropriate conditions to induce or cause expression of the breast cancer protein. Conditions appropriate for breast cancer protein expression will vary with the choice of the expression vector and the host cell, and will be easily ascertained by one skilled in the art through routine experimentation or optimization. For example, the use of constitutive promoters in the expression vector will require optimizing the growth and proliferation of the host cell, while the use of an inducible promoter requires the appropriate growth conditions for induction. In addition, in some embodiments, the timing of the harvest is important. For example, the baculoviral systems used in insect cell expression are lytic viruses, and thus harvest time selection can be crucial for product yield.

Appropriate host cells include yeast, bacteria, archaeobacteria, fungi, and insect and animal cells, including mammalian cells. Of particular interest are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other yeasts, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, Sf9 cells, C129 cells, 293 cells, *Neurospora*, BHK, CHO, COS, HeLa cells, HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells), THP1 cells (a macrophage cell line) and various other human cells and cell lines.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are expressed in mammalian cells. Mammalian expression systems are also known in the art, and include

retroviral and adenoviral systems. One expression vector system is a retroviral vector system such as is generally described in PCT/US97/01019 and PCT/US97/01048, both of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Of particular use as mammalian promoters are the promoters from mammalian viral genes, since the viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter, herpes simplex virus promoter, and the CMV promoter (*see, e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, supra*). Typically, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. Examples of transcription terminator and polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40.

The methods of introducing exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian hosts, as well as other hosts, is well known in the art, and will vary with the host cell used. Techniques include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, viral infection, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer proteins are expressed in bacterial systems. Bacterial expression systems are well known in the art. Promoters from bacteriophage may also be used and are known in the art. In addition, synthetic promoters and hybrid promoters are also useful; e.g., the tac promoter is a hybrid of the trp and lac promoter sequences. Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is desirable. The expression vector may also include a signal peptide sequence that provides for secretion of the breast cancer protein in bacteria. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). The bacterial expression vector may also include a selectable marker gene to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Suitable selection genes include genes which

render the bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin, neomycin and tetracycline. Selectable markers also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan and leucine biosynthetic pathways. These components are assembled into expression vectors. Expression vectors for bacteria are well known in the art, and include vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, *Streptococcus cremoris*, and *Streptococcus lividans*, among others (e.g., Fernandez & Hoeffler, *supra*). The bacterial expression vectors are transformed into bacterial host cells using techniques well known in the art, such as calcium chloride treatment, electroporation, and others.

In one embodiment, breast cancer proteins are produced in insect cells. Expression vectors for the transformation of insect cells, and in particular, baculovirus-based expression vectors, are well known in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer protein is produced in yeast cells. Yeast expression systems are well known in the art, and include expression vectors for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida albicans* and *C. maltosa*, *Hansenula polymorpha*, *Kluyveromyces fragilis* and *K. lactis*, *Pichia guilliermondii* and *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Yarrowia lipolytica*.

The breast cancer protein may also be made as a fusion protein, using techniques well known in the art. Thus, e.g., for the creation of monoclonal antibodies, if the desired epitope is small, the breast cancer protein may be fused to a carrier protein to form an immunogen. Alternatively, the breast cancer protein may be made as a fusion protein to increase expression, or for other reasons. For example, when the breast cancer protein is a breast cancer peptide, the nucleic acid encoding the peptide may be linked to other nucleic acid for expression purposes.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein is purified or isolated after expression. Breast cancer proteins may be isolated or purified in a variety of ways known to those skilled in the art depending on what other components are present in the sample. Standard purification methods include electrophoretic, molecular, immunological and chromatographic techniques, including ion exchange, hydrophobic, affinity, and reverse-phase HPLC chromatography, and chromatofocusing. For example, the breast cancer protein may be purified using a standard anti-breast cancer protein antibody column. Ultrafiltration

and diafiltration techniques, in conjunction with protein concentration, are also useful. For general guidance in suitable purification techniques, see Scopes, *Protein Purification* (1982). The degree of purification necessary will vary depending on the use of the breast cancer protein. In some instances no purification will be necessary.

5 Once expressed and purified if necessary, the breast cancer proteins and nucleic acids are useful in a number of applications. They may be used as immunoselection reagents, as vaccine reagents, as screening agents, etc.

#### Varlahnts of breast cancer proteins

10 In one embodiment, the breast cancer proteins are derivative or variant breast cancer proteins as compared to the wild-type sequence. That is, as outlined more fully below, the derivative breast cancer peptide will often contain at least one amino acid substitution, deletion or insertion, with amino acid substitutions being particularly preferred. The amino acid substitution, insertion or deletion may occur at any residue within the breast cancer peptide.

15 Also included within one embodiment of breast cancer proteins of the present invention are amino acid sequence variants. These variants typically fall into one or more of three classes: substitutional, insertional or deletional variants. These variants ordinarily are prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the breast cancer protein, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques well known in the art, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture as outlined above. However, variant breast cancer protein fragments having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by in vitro synthesis using established techniques. Amino acid sequence variants are characterized by the predetermined nature of the variation, a feature that sets them apart from naturally occurring allelic or interspecies variation of the breast cancer protein amino acid sequence. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analogue, although variants can also be selected which have modified characteristics as will be more fully outlined below.

20 While the site or region for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to

optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed breast cancer variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, e.g., M13 primer mutagenesis and PCR mutagenesis. Screening of the mutants is done using assays of breast cancer protein activities.

5 Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of from about 1 to 20 amino acids, although considerably larger insertions may be tolerated. Deletions range from about 1 to about 20 residues, although in some cases deletions may be much larger.

10 Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof may be used to arrive at a final derivative. Generally these changes are done on a few amino acids to minimize the alteration of the molecule. However, larger changes may be tolerated in certain circumstances. When small alterations in the characteristics of the breast cancer protein are desired, substitutions are generally made in accordance with the amino acid substitution relationships provided in the definition section.

15 The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as the naturally-occurring analog, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of the breast cancer proteins as needed. Alternatively, the variant may be designed such that the biological activity of the breast cancer protein is altered. For example, glycosylation sites may be altered or removed.

20 Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative than those described above. For example, substitutions may be made which more significantly affect: the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the alteration, for example the alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure; the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site; or the bulk of the side chain.

25 The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in the polypeptide's properties are those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g. seryl or threonyl is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g. leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue

having an electropositive side chain, e.g. lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g. glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g. phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g. glycine.

Covalent modifications of breast cancer polypeptides are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a breast cancer polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of a breast cancer polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking breast cancer polypeptides to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-breast cancer polypeptide antibodies or screening assays, as is more fully described below. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-

bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, e.g., esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-((p-azidophenyl)dithio)propionimide.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl, threonyl or tyrosyl residues, methylation of the amino groups of the lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

Another type of covalent modification of the breast cancer polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence breast cancer polypeptide, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence breast cancer polypeptide. Glycosylation patterns can be altered in many ways. For example the use of different cell types to express breast cancer-associated sequences can result in different glycosylation patterns.

Addition of glycosylation sites to breast cancer polypeptides may also be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence thereof. The alteration may be made, e.g., by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence breast cancer polypeptide (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The breast cancer amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the breast cancer polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the breast cancer polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330, and in Aplin & Wriston, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the breast cancer polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, *et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 259:52 (1987) and by Edge *et al., Anal. Biochem.*, 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura *et al., Melh. Enzymol.*, 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification of breast cancer comprises linking the breast cancer polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

Breast cancer polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form chimeric molecules comprising a breast cancer polypeptide fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of a breast cancer polypeptide with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl-terminus of the breast cancer polypeptide. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of a breast cancer polypeptide can be detected using

an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the breast cancer polypeptide to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of a breast cancer polypeptide with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule, such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule.

Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; HIS6 and metal chelation tags, the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 (Field *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:2159-2165 (1988)); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan *et al.*, *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 5:3610-3616 (1985)); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody (Paborsky *et al.*, *Protein Engineering* 3(6):547-553 (1990)). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp *et al.*, *BioTechnology* 6:1204-1210 (1988)); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin *et al.*, *Science* 255:192-194 (1992)); tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:15163-15166 (1991)); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag (Lutz-Freyermuth *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6393-6397 (1990)).

Also included are other breast cancer proteins of the breast cancer family, and breast cancer proteins from other organisms, which are cloned and expressed as outlined below. Thus, probe or degenerate polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer sequences may be used to find other related breast cancer proteins from humans or other organisms. As will be appreciated by those in the art, particularly useful probe and/or PCR primer sequences include the unique areas of the breast cancer nucleic acid sequence. As is generally known in the art, preferred PCR primers are from about 15 to about 35 nucleotides in length, with from about 20 to about 30 being preferred, and may contain inosine as needed. The conditions for the PCR reaction are well known in the art (e.g., Innis, PCR Protocols, *supra*).

#### Antibodies to breast cancer proteins

In a preferred embodiment, when the breast cancer protein is to be used to generate antibodies, e.g., for immunotherapy or immunodiagnosis, the breast cancer protein

should share at least one epitope or determinant with the full length protein. By "epitope" or "determinant" herein is typically meant a portion of a protein which will generate and/or bind an antibody or T-cell receptor in the context of MHC. Thus, in most instances, antibodies made to a smaller breast cancer protein will be able to bind to the full-length protein, particularly linear epitopes. In a preferred embodiment, the epitope is unique; that is, antibodies generated to a unique epitope show little or no cross-reactivity.

Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan (e.g., Coligan, *supra*; and Harlow & Lane, *supra*). Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, e.g., by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of the figures or fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

The antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler & Milstein, *Nature* 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*. The immunizing agent will typically include a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of Tables 1-25 or fragment thereof, or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene

glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, pp. 59-103 (1986)). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

In one embodiment, the antibodies are bispecific antibodies. Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens or that have binding specificities for two epitopes on the same antigen. In one embodiment, one of the binding specificities is for a protein encoded by a nucleic acid Tables 1-25 or a fragment thereof, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit, preferably one that is tumor specific. Alternatively, tetramer-type technology may create multivalent reagents.

In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies to breast cancer protein are capable of reducing or eliminating a biological function of a breast cancer protein, as is described below. That is, the addition of anti-breast cancer protein antibodies (either polyclonal or preferably monoclonal) to breast cancer tissue (or cells containing breast cancer) may reduce or eliminate the breast cancer. Generally, at least a 25% decrease in activity, growth, size or the like is preferred, with at least about 50% being particularly preferred and about a 95-100% decrease being especially preferred.

In a preferred embodiment the antibodies to the breast cancer proteins are humanized antibodies (e.g., Xenerex Biosciences, Mederex, Inc., Abgenix, Inc., Protein Design Labs, Inc.) Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric molecules of immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub> or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include

human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, a humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework (FR) regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-329 (1988), and Presta, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596 (1992)). Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeven *et al.*, *Science* 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such humanized antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species.

Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom & Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:381 (1991); Marks *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581 (1991)). The techniques of Cole *et al.* and Boerner *et al.* are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole *et al.*, *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 147(1):86-95 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all



respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, e.g., in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks *et al.*, *BioTechnology* 10:779-783 (1992); Lonberg *et al.*, *Nature* 368:856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature* 368:812-13

(1994); Fishwild *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-51 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:826 (1996); Lonberg & Huszar, *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93 (1995).

By immunotherapy is meant treatment of breast cancer with an antibody raised against breast cancer proteins. As used herein, immunotherapy can be passive or active.

Passive immunotherapy as defined herein is the passive transfer of antibody to a recipient (patient). Active immunization is the induction of antibody and/or T-cell responses in a recipient (patient). Induction of an immune response is the result of providing the recipient with an antigen to which antibodies are raised. As appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antigen may be provided by injecting a polypeptide against which antibodies are desired to be raised into a recipient, or contacting the recipient with a nucleic acid capable of expressing the antigen and under conditions for expression of the antigen, leading to an immune response.

In a preferred embodiment the breast cancer proteins against which antibodies are raised are secreted proteins as described above. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind and prevent the secreted protein from binding to its receptor, thereby inactivating the secreted breast cancer protein.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein to which antibodies are raised is a transmembrane protein. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment, bind the extracellular domain of the breast cancer protein and prevent it from binding to other proteins, such as circulating ligands or cell-associated molecules. The antibody may cause down-regulation of the transmembrane breast cancer protein. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the antibody may be a competitive, non-competitive or uncompetitive inhibitor of protein binding to the extracellular domain of the breast cancer protein. The antibody is also an antagonist of the breast cancer protein. Further, the antibody prevents activation of the transmembrane breast cancer protein. In one aspect, when the antibody prevents the binding of other molecules to the breast cancer

protein, the antibody prevents growth of the cell. The antibody may also be used to target or sensitize the cell to cytotoxic agents, including, but not limited to TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\beta$ , IL-1, INF- $\gamma$  and IL-2, or chemotherapeutic agents including 3FU, vinblastine, actinomycin D, cisplatin, methotrexate, and the like. In some instances the antibody belongs to a sub-type that

activates serum complement when complexed with the transmembrane protein thereby mediating cytotoxicity or antigen-dependent cytotoxicity (ADCC). Thus, breast cancer is treated by administering to a patient antibodies directed against the transmembrane breast cancer protein. Antibody-labeling may activate a co-toxin, localize a toxin payload, or otherwise provide means to locally ablate cells.

In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety. The effector moiety can be any number of molecules, including labelling moieties such as radioactive labels or fluorescent labels, or can be a therapeutic moiety. In one aspect the therapeutic moiety is a small molecule that modulates the activity of the breast cancer protein. In another aspect the therapeutic moiety modulates the activity of molecules

associated with or in close proximity to the breast cancer protein. The therapeutic moiety may inhibit enzymatic activity such as protease or collagenase or protein kinase activity associated with breast cancer.

In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic moiety can also be a cytotoxic agent. In this method, targeting the cytotoxic agent to breast cancer tissue or cells, results in a reduction in the number of afflicted cells, thereby reducing symptoms associated with breast cancer. Cytotoxic agents are numerous and varied and include, but are not limited to, cytotoxic drugs or toxins or active fragments of such toxins. Suitable toxins and their corresponding fragments include diphtheria A chain, exotoxin A chain, ricin A chain, abrin A chain, curcin, crotin, phenomycin, enomycin and the like. Cytotoxic agents also include radiochemicals made by conjugating radioisotopes to antibodies raised against breast cancer proteins, or binding of a radionuclide to a chelating agent that has been covalently attached to the antibody. Targeting the therapeutic moiety to transmembrane breast cancer proteins not only serves to increase the local concentration of therapeutic moiety in the breast cancer afflicted area, but also serves to reduce deleterious side effects that may be associated with the therapeutic moiety.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein against which the antibodies are raised is an intracellular protein. In this case, the antibody may be conjugated to a protein which facilitates entry into the cell. In one case, the antibody enters the cell by endocytosis. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding the antibody is administered to the individual or cell. Moreover, wherein the breast cancer protein can be targeted within a cell, i.e., the nucleus, an antibody thereto contains a signal for that target localization, i.e., a nuclear localization signal.

The breast cancer antibodies of the invention specifically bind to breast cancer proteins. By "specifically bind" herein is meant that the antibodies bind to the protein with a  $K_d$  of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1  $\mu$ M, preferably at least about 0.1  $\mu$ M or better, and most preferably, 0.01  $\mu$ M or better. Selectivity of binding is also important.

#### Detection of breast cancer sequence for diagnostic and therapeutic applications

In one aspect, the RNA expression levels of genes are determined for different cellular states in the breast cancer phenotype. Expression levels of genes in normal tissue (i.e., not undergoing breast cancer) and in breast cancer tissue (and in some cases, for varying severities of breast cancer that relate to prognosis, as outlined below) are evaluated to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular cell state or point of development is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state. While two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is reflective of the state of the cell. By comparing expression profiles of cells in different states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Then, diagnosis may be performed or confirmed to determine whether a tissue sample has the gene expression profile of normal or cancerous tissue. This will provide for molecular diagnosis of related conditions.

"Differential expression," or grammatical equivalents as used herein, refers to qualitative or quantitative differences in the temporal and/or cellular gene expression patterns within and among cells and tissue. Thus, a differentially expressed gene can

qualitatively have its expression altered, including an activation or inactivation, in, e.g., normal versus breast cancer tissue. Genes may be turned on or turned off in a particular state, relative to another state thus permitting comparison of two or more states. A qualitatively regulated gene will exhibit an expression pattern within a state or cell type which is detectable by standard techniques. Some genes will be expressed in one state or cell type, but not in both. Alternatively, the difference in expression may be quantitative, e.g., in that expression is increased or decreased, i.e., gene expression is either upregulated, resulting in an increased amount of transcript, or downregulated, resulting in a decreased amount of transcript. The degree to which expression differs need only be large enough to quantify via standard characterization techniques as outlined below, such as by use of Affymetrix GeneChip™ expression arrays, Lockhart, *Nature Biotechnology* 14:1675-1680 (1996), hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Other techniques include, but are not limited to, quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR, northern analysis and RNase protection. As outlined above, preferably the change in expression (i.e., upregulation or downregulation) is at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 100%, more preferably at least about 150%, more preferably at least about 200%, with from 300 to at least 1000% being especially preferred.

Evaluation may be at the gene transcript, or the protein level. The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes to the DNA or RNA equivalent of the gene transcript, and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the final gene product itself (protein) can be monitored, e.g., with antibodies to the breast cancer protein and standard immunoassays (ELISAs, etc.) or other techniques, including mass spectroscopy assays, 2D gel electrophoresis assays, etc. Proteins corresponding to breast cancer genes, i.e., those identified as being important in a breast cancer phenotype, can be evaluated in a breast cancer diagnostic test.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression monitoring is performed simultaneously on a number of genes. Multiple protein expression monitoring can be performed as well. Similarly, these assays may be performed on an individual basis as well.

In this embodiment, the breast cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in

a particular cell. The assays are further described below in the example. PCR techniques can be used to provide greater sensitivity.

In a preferred embodiment nucleic acids encoding the breast cancer protein are detected. Although DNA or RNA encoding the breast cancer protein may be detected, of particular interest are methods wherein an mRNA encoding a breast cancer protein is detected. Probes to detect mRNA can be a nucleotide/deoxynucleotide probe that is complementary to and hybridizes with the mRNA and includes, but is not limited to, oligonucleotides, cDNA or RNA. Probes also should contain a detectable label, as defined herein. In one method the mRNA is detected after immobilizing the nucleic acid to be examined on a solid support such as nylon membranes and hybridizing the probe with the sample. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. In another method detection of the mRNA is performed *in situ*. In this method permeabilized cells or tissue samples are contacted with a detectably labeled nucleic acid probe for sufficient time to allow the probe to hybridize with the target mRNA. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. For example a digoxigenin labeled riboprobe (RNA probe) that is complementary to the mRNA encoding a breast cancer protein is detected by binding the digoxigenin with an anti-digoxigenin secondary antibody and developed with nitro blue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate.

In a preferred embodiment, various proteins from the three classes of proteins as described herein (secreted, transmembrane or intracellular proteins) are used in diagnostic assays. The breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in diagnostic assays. This can be performed on an individual gene or corresponding polypeptide level. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes and/or corresponding polypeptides.

As described and defined herein, breast cancer proteins, including intracellular, transmembrane or secreted proteins, find use as markers of breast cancer.

Detection of these proteins in putative breast cancer tissue allows for detection or diagnosis

of breast cancer. In one embodiment, antibodies are used to detect breast cancer proteins. A preferred method separates proteins from a sample by electrophoresis on a gel (typically a denaturing and reducing protein gel, but may be another type of gel, including isoelectric focusing gels and the like). Following separation of proteins, the breast cancer protein is detected, e.g., by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the breast cancer protein. Methods of immunoblotting are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

In another preferred method, antibodies to the breast cancer protein find use in *in situ* imaging techniques, e.g., in histology (e.g., *Methods in Cell Biology: Antibodies in Cell Biology*, volume 37 (Asai, ed. 1993)). In this method cells are contacted with from one to many antibodies to the breast cancer protein(s). Following washing to remove non-specific antibody binding, the presence of the antibody or antibodies is detected. In one embodiment the antibody is detected by incubating with a secondary antibody that contains a detectable label. In another method the primary antibody to the breast cancer protein(s) contains a detectable label, e.g. an enzyme marker that can act on a substrate. In another preferred embodiment each one of multiple primary antibodies contains a distinct and detectable label. This method finds particular use in simultaneous screening for a plurality of breast cancer proteins. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, many other histological imaging techniques are also provided by the invention.

In a preferred embodiment the label is detected in a fluorometer which has the ability to detect and distinguish emissions of different wavelengths. In addition, a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) can be used in the method.

In another preferred embodiment, antibodies find use in diagnosing breast cancer from blood, serum, plasma, stool, and other samples. Such samples, therefore, are useful as samples to be probed or tested for the presence of breast cancer proteins.

Antibodies can be used to detect a breast cancer protein by previously described immunoassay techniques including ELISA, immunoblotting (western blotting), immunoprecipitation, BIACORE technology and the like. Conversely, the presence of antibodies may indicate an immune response against an endogenous breast cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, *in situ* hybridization of labeled breast cancer nucleic acid probes to tissue arrays is done. For example, arrays of tissue samples, including

breast cancer tissue and/or normal tissue, are made. *In situ* hybridization (see, e.g., Ausubel, *supra*) is then performed. When comparing the fingerprints between an individual and a standard, the skilled artisan can make a diagnosis, a prognosis, or a prediction based on the findings. It is further understood that the genes which indicate the diagnosis may differ from those which indicate the prognosis and molecular profiling of the condition of the cells may lead to distinctions between responsive or refractory conditions or may be predictive of outcomes.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in prognosis assays. As above, gene expression profiles can be generated that correlate to breast cancer, in terms of long term prognosis. Again, this may be done on either a protein or gene level, with the use of genes being preferred. As above, breast cancer probes may be attached to biochips for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in a tissue or patient. The assays proceed as outlined above for diagnosis. PCR method may provide more sensitive and accurate quantification.

#### Assays for therapeutic compounds

In a preferred embodiment members of the proteins, nucleic acids, and antibodies as described herein are used in drug screening assays. The breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing breast cancer sequences are used in drug screening assays or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile" or expression profile of polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent (e.g., Zlokarnik, *et al.*, *Science* 279:84-8 (1998); Heid, *Genome Res* 6:986-94, 1996).

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing the native or modified breast cancer proteins are used in screening assays. That is, the present invention provides novel methods for screening for compositions which modulate the breast cancer phenotype or an identified physiological function of a breast cancer protein. As above, this can be done on an individual gene level or

by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile". In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent, see Zlokarnik, *supra*.

Having identified the differentially expressed genes herein, a variety of assays may be executed. In a preferred embodiment, assays may be run on an individual gene or protein level. That is, having identified a particular gene as up regulated in breast cancer, test compounds can be screened for the ability to modulate gene expression or for binding to the breast cancer protein. "Modulation" thus includes both an increase and a decrease in gene expression. The preferred amount of modulation will depend on the original change of the gene expression in normal versus tissue undergoing breast cancer, with changes of at least 10%, preferably 50%, more preferably 100-300%, and in some embodiments 300-1000% or greater. Thus, if a gene exhibits a 4-fold increase in breast cancer tissue compared to normal tissue, a decrease of about four-fold is often desired, similarly, a 10-fold decrease in breast cancer tissue compared to normal tissue often provides a target value of a 10-fold increase in expression to be induced by the test compound.

The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the gene product itself can be monitored, e.g., through the use of antibodies to the breast cancer protein and standard immunoassays. Proteomics and separation techniques may also allow quantification of expression.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression or protein monitoring of a number of entities, i.e., an expression profile, is monitored simultaneously. Such profiles will typically involve a plurality of those entities described herein.

In this embodiment, the breast cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of breast cancer sequences in a particular cell. Alternatively, PCR may be used. Thus, a series, e.g., of microtiter plate, may be used with dispensed primers in desired wells. A PCR reaction can then be performed and analyzed for each well.

Expression monitoring can be performed to identify compounds that modify the expression of one or more breast cancer-associated sequences, e.g., a polynucleotide sequence set out in Table 17. Generally, in a preferred embodiment, a test modulator is added to the cells prior to analysis. Moreover, screens are also provided to identify agents that modulate breast cancer, modulate breast cancer proteins, bind to a breast cancer protein, or interfere with the binding of a breast cancer protein and an antibody or other binding partner.

The term "test compound" or "drug candidate" or "modulator" or grammatical equivalents as used herein describes any molecule, e.g., protein, oligopeptide, small organic molecule, polysaccharide, polynucleotide, etc., to be tested for the capacity to directly or indirectly alter the breast cancer phenotype or the expression of a breast cancer sequence, e.g., a nucleic acid or protein sequence. In preferred embodiments, modulators alter expression profiles, or expression profile nucleic acids or proteins provided herein. In one embodiment, the modulator suppresses a breast cancer phenotype, e.g. to a normal tissue fingerprint. In another embodiment, a modulator induced a breast cancer phenotype. Generally, a plurality of assay mixtures are run in parallel with different agent concentrations to obtain a differential response to the various concentrations. Typically, one of these concentrations serves as a negative control, i.e., at zero concentration or below the level of detection.

Drug candidates encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Preferred small molecules are less than 2000, or less than 1500 or less than 1000 or less than 500 D. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof. Particularly preferred are peptides.

In one aspect, a modulator will neutralize the effect of a breast cancer protein. By "neutralize" is meant that activity of a protein is inhibited or blocked and the consequent effect on the cell.

In certain embodiments, combinatorial libraries of potential modulators will be screened for an ability to bind to a breast cancer polypeptide or to modulate activity. Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, e.g., inhibiting activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. Often, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are employed for such an analysis.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (e.g., mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37(9):1233-1251 (1994)).

Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,010,175, Furka, *Pept. Res.* 37:487-493 (1991), Houghton *et al.*, *Nature*, 354:84-88 (1991)), peptoids (PCT Publication No. WO 91/19735), encoded peptides (PCT Publication WO 93/20242), random bio-oligomers (PCT Publication WO 92/00091), benzodiazepines (U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as

hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913 (1993)), vinyllogous polypeptides (Hagihara *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568 (1992)), nonpeptidal peptidomimetics with a Beta-D-Glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218 (1992)), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661 (1994)),

oligocarbamates (Cho, *et al.*, *Science* 261:1303 (1993)), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658 (1994)). See, generally, Gordon *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1385 (1994), nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., Strategene, Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,539,083), antibody libraries (see, e.g., Vaughn *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology* 14(3):309-314 (1996), and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (see, e.g., Liang *et al.*, *Science* 274:1520-1522 (1996), and U.S. Patent No. 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries (see, e.g., benzodiazepines, Baum, C&EN, Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent No. 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514; and the like).

Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (see, e.g., 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY, Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, MA, 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA).

A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems include automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka, Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate II, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton, Mass.; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.), which mimic the manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (see, e.g., ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Asinex, Moscow, Ru, Tripos, Inc., St. Louis,

MO, ChemsStar, Ltd, Moscow, RU, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, PA, Martek Biosciences, Columbia, MD, *etc.*)

The assays to identify modulators are amenable to high throughput screening.

Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of breast cancer gene transcription, inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide expression, and inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide activity.

High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known to those of skill in the art. Similarly, binding assays and reporter gene assays are similarly well known. Thus, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Patent No. 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (i.e., in arrays), while U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose high throughput methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (see, e.g., Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc. Fullerton, CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, MA, *etc.*). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, e.g., Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

In one embodiment, modulators are proteins, often naturally occurring proteins or fragments of naturally occurring proteins. Thus, e.g., cellular extracts containing proteins, or random or directed digests of proteinaceous cellular extracts, may be used. In this way libraries of proteins may be made for screening in the methods of the invention. Particularly preferred in this embodiment are libraries of bacterial, fungal, viral, and mammalian proteins, with the latter being preferred, and human proteins being especially

preferred. Particularly useful test compound will be directed to the class of proteins to which the target belongs, e.g., substrates for enzymes or ligands and receptors.

In a preferred embodiment, modulators are peptides of from about 5 to about 30 amino acids, with from about 5 to about 20 amino acids being preferred, and from about 7 to about 15 being particularly preferred. The peptides may be digests of naturally occurring proteins as is outlined above, random peptides, or "biased" random peptides. By "randomized" or grammatical equivalents herein is meant that each nucleic acid and peptide consists of essentially random nucleotides and amino acids, respectively. Since generally these random peptides (or nucleic acids, discussed below) are chemically synthesized, they may incorporate any nucleotide or amino acid at any position. The synthetic process can be designed to generate randomized proteins or nucleic acids, to allow the formation of all or most of the possible combinations over the length of the sequence, thus forming a library of randomized candidate bioactive proteinaceous agents.

In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, e.g., of hydrophobic amino acids, hydrophilic residues, sterically biased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of nucleic acid binding domains, the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

Modulators of breast cancer can also be nucleic acids, as defined above.

As described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid modulating agents may be naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For example, digests of prokaryotic or eucaryotic genomes may be used as is outlined above for proteins.

In a preferred embodiment, the candidate compounds are organic chemical moieties, a wide variety of which are available in the literature.

After the candidate agent has been added and the cells allowed to incubate for some period of time, the sample containing a target sequence to be analyzed is added to the biochip. If required, the target sequence is prepared using known techniques. For example, the sample may be treated to lyse the cells, using known lysis buffers, electroporation, etc., with purification and/or amplification such as PCR performed as appropriate. For example, an *in vitro* transcription with labels covalently attached to the nucleotides is performed. Generally, the nucleic acids are labeled with biotin-FTTC or PE, or with cy3 or cy5.

In a preferred embodiment, the target sequence is labeled with, e.g., a fluorescent, a chemiluminescent, a chemical, or a radioactive signal, to provide a means of detecting the target sequence's specific binding to a probe. The label also can be an enzyme, such as, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase, which when provided with an appropriate substrate produces a product that can be detected. Alternatively, the label can be a labeled compound or small molecule, such as an enzyme inhibitor, that binds but is not catalyzed or altered by the enzyme. The label also can be a moiety or compound, such as, an epitope tag or biotin which specifically binds to streptavidin. For the example of biotin, the streptavidin is labeled as described above, thereby, providing a detectable signal for the bound target sequence. Unbound labeled streptavidin is typically removed prior to analysis.

As will be appreciated by those in the art, these assays can be direct hybridization assays or can comprise "sandwich assays", which include the use of multiple probes, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,681,702, 5,597,909, 5,545,730, 5,594,117, 5,591,584, 5,571,670, 5,580,731, 5,571,670, 5,591,584, 5,624,802, 5,635,352, 5,594,118, 5,359,100, 5,124,246 and 5,681,697, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In this embodiment, in general, the target nucleic acid is prepared as outlined above, and then added to the biochip comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes, under conditions that allow the formation of a hybridization complex.

A variety of hybridization conditions may be used in the present invention, including high, moderate and low stringency conditions as outlined above. The assays are generally run under stringency conditions which allows formation of the label probe hybridization complex only in the presence of target. Stringency can be controlled by altering a step parameter that is a thermodynamic variable, including, but not limited to,

temperature, formamide concentration, salt concentration, chaotropic salt concentration pH, organic solvent concentration, etc.

These parameters may also be used to control non-specific binding, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,697. Thus it may be desirable to perform certain steps at higher stringency conditions to reduce non-specific binding.

The reactions outlined herein may be accomplished in a variety of ways. Components of the reaction may be added simultaneously, or sequentially, in different orders, with preferred embodiments outlined below. In addition, the reaction may include a variety of other reagents. These include salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal hybridization and detection, and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may also be used as appropriate, depending on the sample preparation methods and purity of the target.

The assay data are analyzed to determine the expression levels, and changes in expression levels as between states, of individual genes, forming a gene expression profile. Screens are performed to identify modulators of the breast cancer phenotype.

In one embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that can induce or suppress a particular expression profile, thus preferably generating the associated phenotype. In another embodiment, e.g., for diagnostic applications, having identified differentially expressed genes important in a particular state, screens can be performed to identify modulators that alter expression of individual genes. In another embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that alter a biological function of the expression product of a differentially expressed gene. Again, having identified the importance of a gene in a particular state, screens are performed to identify agents that bind and/or modulate the biological activity of the gene product.

In addition screens can be done for genes that are induced in response to a candidate agent. After identifying a modulator based upon its ability to suppress a breast cancer expression pattern leading to a normal expression pattern, or to modulate a single breast cancer gene expression profile so as to mimic the expression of the gene from normal tissue, a screen as described above can be performed to identify genes that are specifically

modulated in response to the agent. Comparing expression profiles between normal tissue and agent treated breast cancer tissue reveals genes that are not expressed in normal tissue or breast cancer tissue, but are expressed in agent treated tissue. These agent-specific sequences can be identified and used by methods described herein for breast cancer genes or proteins.

In particular these sequences and the proteins they encode find use in marking or identifying agent treated cells. In addition, antibodies can be raised against the agent induced proteins and used to target novel therapeutics to the treated breast cancer tissue sample.

Thus, in one embodiment, a test compound is administered to a population of breast cancer cells, that have an associated breast cancer expression profile. By "administration" or "contacting" herein is meant that the candidate agent is added to the cells in such a manner as to allow the agent to act upon the cell, whether by uptake and intracellular action, or by action at the cell surface. In some embodiments, nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous candidate agent (i.e., a peptide) may be put into a viral construct such as an adenoviral or retroviral construct, and added to the cell, such that expression of the peptide agent is accomplished, e.g., PCT US97/01019. Regulatable gene therapy systems can also be used.

Once the test compound has been administered to the cells, the cells can be washed if desired and are allowed to incubate under preferably physiological conditions for some period of time. The cells are then harvested and a new gene expression profile is generated, as outlined herein.

Thus, e.g., breast cancer tissue may be screened for agents that modulate, e.g., induce or suppress the breast cancer phenotype. A change in at least one gene, preferably many, of the expression profile indicates that the agent has an effect on breast cancer activity. By defining such a signature for the breast cancer phenotype, screens for new drugs that alter the phenotype can be devised. With this approach, the drug target need not be known and need not be represented in the original expression screening platform, nor does the level of transcript for the target protein need to change.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of



either the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "breast cancer proteins" or a "breast cancer modulatory protein". The breast cancer modulatory protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to the fragment encoded by the nucleic acids of the Tables. Preferably, the breast cancer modulatory protein is a fragment. In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer amino acid sequence which is used to determine sequence identity or similarity is encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 25. In another embodiment, the sequences are naturally occurring allelic variants of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 25. In another embodiment, the sequences are sequence variants as further described herein.

Preferably, the breast cancer modulatory protein is a fragment of approximately 14 to 24 amino acids long. More preferably the fragment is a soluble fragment. Preferably, the fragment includes a non-transmembrane region. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment has an N-terminal Cys to aid in solubility. In one embodiment, the C-terminus of the fragment is kept as a free acid and the N-terminus is a free amine to aid in coupling, i.e., to cysteine.

In one embodiment the breast cancer proteins are conjugated to an immunogenic agent as discussed herein. In one embodiment the breast cancer protein is conjugated to BSA.

Measurements of breast cancer polypeptide activity, or of breast cancer or the breast cancer phenotype can be performed using a variety of assays. For example, the effects of the test compounds upon the function of the breast cancer polypeptides can be measured by examining parameters described above. A suitable physiological change that affects activity can be used to assess the influence of a test compound on the polypeptides of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as, in the case of breast cancer associated with tumors, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, neovascularization, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers (e.g., northern blots), changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second

messengers such as cGMP. In the assays of the invention, mammalian breast cancer polypeptide is typically used, e.g., mouse, preferably human.

Assays to identify compounds with modulating activity can be performed *in vitro*. For example, a breast cancer polypeptide is first contacted with a potential modulator and incubated for a suitable amount of time, e.g., from 0.5 to 48 hours. In one embodiment, the breast cancer polypeptide levels are determined *in vitro* by measuring the level of protein or mRNA. The level of protein is measured using immunoassays such as western blotting, ELISA and the like with an antibody that selectively binds to the breast cancer polypeptide or a fragment thereof. For measurement of mRNA, amplification, e.g., using PCR, LCR, or hybridization assays, e.g., northern hybridization, RNase protection, dot blotting, are preferred. The level of protein or mRNA is detected using directly or indirectly labeled detection agents, e.g., fluorescently or radioactively labeled nucleic acids, radioactively or enzymatically labeled antibodies, and the like, as described herein.

Alternatively, a reporter gene system can be devised using the breast cancer protein promoter operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase, green fluorescent protein, CAT, or  $\beta$ -gal. The reporter construct is typically transfected into a cell. After treatment with a potential modulator, the amount of reporter gene transcription, translation, or activity is measured according to standard techniques known to those of skill in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "breast cancer proteins." The breast cancer protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to a fragment shown herein.

In one embodiment, screening for modulators of expression of specific genes is performed. Typically, the expression of only one or a few genes are evaluated. In another embodiment, screens are designed to first find compounds that bind to differentially expressed proteins. These compounds are then evaluated for the ability to modulate

differentially expressed activity. Moreover, once initial candidate compounds are identified, variants can be further screened to better evaluate structure activity relationships.

In a preferred embodiment, binding assays are done. In general, purified or isolated gene product is used; that is, the gene products of one or more differentially expressed nucleic acids are made. For example, antibodies are generated to the protein gene products, and standard immunoassays are run to determine the amount of protein present. Alternatively, cells comprising the breast cancer proteins can be used in the assays.

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise combining a breast cancer protein and a candidate compound, and determining the binding of the compound to the breast cancer protein. Preferred embodiments utilize the human breast cancer protein, although other mammalian proteins may also be used, e.g. for the development of animal models of human disease. In some embodiments, as outlined herein, variant or derivative breast cancer proteins may be used.

Generally, in a preferred embodiment of the methods herein, the breast cancer protein or the candidate agent is non-diffusably bound to an insoluble support having isolated sample receiving areas (e.g. a microtiter plate, an array, etc.). The insoluble supports may be made of any composition to which the compositions can be bound, is readily separated from soluble material, and is otherwise compatible with the overall method of screening. The surface of such supports may be solid or porous and of any convenient shape. Examples of suitable insoluble supports include microtiter plates, arrays, membranes and beads. These are typically made of glass, plastic (e.g., polystyrene), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, teflon™, etc. Microtiter plates and arrays are especially convenient because a large number of assays can be carried out simultaneously, using small amounts of reagents and samples.

The particular manner of binding of the composition is not crucial so long as it is compatible with the reagents and overall methods of the invention, maintains the activity of the composition and is nondiffusible. Preferred methods of binding include the use of antibodies (which do not sterically block either the ligand binding site or activation sequence when the protein is bound to the support), direct binding to "sticky" or ionic supports, chemical crosslinking, the synthesis of the protein or agent on the surface, etc. Following binding of the protein or agent, excess unbound material is removed by washing. The sample receiving

areas may then be blocked through incubation with bovine serum albumin (BSA), casein or other innocuous protein or other moiety.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer protein is bound to the support, and a test compound is added to the assay. Alternatively, the candidate agent is bound to the support and the breast cancer protein is added. Novel binding agents include specific antibodies, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries, peptide analogs, etc. Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for human cells. A wide variety of assays may be used for this purpose, including labeled in vitro protein-protein binding assays, electrophoretic mobility shift assays, immunoassays for protein binding, functional assays (phosphorylation assays, etc.) and the like.

The determination of the binding of the test modulating compound to the breast cancer protein may be done in a number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, the compound is labeled, and binding determined directly, e.g., by attaching all or a portion of the breast cancer protein to a solid support, adding a labeled candidate agent (e.g., a fluorescent label), washing off excess reagent, and determining whether the label is present on the solid support. Various blocking and washing steps may be utilized as appropriate.

In some embodiments, only one of the components is labeled, e.g., the proteins (or proteinaceous candidate compounds) can be labeled. Alternatively, more than one component can be labeled with different labels, e.g., <sup>125</sup>I for the proteins and a fluorophore for the compound. Proximity reagents, e.g., quenching or energy transfer reagents are also useful.

In one embodiment, the binding of the test compound is determined by competitive binding assay. The competitor is a binding moiety known to bind to the target molecule (i.e., a breast cancer protein), such as an antibody, peptide, binding partner, ligand, etc. Under certain circumstances, there may be competitive binding between the compound and the binding moiety, with the binding moiety displacing the compound. In one embodiment, the test compound is labeled. Either the compound, or the competitor, or both, is added first to the protein for a time sufficient to allow binding, if present. Incubations may be performed at a temperature which facilitates optimal activity, typically between 4 and 40°C. Incubation periods are typically optimized, e.g., to facilitate rapid high throughput

screening. Typically between 0.1 and 1 hour will be sufficient. Excess reagent is generally removed or washed away. The second component is then added, and the presence or absence of the labeled component is followed, to indicate binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the competitor is added first, followed by the test compound. Displacement of the competitor is an indication that the test compound is binding to the breast cancer protein and thus is capable of binding to, and potentially modulating, the activity of the breast cancer protein. In this embodiment, either component can be labeled. Thus, e.g., if the competitor is labeled, the presence of label in the wash solution indicates displacement by the agent. Alternatively, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support indicates displacement.

In an alternative embodiment, the test compound is added first, with incubation and washing, followed by the competitor. The absence of binding by the competitor may indicate that the test compound is bound to the breast cancer protein with a higher affinity. Thus, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support, coupled with a lack of competitor binding, may indicate that the test compound is capable of binding to the breast cancer protein.

In a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise differential screening to identify agents that are capable of modulating the activity of the breast cancer proteins. In this embodiment, the methods comprise combining a breast cancer protein and a competitor in a first sample. A second sample comprises a test compound, a breast cancer protein, and a competitor. The binding of the competitor is determined for both samples, and a change, or difference in binding between the two samples indicates the presence of an agent capable of binding to the breast cancer protein and potentially modulating its activity. That is, if the binding of the competitor is different in the second sample relative to the first sample, the agent is capable of binding to the breast cancer protein.

Alternatively, differential screening is used to identify drug candidates that bind to the native breast cancer protein, but cannot bind to modified breast cancer proteins. The structure of the breast cancer protein may be modeled, and used in rational drug design to synthesize agents that interact with that site. Drug candidates that affect the activity of a

breast cancer protein are also identified by screening drugs for the ability to either enhance or reduce the activity of the protein.

Positive controls and negative controls may be used in the assays. Preferably control and test samples are performed in at least triplicate to obtain statistically significant results. Incubation of all samples is for a time sufficient for the binding of the agent to the protein. Following incubation, samples are washed free of non-specifically bound material and the amount of bound, generally labeled agent determined. For example, where a radiolabel is employed, the samples may be counted in a scintillation counter to determine the amount of bound compound.

A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may be used. The mixture of components may be added in an order that provides for the requisite binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods for screening for a compound capable of modulating the activity of a breast cancer protein. The methods comprise adding a test compound, as defined above, to a cell comprising breast cancer proteins. Preferred cell types include almost any cell. The cells contain a recombinant nucleic acid that encodes a breast cancer protein. In a preferred embodiment, a library of candidate agents are tested on a plurality of cells.

In one aspect, the assays are evaluated in the presence or absence or previous or subsequent exposure of physiological signals, e.g. hormones, antibodies, peptides, antigens, cytokines, growth factors, action potentials, pharmacological agents including chemotherapeutics, radiation, carcinogenics, or other cells (i.e. cell-cell contacts). In another example, the determinations are determined at different stages of the cell cycle process.

In this way, compounds that modulate breast cancer agents are identified. Compounds with pharmacological activity are able to enhance or interfere with the activity of the breast cancer protein. Once identified, similar structures are evaluated to identify critical structural feature of the compound.

In one embodiment, a method of inhibiting breast cancer cell division is provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor. In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting breast cancer is provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor. In a further embodiment, methods of treating cells or individuals with breast cancer are provided. The method comprises administration of a breast cancer inhibitor.

In one embodiment, a breast cancer inhibitor is an antibody as discussed above. In another embodiment, the breast cancer inhibitor is an antisense molecule.

A variety of cell growth, proliferation, and metastasis assays are known to those of skill in the art, as described below.

#### *Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension*

Normal cells require a solid substrate to attach and grow. When the cells are transformed, they lose this phenotype and grow detached from the substrate. For example, transformed cells can grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft agar. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate normal phenotype and require a solid substrate to attach and grow. Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays can be used to identify modulators of breast cancer sequences, which when expressed in host cells, inhibit abnormal cellular proliferation and transformation. A therapeutic compound would reduce or eliminate the host cells' ability to grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft.

Techniques for soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are described in Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 1994), herein incorporated by reference. See also, the methods section of Garkavtsev et al. (1996), *supra*, herein incorporated by reference.

#### *Contact inhibition and density limitation of growth*

Normal cells typically grow in a flat and organized pattern in a petri dish until they touch other cells. When the cells touch one another, they are contact inhibited and stop growing. When cells are transformed, however, the cells are not contact inhibited and continue to grow to high densities in disorganized foci. Thus, the transformed cells grow to a

higher saturation density than normal cells. This can be detected morphologically by the formation of a disoriented monolayer of cells or rounded cells in foci within the regular pattern of normal surrounding cells. Alternatively, labeling index with (<sup>3</sup>H)-thymidine at saturation density can be used to measure density limitation of growth. See Freshney (1994), *supra*. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate a normal phenotype and become contact inhibited and would grow to a lower density.

In this assay, labeling index with (<sup>3</sup>H)-thymidine at saturation density is a preferred method of measuring density limitation of growth. Transformed host cells are transfected with a breast cancer-associated sequence and are grown for 24 hours at saturation density in non-limiting medium conditions. The percentage of cells labeling with (<sup>3</sup>H)-thymidine is determined autoradiographically. See, Freshney (1994), *supra*.

#### *Growth factor or serum dependence*

Transformed cells have a lower serum dependence than their normal counterparts (see, e.g., Temin, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 37:167-175 (1966); Eagle et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 131:836-879 (1970)). Freshney, *supra*. This is in part due to release of various growth factors by the transformed cells. Growth factor or serum dependence of transformed host cells can be compared with that of control.

#### *Tumor specific markers levels*

Tumor cells release an increased amount of certain factors (hereinafter "tumor specific markers") than their normal counterparts. For example, plasminogen activator (PA) is released from human glioma at a higher level than from normal brain cells (see, e.g., Gullino, *Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth*, in *Biological Responses in Cancer*, pp. 178-184 (Mibich (ed.) 1985)). Similarly, Tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) is released at a higher level in tumor cells than their normal counterparts. See, e.g., Folkman, *Angiogenesis and Cancer*, *Sem Cancer Biol.* (1992)).

Various techniques which measure the release of these factors are described in Freshney (1994), *supra*. Also, see, Unkless et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 249:4295-4305 (1974); Strickland & Beers, *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:5694-5702 (1976); Whur et al., *Br. J. Cancer* 42:305-

312 (1980); Gullino, *Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth*, in *Biological Responses in Cancer*, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985); Freshney *Anticancer Res.* 5:111-130 (1985).

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#### *Invasiveness into Matrigel*

The degree of invasiveness into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent can be used as an assay to identify compounds that modulate breast cancer-associated sequences. Tumor cells exhibit a good correlation between malignancy and invasiveness of cells into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. In this assay, tumorigenic cells are typically used as host cells. Expression of a tumor suppressor gene in these host cells would decrease invasiveness of the host cells.

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Techniques described in Freshney (1994), *supra*, can be used. Briefly, the level of invasion of host cells can be measured by using filters coated with Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. Penetration into the gel, or through to the distal side of the filter, is rated as invasiveness, and rated histologically by number of cells and distance moved, or by prelabeled the cells with  $^{125}\text{I}$  and counting the radioactivity on the distal side of the filter or bottom of the dish. See, e.g., Freshney (1984), *supra*.

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#### *Tumor growth in vivo*

Effects of breast cancer-associated sequences on cell growth can be tested in transgenic or immune-suppressed mice. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made, in which the breast cancer gene is disrupted or in which a breast cancer gene is inserted. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made by insertion of a marker gene or other heterologous gene into the endogenous breast cancer gene site in the mouse genome via homologous recombination. Such mice can also be made by substituting the endogenous breast cancer gene with a mutated version of the breast cancer gene, or by mutating the endogenous breast cancer gene, e.g., by exposure to carcinogens.

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A DNA construct is introduced into the nuclei of embryonic stem cells. Cells containing the newly engineered genetic lesion are injected into a host mouse embryo, which is re-implanted into a recipient female. Some of these embryos develop into chimeric mice

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that possess germ cells partially derived from the mutant cell line. Therefore, by breeding the chimeric mice it is possible to obtain a new line of mice containing the introduced genetic lesion (see, e.g., Capecchi *et al.*, *Science* 244:1288 (1989)). Chimeric targeted mice can be derived according to Hogan *et al.*, *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1988) and *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, ed., IRL Press, Washington, D.C., (1987).

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Alternatively, various immune-suppressed or immune-deficient host animals can be used. For example, genetically athymic "nude" mouse (see, e.g., Giovanella *et al.*, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 52:921 (1974)), a SCID mouse, a thymectomized mouse, or an irradiated mouse (see, e.g., Bradley *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 38:263 (1978); Solby *et al.*, *Br. J. Cancer* 41:52 (1980)) can be used as a host. Transplantable tumor cells (typically about  $10^6$  cells) injected into isogenic hosts will produce invasive tumors in a high proportions of cases, while normal cells of similar origin will not. In hosts which developed invasive tumors, cells expressing a breast cancer-associated sequences are injected subcutaneously. After a suitable length of time, preferably 4-8 weeks, tumor growth is measured (e.g., by volume or by its two largest dimensions) and compared to the control. Tumors that have statistically significant reduction (using, e.g., Student's T test) are said to have inhibited growth.

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#### *Polynucleotide modulators of breast cancer*

##### *Antisense Polynucleotides*

In certain embodiments, the activity of a breast cancer-associated protein is down-regulated, or entirely inhibited, by the use of antisense polynucleotide, i.e., a nucleic acid complementary to, and which can preferably hybridize specifically to, a coding mRNA nucleic acid sequence, e.g., a breast cancer protein mRNA, or a subsequence thereof. Binding of the antisense polynucleotide to the mRNA reduces the translation and/or stability of the mRNA.

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In the context of this invention, antisense polynucleotides can comprise naturally-occurring nucleotides, or synthetic species formed from naturally-occurring

subunits or their close homologs. Antisense polynucleotides may also have altered sugar moieties or inter-sugar linkages. Exemplary among these are the phosphorothioate and other

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sulfur containing species which are known for use in the art. Analogs are comprehended by this invention so long as they function effectively to hybridize with the breast cancer protein mRNA. See, e.g., Isis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, CA; Sequitor, Inc., Natick, MA.

Such antisense polynucleotides can readily be synthesized using recombinant means, or can be synthesized *in vitro*. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors, including Applied Biosystems. The preparation of other oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives is also well known to those of skill in the art.

Antisense molecules as used herein include antisense or sense oligonucleotides. Sense oligonucleotides can, e.g., be employed to block transcription by binding to the anti-sense strand. The antisense and sense oligonucleotide comprise a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target mRNA (sense) or DNA (antisense) sequences for breast cancer molecules. A preferred antisense molecule is for a breast cancer sequences in Tables 1-25, or for a ligand or activator thereof. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment generally at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, e.g., Stein & Cohen (*Cancer Res.* 48:2659 (1988 and van der Krol *et al.* (*BioTechniques* 6:958 (1988)).

## 20 Ribozymes

In addition to antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes can be used to target and inhibit transcription of breast cancer-associated nucleotide sequences. A ribozyme is an RNA molecule that catalytically cleaves other RNA molecules. Different kinds of ribozymes have been described, including group I ribozymes, hammerhead ribozymes, hairpin ribozymes, RNase P, and axhead ribozymes (see, e.g., Castanotto *et al.*, *Adv. in Pharmacology* 25: 289-317 (1994) for a general review of the properties of different ribozymes).

The general features of hairpin ribozymes are described, e.g., in Hampel *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:299-304 (1990); European Patent Publication No. 0 360 257; U.S. Patent No. 5,254,678. Methods of preparing are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g.,

WO 94/26877; Ojwang *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6340-6344 (1993); Yamada *et al.*, *Human Gene Therapy* 1:39-45 (1994); Leavitt *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:699-703 (1995); Leavitt *et al.*, *Human Gene Therapy* 5:1151-120 (1994); and Yamada *et al.*, *Virology* 205: 121-126 (1994)).

5 Polynucleotide modulators of breast cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell. Alternatively, a polynucleotide modulator of breast cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by formation of an polynucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. It is understood that the use of antisense molecules or knock out and knock in models may also be used in screening assays as discussed above, in addition to methods of treatment.

Thus, in one embodiment, methods of modulating breast cancer in cells or organisms are provided. In one embodiment, the methods comprise administering to a cell an anti-breast cancer antibody that reduces or eliminates the biological activity of an endogenous breast cancer protein. Alternatively, the methods comprise administering to a cell or organism a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a breast cancer protein. This may be accomplished in any number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, e.g. when the breast cancer sequence is down-regulated in breast cancer, such state may be reversed by increasing the amount of breast cancer gene product in the cell. This can be accomplished, e.g., by overexpressing the endogenous breast cancer gene or administering a gene encoding the breast cancer sequence, using known gene-therapy techniques, e.g.. In a preferred embodiment, the gene therapy techniques include the incorporation of the exogenous gene using enhanced homologous recombination (EHR), e.g. as described in PCT/US93/03868, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Alternatively, e.g. when the breast cancer

sequence is up-regulated in breast cancer, the activity of the endogenous breast cancer gene is decreased, e.g. by the administration of a breast cancer antisense nucleic acid.

In one embodiment, the breast cancer proteins of the present invention may be used to generate polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies to breast cancer proteins. Similarly, the breast cancer proteins can be coupled, using standard technology, to affinity chromatography columns. These columns may then be used to purify breast cancer antibodies useful for production, diagnostic, or therapeutic purposes. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies are generated to epitopes unique to a breast cancer protein; that is, the antibodies show little or no cross-reactivity to other proteins. The breast cancer antibodies may be coupled to standard affinity chromatography columns and used to purify breast cancer proteins. The antibodies may also be used as blocking polypeptides, as outlined above, since they will specifically bind to the breast cancer protein.

#### Methods of Identifying variant breast cancer-associated sequences

Without being bound by theory, expression of various breast cancer sequences is correlated with breast cancer. Accordingly, disorders based on mutant or variant breast cancer genes may be determined. In one embodiment, the invention provides methods for identifying cells containing variant breast cancer genes, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one endogenous breast cancer genes in a cell. This may be accomplished using any number of sequencing techniques. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods of identifying the breast cancer genotype of an individual, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one breast cancer gene of the individual. This is generally done in at least one tissue of the individual, and may include the evaluation of a number of tissues or different samples of the same tissue. The method may include comparing the sequence of the sequenced breast cancer gene to a known breast cancer gene, i.e., a wild-type gene.

The sequence of all or part of the breast cancer gene can then be compared to the sequence of a known breast cancer gene to determine if any differences exist. This can be done using any number of known homology programs, such as Bestfit, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the presence of a difference in the sequence between the breast cancer gene of

the patient and the known breast cancer gene correlates with a disease state or a propensity for a disease state, as outlined herein.

In a preferred embodiment, the breast cancer genes are used as probes to determine the number of copies of the breast cancer gene in the genome.

In another preferred embodiment, the breast cancer genes are used as probes to determine the chromosomal localization of the breast cancer genes. Information such as chromosomal localization finds use in providing a diagnosis or prognosis in particular when chromosomal abnormalities such as translocations, and the like are identified in the breast cancer gene locus.

#### Administration of pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions

In one embodiment, a therapeutically effective dose of a breast cancer protein or modulator thereof, is administered to a patient. By "therapeutically effective dose" herein is meant a dose that produces effects for which it is administered. The exact dose will depend on the purpose of the treatment, and will be ascertainable by one skilled in the art using known techniques (e.g., Ansel *et al.*, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery*; Lieberman, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms* (vols. 1-3, 1992), Dekker, ISBN 0824770846, 082476918X, 0824712692, 0824716981; Lloyd, *The Art, Science and Technology of Pharmaceutical Compounding* (1999); and Pickar, *Dosage Calculations* (1999)). As is known in the art, adjustments for breast cancer degradation, systemic versus localized delivery, and rate of new protease synthesis, as well as the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, drug interaction and the severity of the condition may be necessary, and will be ascertainable with routine experimentation by those skilled in the art.

U.S. Patent Application N. 09/687,576, further discloses the use of compositions and methods of diagnosis and treatment in breast cancer is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

A "patient" for the purposes of the present invention includes both humans and other animals, particularly mammals. Thus the methods are applicable to both human therapy and veterinary applications. In the preferred embodiment the patient is a mammal, preferably a primate, and in the most preferred embodiment the patient is human.

The administration of the breast cancer proteins and modulators thereof of the present invention can be done in a variety of ways as discussed above, including, but not limited to, orally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intranasally, transdermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, intrapulmonary, vaginally, rectally, or intraocularly. In some instances, e.g., in the treatment of wounds and inflammation, the breast cancer proteins and modulators may be directly applied as a solution or spray.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a breast cancer protein in a form suitable for administration to a patient. In the preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are in a water soluble form, such as being present as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which is meant to include both acid and base addition salts. "Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt" refers to those salts that retain the biological effectiveness of the free bases and that are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. "Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts" include those derived from inorganic bases such as sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum salts and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and ethanolamine.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and polyethyleneglycol.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method of administration. For example, unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration include, but are not limited to, powder, tablets, pills, capsules and lozenges. It is recognized that breast cancer protein modulators (e.g., antibodies, antisense constructs, ribozymes, small organic molecules, etc.) when administered orally, should be protected from digestion. This is typically accomplished either by complexing the molecule(s) with a composition to render it resistant to acidic and enzymatic hydrolysis, or by packaging the molecule(s) in an appropriately resistant carrier, such as a liposome or a protection barrier. Means of protecting agents from digestion are well known in the art.

The compositions for administration will commonly comprise a breast cancer protein modulator dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers can be used, e.g., buffered saline and the like. These solutions are sterile and generally free of undesirable matter. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents and the like, e.g., sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate and the like. The concentration of active agent in these formulations can vary widely, and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, body weight and the like in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected and the patient's needs (e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* (15th ed., 1980) and Goodman & Gillman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* (Hardman et al., eds., 1996)).

Thus, a typical pharmaceutical composition for intravenous administration would be about 0.1 to 10 mg per patient per day. Dosages from 0.1 up to about 100 mg per patient per day may be used, particularly when the drug is administered to a secluded site and not into the blood stream, such as into a body cavity or into a lumen of an organ.

Substantially higher dosages are possible in topical administration. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* and Goodman and Gillman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, *supra*.



The compositions containing modulators of breast cancer proteins can be administered for therapeutic or prophylactic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease (e.g., a cancer) in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend upon the severity of the disease and the general state of the patient's health. Single or multiple administrations of the compositions may be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. In any event, the composition should provide a sufficient quantity of the agents of this invention to effectively treat the patient. An amount of modulator that is capable of preventing or slowing the development of cancer in a mammal is referred to as a "prophylactically effective dose."

The particular dose required for a prophylactic treatment will depend upon the medical condition and history of the mammal, the particular cancer being prevented, as well as other factors such as age, weight, gender, administration route, efficiency, etc. Such prophylactic treatments may be used, e.g., in a mammal who has previously had cancer to prevent a recurrence of the cancer, or in a mammal who is suspected of having a significant likelihood of developing cancer.

It will be appreciated that the present breast cancer protein-modulating compounds can be administered alone or in combination with additional breast cancer modulating compounds or with other therapeutic agent, e.g., other anti-cancer agents or treatments.

In numerous embodiments, one or more nucleic acids, e.g., polynucleotides comprising nucleic acid sequences set forth in Tables 1-25, such as antisense polynucleotides or ribozymes, will be introduced into cells, *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The present invention provides methods, reagents, vectors, and cells useful for expression of breast cancer-associated polypeptides and nucleic acids using *in vitro* (cell-free), *ex vivo* or *in vivo* (cell or organism-based) recombinant expression systems.

The particular procedure used to introduce the nucleic acids into a host cell for expression of a protein or nucleic acid is application specific. Many procedures for introducing foreign nucleotide sequences into host cells may be used. These include the use

of calcium phosphate transfection, spheroplasts, electroporation, liposomes, microinjection, plasma vectors, viral vectors and any of the other well known methods for introducing cloned genomic DNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA or other foreign genetic material into a host cell (see, e.g., Berger & Kimmel, *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology* volume 152 (Berger), Ausubel et al., eds., *Current Protocols* (supplemented through 1999), and Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual* (2nd ed., Vol. 1-3, 1989).

In a preferred embodiment, breast cancer proteins and modulators are administered as therapeutic agents, and can be formulated as outlined above. Similarly, breast cancer genes (including both the full-length sequence, partial sequences, or regulatory sequences of the breast cancer coding regions) can be administered in a gene therapy application. These breast cancer genes can include antisense applications, either as gene therapy (i.e. for incorporation into the genome) or as antisense compositions, as will be appreciated by those in the art.

Breast cancer polypeptides and polynucleotides can also be administered as vaccine compositions to stimulate HTL, CTL and antibody responses.. Such vaccine compositions can include, e.g., lipidated peptides (see, e.g., Vitiello, A. et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:341 (1995)), peptide compositions encapsulated in poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) ("PLG") microspheres (see, e.g., Eldridge, et al., *Molec. Immunol.* 28:287-294, (1991); Alonso et al., *Vaccine* 12:299-306 (1994); Jones et al., *Vaccine* 13:675-681 (1995)), peptide compositions contained in immune stimulating complexes (ISCOMS) (see, e.g., Takahashi et al., *Nature* 344:873-875 (1990); Hu et al., *Clin Exp Immunol.* 113:235-243 (1998)), multiple antigen peptide systems (MAPs) (see, e.g., Tam, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:5409-5413 (1988); Tam, *J. Immunol. Methods* 196:17-32 (1996)), peptides formulated as multivalent peptides; peptides for use in ballistic delivery systems, typically crystallized peptides, viral delivery vectors (Perkus, et al., In: *Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 379, 1996); Chakrabarti, et al., *Nature* 320:535 (1986); Hu et al., *Nature* 320:537 (1986); Kieny, et al., *AIDS BioTechnology* 4:790 (1986); Top et al., *J. Infect. Dis.* 124:148 (1971); Chanda et al., *Virology* 175:535 (1990)), particles of viral or synthetic origin (see, e.g., Kofler et al., *J. Immunol. Methods* 192:25 (1996); Eldridge et al., *San. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993); Falo et al., *Nature Med.* 7:649 (1995)), adjuvants (Warren et al., *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 4:369 (1986);

Gupta *et al.*, *Vaccine* 11:293 (1993)), liposomes (Reddy *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 148:1585 (1992); Rock, *Immunol. Today* 17:131 (1996)), or, naked or particle absorbed cDNA (Ulmer, *et al.*, *Science* 259:1745 (1993); Robinson *et al.*, *Vaccine* 11:957 (1993); Shiver *et al.*, In: *Concepts in vaccine development* (Kaufmann, ed., p. 423, 1996); Cease & Berzofsky, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:923 (1994) and Eldridge *et al.*, *Sem. Hematol.* 30:16 (1993)). Toxin-targeted delivery technologies, also known as receptor mediated targeting, such as those of Avant Immunotherapeutics, Inc. (Needham, Massachusetts) may also be used.

Vaccine compositions often include adjuvants. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, e.g., Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

Vaccines can be administered as nucleic acid compositions wherein DNA or RNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides, or a fragment thereof, is administered to a patient. This approach is described, for instance, in Wolff *et al.*, *Science* 247:1465 (1990) as well as U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,804,566; 5,739,118; 5,736,524; 5,679,647; WO 98/04720; and in more detail below. Examples of DNA-based delivery technologies include "naked DNA", facilitated (bupivacaine, polymers, peptide-mediated) delivery, cationic lipid complexes, and particle-mediated ("gene gun") or pressure-mediated delivery (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,922,687).

For therapeutic or prophylactic immunization purposes, the peptides of the invention can be expressed by viral or bacterial vectors. Examples of expression vectors include attenuated viral hosts, such as vaccinia or fowlpox. This approach involves the use of

vaccinia virus, e.g., as a vector to express nucleotide sequences that encode breast cancer polypeptides or polypeptide fragments. Upon introduction into a host, the recombinant vaccinia virus expresses the immunogenic peptide, and thereby elicits an immune response. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,722,848. Another vector is BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin). BCG vectors are described in Stover *et al.*, *Nature* 351:456-460 (1991). A wide variety of other vectors useful for therapeutic administration or immunization e.g. adeno and adeno-associated virus vectors, retroviral vectors, *Salmonella typhi* vectors, detoxified anthrax toxin vectors, and the like, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description herein (*see, e.g.*, Shata *et al.*, *Mol Med Today* 6:66-71 (2000); Shedlock *et al.*, *J Leukoc Biol* 68:793-806 (2000); Hipp *et al.*, *In Vivo* 14:571-85 (2000)).

Methods for the use of genes as DNA vaccines are well known, and include placing a breast cancer gene or portion of a breast cancer gene under the control of a regulatable promoter or a tissue-specific promoter for expression in a breast cancer patient. The breast cancer gene used for DNA vaccines can encode full-length breast cancer proteins, but more preferably encodes portions of the breast cancer proteins including peptides derived from the breast cancer protein. In one embodiment, a patient is immunized with a DNA vaccine comprising a plurality of nucleotide sequences derived from a breast cancer gene. For example, breast cancer-associated genes or sequence encoding subfragments of a breast cancer protein are introduced into expression vectors and tested for their immunogenicity in the context of Class I MHC and an ability to generate cytotoxic T cell responses. This procedure provides for production of cytotoxic T cell responses against cells which present antigen, including intracellular epitopes.

In a preferred embodiment, the DNA vaccines include a gene encoding an adjuvant molecule with the DNA vaccine. Such adjuvant molecules include cytokines that increase the immunogenic response to the breast cancer polypeptide encoded by the DNA vaccine. Additional or alternative adjuvants are available.

In another preferred embodiment breast cancer genes find use in generating animal models of breast cancer. When the breast cancer gene identified is repressed or diminished in cancer tissue, gene therapy technology, e.g., wherein antisense RNA directed

to the breast cancer gene will also diminish or repress expression of the gene. Animal models of breast cancer find use in screening for modulators of a breast cancer-associated sequence or modulators of breast cancer. Similarly, transgenic animal technology including gene knockout technology, e.g. as a result of homologous recombination with an appropriate gene targeting vector, will result in the absence or increased expression of the breast cancer protein. When desired, tissue-specific expression or knockout of the breast cancer protein may be necessary.

It is also possible that the breast cancer protein is overexpressed in breast cancer. As such, transgenic animals can be generated that overexpress the breast cancer protein. Depending on the desired expression level, promoters of various strengths can be employed to express the transgene. Also, the number of copies of the integrated transgene can be determined and compared for a determination of the expression level of the transgene. Animals generated by such methods find use as animal models of breast cancer and are additionally useful in screening for modulators to treat breast cancer.

#### Kits for Use in Diagnostic and/or Prognostic Applications

For use in diagnostic, research, and therapeutic applications suggested above, kits are also provided by the invention. In the diagnostic and research applications such kits may include any or all of the following: assay reagents, buffers, breast cancer-specific nucleic acids or antibodies, hybridization probes and/or primers, antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, dominant negative breast cancer polypeptides or polynucleotides, small molecules inhibitors of breast cancer-associated sequences etc. A therapeutic product may include sterile saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable emulsion and suspension base.

In addition, the kits may include instructional materials containing directions (i.e., protocols) for the practice of the methods of this invention. While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials they are not limited to such. Any medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this invention. Such media include, but are not limited to electronic storage media (e.g., magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (e.g., CD ROM), and the

like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

The present invention also provides for kits for screening for modulators of breast cancer-associated sequences. Such kits can be prepared from readily available materials and reagents. For example, such kits can comprise one or more of the following materials: a breast cancer-associated polypeptide or polynucleotide, reaction tubes, and instructions for testing breast cancer-associated activity. Optionally, the kit contains biologically active breast cancer protein. A wide variety of kits and components can be prepared according to the present invention, depending upon the intended user of the kit and the particular needs of the user. Diagnosis would typically involve evaluation of a plurality of genes or products. The genes will be selected based on correlations with important parameters in disease which may be identified in historical or outcome data.

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#### EXAMPLES

##### Example 1: Tissue Preparation, Labelling Chips, and Fingerprints

##### Purifying total RNA from tissue sample using TRIzol Reagent

The sample weight is first estimated. The tissue samples are homogenized in 1 ml of TRIzol per 50 mg of tissue using a homogenizer (e.g., Polytron 3100). The size of the generator/probe used depends upon the sample amount. A generator that is too large for the amount of tissue to be homogenized will cause a loss of sample and lower RNA yield. A larger generator (e.g., 20 mm) is suitable for tissue samples weighing more than 0.6 g. Fill tubes should not be overfilled. If the working volume is greater than 2 ml and no greater than 10 ml, a 15 ml polypropylene tube (Falcon 2059) is suitable for homogenization.

Tissues should be kept frozen until homogenized. The TRIzol is added directly to the frozen tissue before homogenization. Following homogenization, the insoluble material is removed from the homogenate by centrifugation at 7500 x g for 15 min. in a

Sorvall superspeed or 12,000 x g for 10 min. in an Eppendorf centrifuge at 40C. The cleared

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homogenate is then transferred to a new tube(s). Samples may be frozen and stored at -60 to -70°C for at least one month or else continue with the purification.

The next process is phase separation. The homogenized samples are incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. Then, 0.2 ml of chloroform per 1ml of TRIzol reagent is added to the homogenization mixture. The tubes are securely capped and shaken vigorously by hand (do not vortex) for 15 seconds. The samples are then incubated at room temp. for 2-3 minutes and next centrifuged at 6500 rpm in a Sorvall superspeed for 30 min. at 4°C.

The next process is RNA Precipitation. The aqueous phase is transferred to a fresh tube. The organic phase can be saved if isolation of DNA or protein is desired. Then 0.5 ml of isopropyl alcohol is added per 1ml of TRIzol reagent used in the original homogenization. Then, the tubes are securely capped and inverted to mix. The samples are then incubated at room temp. for 10 minutes and centrifuged at 6500 rpm in Sorvall for 20 min. at 4°C.

The RNA is then washed. The supernatant is poured off and the pellet washed with cold 75% ethanol. 1 ml of 75% ethanol is used per 1 ml of the TRIzol reagent used in the initial homogenization. The tubes are capped securely and inverted several times to loosen pellet without vortexing. They are next centrifuged at <8000 rpm (<7500 x g) for 5 minutes at 4°C.

The RNA wash is decanted. The pellet is carefully transferred to an Eppendorf tube (sliding down the tube into the new tube by use of a pipet tip to help guide it in if necessary). Tube(s) sizes for precipitating the RNA depending on the working volumes. Larger tubes may take too long to dry. Dry pellet. The RNA is then resuspended in an appropriate volume (e.g., 2-5 ug/ul) of DEPC H<sub>2</sub>O. The absorbance is then measured.

The poly A<sup>+</sup> mRNA may next be purified from total RNA by other methods such as Qiagen's RNeasy kit. The poly A<sup>+</sup> mRNA is purified from total RNA by adding the oligotex suspension which has been heated to 37°C and mixing prior to adding to RNA.

The Elution Buffer is incubated at 70°C. If there is precipitate in the buffer, warm up the 2 x Binding Buffer at 65°C. The the total RNA is mixed with DEPC-treated water, 2 x Binding

Buffer, and Oligotex according to Table 2 on page 16 of the Oligotex Handbook and next incubated for 3 minutes at 65°C and 10 minutes at room temperature.

The preparation is centrifuged for 2 minutes at 14,000 to 18,000 g, preferably, at a "soft setting." The supernatant is removed without disturbing Oligotex pellet. A little bit of solution can be left behind to reduce the loss of Oligotex. The supernatant is saved until satisfactory binding and elution of poly A<sup>+</sup> mRNA has been found.

Then, the preparation is gently resuspended in Wash Buffer OW2 and pipetted onto the spin column and centrifuged at full speed (soft setting if possible) for 1 minute.

Next, the spin column is transferred to a new collection tube and gently resuspended in Wash Buffer OW2 and centrifuged as described herein.

Then, the spin column is transferred to a new tube and eluted with 20 to 100 ul of preheated (70°C) Elution Buffer. The Oligotex resin is gently resuspended by pipetting up and down. The centrifugation is repeated as above and the elution repeated with fresh elution buffer or first eluate to keep the elution volume low.

The absorbance is next read to determine the yield, using diluted Elution Buffer as the blank.

Before proceeding with cDNA synthesis, the mRNA is precipitated before proceeding with cDNA synthesis, as components leftover or in the Elution Buffer from the Oligotex purification procedure will inhibit downstream enzymatic reactions of the mRNA.

0.4 vol. of 7.5 M NH<sub>4</sub>OAc + 2.5 vol. of cold 100% ethanol is added and the preparation precipitated at -20°C 1 hour to overnight (or 20-30 min. at -70°C), and centrifuged at 14,000-16,000 x g for 30 minutes at 4°C. Next, the pellet is washed with 0.5 ml of 80% ethanol (-20°C) and then centrifuged at 14,000-16,000 x g for 5 minutes at room temperature.

The 80% ethanol wash is then repeated. The last bit of ethanol from the pellet is then dried without use of a speed vacuum and the pellet is then resuspended in DEPC H<sub>2</sub>O at 1ug/ul concentration.

Alternatively the RNA may be purified using other methods (e.g., Qiagen's RNeasy kit).

No more than 100 ug is added to the RNeasy column. The sample volume is adjusted to 100 ul with RNase-free water. 350 ul Buffer RLT and then 250 ul ethanol (100%) are added to the sample. The preparation is then mixed by pipetting and applied to an RNeasy mini spin column for centrifugation (15 sec at >10,000 rpm). If yield is low, reapply the flowthrough to the column and centrifuge again.

Then, transfer column to a new 2 ml collection tube and add 500 ul Buffer RPE and centrifuge for 15 sec at >10,000 rpm. The flowthrough is discarded. 500 ul Buffer RPE and is then added and the preparation is centrifuged for 15 sec at >10,000 rpm. The flowthrough is discarded, and the column membrane dried by centrifuging for 2 min at maximum speed. The column is transferred to a new 1.5-ml collection tube. 30-50 ul of RNase-free water is applied directly onto column membrane. The column is then centrifuged for 1 min at >10,000 rpm and the elution step repeated.

The absorbance is then read to determine yield. If necessary, the material may be ethanol precipitated with ammonium acetate and 2.5X volume 100% ethanol.

#### First Strand cDNA Synthesis

The first strand can be made using Gibco's "SuperScript Choice System for cDNA Synthesis" kit. The starting material is 5 ug of total RNA or 1 ug of polyA+ mRNA. For total RNA, 2 ul of SuperScript RT is used; for polyA+ mRNA, 1 ul of SuperScript RT is used. The final volume of first strand synthesis mix is 20 ul. The RNA should be in a volume no greater than 10 ul. The RNA is incubated with 1 ul of 100 pmol T7-T24 oligo for 10 min at 70°C followed by addition on ice of 7 ul of 4ul 5X 1st Strand Buffer, 2 ul of 0.1M DTT, and 1 ul of 10mM dNTP mix. The preparation is then incubated at 37°C for 2 min before addition of the SuperScript RT followed by incubation at 37°C for 1 hour.

#### Second Strand Synthesis

For the second strand synthesis, place 1st strand reactions on ice and add: 91 ul DEPC H<sub>2</sub>O; 30 ul 5X 2nd Strand Buffer; 3 ul 10mM dNTP mix; 1 ul 10 U/ml E.coli DNA Ligase; 4 ul 10 U/ml E.coli DNA Polymerase; and 1 ul 2 U/ml RNase H. Mix and incubate 2

hours at 16°C. Add 2 ul T4 DNA Polymerase. Incubate 5 min at 16°C. Add 10 ul of 0.5M EDTA.

#### Cleaning up cDNA

The cDNA is purified using Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl Alcohol (25:24:1) and Phase-Lock gel tubes. The PLG tubes are centrifuged for 30 sec at maximum speed. The cDNA mix is then transferred to PLG tube. An equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isamyl alcohol is then added, the preparation shaken vigorously (no vortexing), and centrifuged for 5 minutes at maximum speed. The top aqueous solution is transferred to a new tube and ethanol precipitated by adding 7.5X 5M NH<sub>4</sub>OAc and 2.5X volume of 100% ethanol. Next, it is centrifuged immediately at room temperature for 20 min, maximum speed. The supernatant is removed, and the pellet washed with 2X with cold 80% ethanol. As much ethanol wash as possible should be removed before air drying the pellet; and resuspending it in 3 ul RNase-free water.

#### In vitro Transcription (IVT) and labeling with biotin

In vitro Transcription (IVT) and labeling with biotin is performed as follows: Pipet 1.5 ul of cDNA into a thin-wall PCR tube. Make NTP labeling mix by combining 2 ul T7 10xATP (75 mM) (Ambion); 2 ul T7 10xGTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 1.5 ul T7 10xCTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 1.5 ul T7 10xUTP (75 mM) (Ambion); 3.75 ul 10 mM Bio-11-UTP (Boehringer-Mannheim/Roche or Enzo); 3.75 ul 10 mM Bio-16-CTP (Enzo); 2 ul 10x T7 transcription buffer (Ambion); and 2 ul 10x T7 enzyme mix (Ambion). The final volume is 20 ul. Incubate 6 hours at 37°C in a PCR machine. The RNA can be further cleaned. Clean-up follows the previous instructions for RNeasy columns or Qiagen's RNeasy protocol handbook. The cRNA often needs to be ethanol precipitated by resuspension in a volume compatible with the fragmentation step.

Fragmentation is performed as follows. 15 ug of labeled RNA is usually fragmented. Try to minimize the fragmentation reaction volume; a 10 ul volume is recommended but 20 ul is all right. Do not go higher than 20 ul because the magnesium in the fragmentation buffer contributes to precipitation in the hybridization buffer. Fragment

RNA by incubation at 94°C for 35 minutes in 1 x Fragmentation buffer (5 x Fragmentation buffer is 200 mM Tris-acetate, pH 8.1; 500 mM KOAc; 150 mM MgOAc). The labeled RNA transcript can be analyzed before and after fragmentation. Samples can be heated to 65°C for 15 minutes and electrophoresed on 1% agarose/TBE gels to get an approximate idea of the transcript size range.

For hybridization, 200 µl (10 µg cRNA) of a hybridization mix is put on the chip. If multiple hybridizations are to be done (such as cycling through a 5 chip set), then it is recommended that an initial hybridization mix of 300 µl or more be made. The hybridization mix is: fragment labeled RNA (50 ng/µl final conc.); 50 pM 948-b control oligo; 1.5 pM BioB; 5 pM BioC; 25 pM BioD; 100 pM CRE; 0.1 mg/ml herring sperm DNA; 0.5 mg/ml acetylated BSA; and 300 µl with 1xMES hyb buffer.

The hybridization reaction is conducted with non-biotinylated IVT (purified by RNeasy columns) (see example 1 for steps from tissue to IVT): The following mixture is prepared:

IVT antisense RNA:	4 µg:	µl
Random Hexamers (1 µg/µl):	4 µl	
H <sub>2</sub> O:	_____	µl
		14 µl

Incubate the above 14 µl mixture at 70°C for 10 min.; then put on ice.

The Reverse transcription procedure uses the following mixture:

0.1 M DTT:	3 µl
50X dNTP mix:	0.6 µl
H <sub>2</sub> O:	2.4 µl
Cy3 or Cy5 dUTP (1 mM):	3 µl
SS RT II (BRL):	1 µl
	_____
	16 µl

The above solution is added to the hybridization reaction and incubated for 30 min., 42°C. Then, 1 µl SSII is added and incubated for another hour before being placed on ice.

The 50X dNTP mix contains 25 mM of cold dATP, dCTP, and dGTP, 10 mM of dTTP and is made by adding 25 µl each of 100 mM dATP, dCTP, and dGTP; 10 µl of 100 mM dTTP to 15 µl H<sub>2</sub>O.]

RNA degradation is performed as follows. Add 86 µl H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.5 µl 1 M NaOH/2 mM EDTA and incubate at 65°C, 10 min.. For U-Con 30, 500 µl TE/sample spin at 7000 g for 10 min, save flow through for purification. For Qiagen purification, suspend u-con recovered material in 500 µl buffer PB and proceed using Qiagen protocol. For DNase digestion, add 1 µl of 1/100 dilution of DNase/30 µl Rx and incubate at 37°C for 15 min. Incubate at 5 min 95°C to denature the DNase.

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#### Sample preparation

For sample preparation, add Col-1 DNA, 10 µl; 50X dNTPs, 1 µl; 20X SSC, 2.3 µl; Na pyrophosphate, 7.5 µl; 10 mg/ml Herring sperm DNA; 1 µl of 1/10 dilution to 21.8 final vol. Dry in speed vac. Resuspend in 15 µl H<sub>2</sub>O. Add 0.38 µl 10% SDS. Heat 95°C, 2 min and slow cool at room temp. for 20 min. Put on slide and hybridize overnight at 64°C. Washing after the hybridization: 3X SSC/0.03% SDS: 2 min., 37.5 ml 20X SSC+0.75 ml 10% SDS in 250 ml H<sub>2</sub>O; 1X SSC: 5 min., 12.5 ml 20X SSC in 250 ml H<sub>2</sub>O; 0.2X SSC: 5 min., 2.5 ml 20X SSC in 250 ml H<sub>2</sub>O. Dry slides and scan at appropriate PMT's and channels.

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TABLE 1: Figure 1 from BRCA 001 US

Table 1 shows genes, (incorporated in their entirety here and throughout the application where primekeys are provided), downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Prty	ExAccn	UnigeneID	UnigeneTitle	R1
10	104772 D90084	Ha.1023	pyruvate dehydrogenase (poamidine) alpha	5
	104699 T51986	Ha.263108	hemoglobin, gamma G	10
	100545 M55045	Ha.222056	gHomo sapiens mdr1 (MDR-3) mRNA, part	5
	100549 BE142019	Ha.101047	transcription factor 3 (E2A immunoglobulin)	10
	100813 X52078	Ha.129853	Ewing sarcoma transcrip1 region 1	5
	100835 BC250039	Ha.167868	transferrin receptor-like 1	5
	100845 X15841	Ha.167868	transferrin receptor-like 1	5
	100854 A03768	Ha.167868	transferrin receptor-like 1	5
	100702 L27065	Ha.167868	transferrin receptor-like 1	5
	100715 M68032	Ha.249339	collagen, type VIII, alpha 2	5
	100717 BC978727	Ha.83713	lity acid binding protein 4, adipocyte	10
	101125 A250592	Ha.82749	transmembrane 4 superfamily member 2	5
	101168 M90424	Ha.2099	lipocalin 1 (protein migrating faster lb)	5
	101184 NM_001674	Ha.460	adipocyte lipid binding protein 3	10
	101338 NM_006732	Ha.75978	FBI murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene h	10
	101387 X03350	Ha.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (class I), beta	10
	101447 M21305	Ha.76422	phosphatase A2, group IIA (platelets)	10
	101461 N93269	Ha.267319	endogenous retroviral protease	10
	101511 M27628	Ha.75765	GRQ2 oncogene	10
	101534 AV50282	Ha.502	transporter 2, ATP-binding cassette, sub	10
	101726 M74447	Ha.198292	gHHuman mRNA, clone with similarity to L	10
	102287 U22661	Ha.198292	gHHuman mRNA, clone with similarity to L	10
	102409 U40251	Ha.75978	protein kinase C binding protein 1	10
	102515 U83137	Ha.169888	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	102571 U80116	Ha.239069	fur and a half LIM domains 1	10
	102800 A4313539	Ha.76461	retinol-binding protein 4, intracellular	10
	102807 NM_008744	Ha.32953	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	102890 A4329268	Ha.34433	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	103034 X08085	Ha.34433	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	103147 A001695	Ha.32953	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	103750 A4128128	Ha.32953	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	103812 A4137107	Ha.8719	Hypothetical protein MGC1136	10
	103851 A4326216	Ha.57711	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	104080 AB041056	Ha.338570	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	104093 F50727	Ha.338570	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	104108 A442123	Ha.284181	Hypothetical protein DKF7Z644P0331	10
	104169 A4333957	Ha.1240	Homo sapiens clone 24734 mRNA sequence	10
	104250 F06538	Ha.1240	Homo sapiens clone 24734 mRNA sequence	10
	104340 A4428189	Ha.94205	EST	10
	104492 N73185	Ha.109630	EST	10
	104506 N91071	Ha.109630	EST	10
	104511 N95542	Ha.572	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
	104532 A468763	Ha.203013	Hypothetical protein FLJ12748	10

104536 R24024	Ha.158101	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14673 fa, clone NT	5
104572 Y11312	Ha.132463	phosphatidylcholine-3-kinase, class 2, beta	5
104659 AW65769	Ha.105201	ESTs	5
104677 AA067874	Ha.190380	ESTs	10
104711 AA07245	Ha.32784	ESTs	10
104731 AA016300	Ha.126970	ESTs, Moderately similar to 154374 gene	10
104764 A039243	Ha.275585	ESTs	5
105028 A130350	Ha.28605	ESTs	10
105105 R61532	Ha.87016	Hypothetical protein FLJ22338	5
105239 AA221036	Ha.238039	Hypothetical protein FLJ11090	5
105291 AA216773	Ha.169119	ESTs, Weakly similar to 125731 Hypothet	10
105857 BC242857	Ha.27021	Hypothetical protein FLJ11159	5
106052 N79885	Ha.6382	ESTs, Highly similar to 100391 Hypothet	10
106119 AL356624	Ha.11387	KIAA1453 protein	5
106161 A0303651	Ha.191608	ESTs	10
106194 AW976171	Ha.286194	Hypothetical protein FLJ22233	5
106283 A085346	Ha.25522	KIAA1088 protein	10
106379 AL042069	Ha.119021	DKFZP434N61 protein	10
106451 AV235928	Ha.313182	ESTs	10
106491 AA135688	Ha.10083	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE-4139788, mRNA	10
106700 AA066434	Ha.3776	zinc finger protein 216	5
106782 A0854688	Ha.25882	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1863 protein	10
106802 A4347530	Ha.26530	serum deprivation response (transcriptid)	5
106802 A4347530	Ha.124015	Hypothetical protein MGC2395	5
106804 AF128847	Ha.204038	transferrin receptor-like 1	5
106891 AJ223611	Ha.30127	Hypothetical protein	5
107103 A440163	Ha.8572	ESTs, Highly similar to C14orf10, HUMAN ADEMY	5
107124 A0005532	Ha.31442	Rac3 protein-like 4	10
107148 A005036	Ha.334305	GS1959Jull	10
107214 AF127026	Ha.5394	myosin IA	10
107242 A0020672	Ha.175411	KIAA0865 protein	10
107331 A0035985	Ha.111805	ESTs	10
107351 U51704	Ha.323428	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU8_HUMAN A	5
107423 W26552	Ha.6163	PTEN induced putative kinase 1	5
107447 W26516	Ha.18210	Hypothetical protein MGC11308	10
107451 AL042425	Ha.263978	Hypothetical protein PRC289	10
107453 A0027190	Ha.334703	Hypothetical protein FLJ14539	5
107459 W38002	Ha.47823	Empirically selected from AFFX single pr	10
107693 N51467	Ha.220867	ESTs	10
107711 W8141	Ha.285244	ESTs	10
107754 A017462	Ha.280792	Hypothetical protein FLJ22387 similar to	10
107757 BC521721	Ha.61248	ESTs	10
107864 A025680	Ha.95410	ESTs, Weakly similar to A55943 1-phospho	10
107872 BC21708	Ha.191607	ESTs	5
107888 A4028338	Ha.32223	transferrin-like	10
107891 AL041978	Ha.32633	ESTs	10
108059 A0043875	Ha.28576	muscleblind (Drosophila) like	5
108081 A0036868	Ha.72531	Hypothetical protein FLJ11536	10
108113 A0012881	Ha.96783	EST	10
108228 A0054973	Ha.144269	ESTs	5
108257 A0677627	Ha.32953	transferrin receptor-like 1	10
108335 A0070500	Ha.87728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108351 A0071193	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108382 NM_006770	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108392 A0073124	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108441 A0070079	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108446 A0053383	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108457 A0074697	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108504 A0345589	Ha.67728	macrophage receptor with collagenous et	10
108562 AF117646	Ha.159637	Cas-B-M (murine) ectopic retroviral tr	5
108708 AA126543	Ha.74569	KIAA0942 protein	10
108728 AA126543	Ha.158725	ESTs	10
108737 A073932	Ha.110470	ESTs	10
108743 A026376	Ha.73322	ESTs	10

[illegible]



12371	X06028	Ha.110802	von Willebrand factor	5	133139	AF02138	Ha.6350	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23227 fls, clone C	5
12381	AW245005	Ha.110903	claudin 5 (transmembrane protein deleted)	10	133163	AA68824	Ha.6634	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22547 fls, clone H	5
12940	W07944	Ha.4007	Sarcodermatol-associated protein	10	133268	AW656781	Ha.203937	ESTs, Weakly similar to FOXO2_HUMAN FORKH	5
12941	BE01068	Ha.301943	KIAA0467 protein	10	133272	NC_007776	Ha.69423	kalbfrahn 10 (RLY10) (PSSSL1) (nest1)	5
12916	AF200038	Ha.11223	isolate dehydrogenase 1 (NADP+), solu	10	133375	AA307659	Ha.7306	secreted fibroblast-related protein 1	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133407	AF017987	Ha.7471	BSP-like protein 1	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133502	U0231	Ha.7552	glutathione S-transferase M5	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133702	U0231	Ha.75736	epididymal D	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133718	H26904	Ha.77272	hemoglobin, alpha 2	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133731	N17125	Ha.77272	hemoglobin, alpha 2	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133769	T85526	Ha.78229	hypothetical protein FLJ20608	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134007	AF072441	Ha.7840	calcium-binding protein 1	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134053	AB0002	Ha.182423	EST (Zentrin) protein, human homolog o	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134111	A072589	Ha.8022	TUJA protein	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134117	A081846	Ha.7821	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DNFXP68E183 (tr	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134177	BE243119	Ha.7872	KIAA0652 gene product	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134308	AW060527	Ha.8154	ketohydrolase (nucleoside)	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134361	BE549343	Ha.82208	acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, very long	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134369	AF207684	Ha.8220	a dehydrogenase and metalloprotease (	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134448	L34155	Ha.83450	laminin, alpha 3 (neat) (1550AD), kaln	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134467	A1160413	Ha.8373	ESTs	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134468	M64936	Ha.8373	gH-Homo sapiens retinoid acid-inducible	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134501	NM_002757	Ha.20870	mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134501	M6315	Ha.82558	CD8 antigen, alpha polypeptide (p32)	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134577	BE244323	Ha.83951	exportin, gamma (nuclear export receptor	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134591	U71394	Ha.16285	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134678	A108883	Ha.16285	dynact, neuronal, light polypeptide 4	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134728	D10218	Ha.85394	PCJ domain, class 1, transcription facto	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134758	NM_000078	Ha.85394	cholesterol ester transfer protein, class	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134768	T26518	Ha.88940	TEK tyrosine kinase, endothelial (venous	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134812	T81521	Ha.251457	ESTs	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134863	NM_003384	Ha.81685	myosin-type IIA/TVI (isoform 2) (beta	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134869	W22570	Ha.172572	hypothetical protein FLJ20593	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135001	X04337	Ha.92732	KIAA1444 protein	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135068	X04330	Ha.83913	interleukin 6 (interleukin, beta 2)	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135173	AL008557	Ha.93510	putative lymphocyte GAG1 switch gene	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135197	U76468	Ha.190787	tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135219	AB002361	Ha.95833	KIAA0363 protein	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135250	U81371	Ha.97203	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cy	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135304	AA146629	Ha.191587	ESTs	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135337	AA05406	Ha.95905	ESTs, Weakly similar to untransmem protein	3
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	135417	X55019	Ha.95975	cholesterol receptor, nicotinic, delta p	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	101367	X03350	Ha.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (class I), beta	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	128870	H39337	Ha.73309	autophagic translation elongation factor	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	129381	AW245605	Ha.110903	claudin 5 (transmembrane protein deleted	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	130085	M62402	Ha.274313	heparin-like growth factor binding prote	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	130669	NM_006691	Ha.17917	intracellular link domain-containing 1	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	131120	NM_003278	Ha.65424	intracellular link domain-containing 1	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133407	AF017987	Ha.7306	secreted fibroblast-related protein 1	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	133731	N17125	Ha.77272	hemoglobin, alpha 2	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134669	AF207684	Ha.8230	a dehydrogenase and metalloprotease (	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134669	X04330	Ha.83913	interleukin 6 (interleukin, beta 2)	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	134721	AL008557	Ha.93510	putative lymphocyte GAG1 switch gene	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	132260	AA001652	Ha.274151	lignin	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	408709	AA000227	Ha.47660	nonreceptor tyrosine kinase, receptor, type 2	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	418943	AW377752	Ha.83341	AXL receptor (tyrosine kinase	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	427458	BE208364	Ha.25283	ESTs, Weakly similar to URRU proteoglycan int	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	448674	AA533692	Ha.105000	soluble carrier family 4 (anion exchanger), memb	10
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10	449826	U85942	Ha.135006	ESTs	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10				Human apb1 mRNA for GSS103 (novel adipose specific collagen	3
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10				EST - YELD2WRP1	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10				RC.H15814.9	5
12934	BE22078	Ha.113069	ESTs	10				YELD2WRP1	5

## TABLE 1A

Table 1 A shows the accession numbers for those pleys lacking unigenID's for Table 1. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Playr	Unique Euk probase1	Identifier number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
Accession:				
Playr	CAT number	Accessions		
10	10848	112224_1		
	10849	110079_2		
20				
25				
30	124215	1597154_1		
	117058	1219524_1		
	110453	48974_1		
	111168	38362_1		
35				
40	111698	411008_1		
	103440	62385_1		
	103747	117844_1		
	134498	48301_1		
	10894589	14037011		
45	107790	118385_1		
	105229	34924_1		
50	120379	34624_3		
	114624	111686_1		
	106851	322947_1		
	108392	113349_1		
	105445	22965_1		
	100584	igp_HIT6689		
55				
60	100702	igp_HT3413		
	102208	6155_9		

TABLE 2: Figure 2 from BRCA 001 US

Table 2 shows genes downregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	UniProt	Ensembl	RefSeq	Accession number	GeneBank accession number	UniProt	Ensembl	RefSeq	Accession number	GeneBank accession number
Exon:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Exon:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number
UniProt:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	UniProt:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number
UniProt:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	UniProt:	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number	Accession number
Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor
10	100469	TS1088	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100469	TS1088	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
15	100549	BE142019	HE-222058	HE-222058	HE-222058	100549	BE142019	HE-222058	HE-222058	HE-222058
20	100564	A03758	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100564	A03758	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
25	100571	BE139727	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100571	BE139727	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
30	100584	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100584	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
35	100585	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100585	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
40	100586	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100586	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
45	100587	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100587	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
50	100588	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100588	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
55	100589	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100589	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
60	100590	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100590	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108
65	100591	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108	100591	AL001874	HE-23108	HE-23108	HE-23108





TABLE 4: Figure 4 from BRCA 001 US

5 Table 4 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

[illegible][illegible]







10320	A286568	Hs.16621	DNFZP341118 protein	8.2
10321	U57476	Hs.21069	glycylaldehyde 1.1 Scores fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE200400.3	8.1
10324	U59315	Hs.37430	hypothetical protein FLJ11016	6.1
10325	U57330	Hs.3599	EST	6.3
10368	A001160	Hs.18090	hypothetical protein FLJ10298	1.3
10369	U97398	Hs.18090	ESTs	1.8
10705	A5007802	Hs.27168	KIAA0442 protein	1.6
10706	AY190338	Hs.28028	hypothetical protein MGC11256	7.6
10762	BE444245	Hs.16157	hypothetical protein FLJ12707	2.5
10762	BE444245	Hs.30011	hypothetical protein MGC2983	9.3
10765	A000332	Hs.18457	hypothetical protein FLJ20315	5.5
10769	BE000031	Hs.23837	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11812.1t, clone HEMBA1005384	2.1
10769	A000660	Hs.23401	dry-30-like protein	1.5
10805	U58228	Hs.24048	FK506 binding protein precursor	6.8
10813	AY167373	Hs.35669	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1, HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY 1 SEQUENCE CONTAMINATION	5.7
11020	R33261	Hs.6614	ESTs, Moderately similar to A43932, multi 2 precursor, intestinal (H.sapiens)	3.4
11040	R31598	Hs.12727	hypothetical protein FLJ21610	1.7
11044	AY107092	Hs.167531	multicatalytic Carboxypeptidase A carboxypeptidase 2 (beta)	1.7
11084	BE12692	Hs.27931	hypothetical protein FLJ10697 similar to glucosamine-phosphate N-acetyltransferase	4.7
11085	A502160	Hs.27931	glycylaldehyde 1.1 Scores fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone 3 similar to contains element	2.3
11085	BE34447	Hs.16034	hypothetical protein MGC13166	3.5
11097	AL117430	Hs.5880	hypothetical protein MGC13166	2.2
11097	BE092263	Hs.29724	hypothetical protein FLJ13197	2.8
11098	H04360	Hs.24293	ESTs, Moderately similar to reduced expression in cancer (H.sapiens)	1.9
11098	NL_005894	Hs.24293	agmatinase protein (SOD containing)	6.7
11093	A002180	Hs.11449	DNFZP5640123 protein	2.0
11093	A002180	Hs.24294	ADP-ribosyltransferase (NAD+; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase)-like 2	1.3
11094	A0013207	Hs.26120	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosamine-polyphosphate N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 1 (GlcNAcT1)	1.8
11125	H53823	Hs.269115	ESTs, Moderately similar to Z185, HUMAN ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 185 (H.sapiens)	3.6
11132	A5037807	Hs.63293	hypothetical protein	2.1
11164	H46160	Hs.122489	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13289.1t, clone OVARC1001170	2.3
11172	BE7419	Hs.26295	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12900.1t, clone NT2RP200431	3.7
11174	AJ50166	Hs.26295	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DNFZ56501122 (from clone DNFZ56501122)	7.5
11179	A000138	Hs.10760	export (LRR class 1)	6.1
11184	AB15466	Hs.243301	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ20738.1t, clone HEP08237	6.7
11184	AB15466	Hs.243301	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ20738.1t, clone HE	3.3
11189	BE7603	Hs.272130	ESTs, Weakly similar to 558321 reverse transcriptase homolog (H.sapiens)	3.6
11216	AW139408	Hs.152940	ESTs	1.5
11221	AB037762	Hs.15119	KIAA1351 protein	2.8
11223	A483773	Hs.334838	KIAA1869 protein	4.6
11229	R09558	Hs.17220	hypothetical protein FLJ22087	7.9
11285	AY787811	Hs.6310	autoinhibitor transition initiation factor 1A	6.9
11289	AB033081	Hs.74310	KIAA1265 protein	5.0
11312	BE73913	Hs.34694	ESTs	3.8
11316	U97395	Hs.334728	ESTs	1.2
11337	A483736	Hs.263525	US1-like domain protein NUDE1, rat homolog	5.1
11352	H05595	Hs.35159	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11027.1t, clone PLACE1004114	2.2
11370	AY78658	Hs.94631	breitlinin A-inhibited guanine nucleotide-exchange protein 1	2.2
11384	H04506	Hs.288569	HSCARG protein	2.1
11389	A0000957	Hs.169111	oxidation resistance 1	5.1
11397	NL_003698	Hs.225939	shlytransferase 8 (CAP-NuAcetyltransferase alpha-2,3-shlytransferase; GAG synthase)	8.4
11452	R02354	Hs.325081	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE355980, mRNA, partial cds	2.7
11468	A051184	Hs.227978	ESTs	6.5
11549	W06638	Hs.20321	ESTs, Moderately similar to ZRF1_HUMAN ZLOTIN RELATED FACTOR-1 (NPHASE	1.4
11565	R10720	Hs.26670	EST	1.6
11627	R52556	Hs.21691	ESTs	1.6
11670	AB037304	Hs.16655	Homo sapiens cDNA for KIAA1413 protein, partial cds	2.4
11677	BE288653	Hs.14846	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DNFZ4540016 (from clone DNFZ4540016)	10.6
11694	AY83791	Hs.21263	suppressor of potassium transport defect 3	6.6
11697	NL_015310	Hs.6763	KIAA0842 protein	5.1
11734	R41823	Hs.7413	ESTs, calcium-2	2.8
11744	AB02000	Hs.70923	KIAA1077 protein	14.6
11758	BE6971	Hs.301693	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE353894, mRNA, partial cds	9.0
11758	NL_016248	Hs.22076	A kinase (PRKA) ender protein 11	1.4
11764	AY007287	Hs.25538	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21088.1t, clone CAS03372	1.4
11766	AY742756	Hs.25679	ESTs	3.2

112513	R84725	Hs.13808	hypothetical protein FLJ10648	2.0
112752	A0001635	Hs.14838	hypothetical protein FLJ10773	1.8
112884	A0000004	Hs.5013	Homo sapiens mRNA for FLJ00004 protein, partial cds	6.6
113223	T10250	Hs.5037	EST	1.5
113336	AW070826	Hs.5185	KIAA1557 protein	3.2
11356	BE1388	Hs.6724	ESTs	6.0
11356	BE1388	Hs.6724	glucocorticoid receptor DNA binding factor 1	8.4
11357	A0000272	Hs.7089	hypothetical protein FLJ20255	1.2
11385	AA737033	Hs.1135	ESTs, Moderately similar to T15357A TYK protein (Musculus)	5.6
11386	BE28112	Hs.7165	Zinc finger protein 239	2.0
11387	A071940	Hs.7449	ESTs	1.9
11389	AY985190	Hs.7560	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1729 protein, partial cds	2.4
11389	T47077	Hs.770862	ESTs	1.3
11396	T57317	Hs.770862	glycylaldehyde 1.1 Scores fetal liver spleen (937205) Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE71688.3, DNFZP5640123 protein	1.7
11396	T57317	Hs.11774	protein (peptidyl-prolyl carboxylase) NIMA-kinase, 4 (parvulin)	1.3
11377	AW071049	Hs.17808	ESTs	3.2
113420	AA68021	Hs.17808	ESTs	6.9
113459	AA67308	Hs.18682	ESTs	2.0
113547	H59588	Hs.15233	ESTs	3.6
11354	AW003960	Hs.142442	HPI-LP74	2.0
113647	AA813307	Hs.188173	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12187.1t, clone MAMMA1000331	1.3
113702	T07207	Hs.188173	glycylaldehyde 1.1 Scores fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE121487.3, albumin	4.4
113722	AV635556	Hs.184411	SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5	1.2
113759	AW089555	Hs.184411	albumin	1.3
113777	BE76947	Hs.0580	zinc finger protein 313	1.7
113793	AL359868	Hs.1041	hypothetical protein DNFZ7678226	1.7
113791	AA03966	Hs.13579	chobase, dH-actin	1.3
113803	W44735	Hs.2286	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21278.1t, clone COL01632	3.3
113811	BE20740	Hs.0594	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ2204.1t, clone HEP08141	3.1
113817	H13325	Hs.337795	hypothetical protein DNFZ7678101721	3.2
113826	A0032672	Hs.4869	hypothetical protein FLJ10026	2.3
113834	T56492	Hs.6059	EGF-containing fibronectin extracellular matrix protein 2	11.3
11388	U97982	Hs.30744	proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subunit, non-ATPase, 11	2.7
113970	AL079314	Hs.16337	hypothetical protein, similar to (U06944) PRAJ1	6.1
113953	AW959486	Hs.21732	ESTs	6.8
113923	AW953484	Hs.3364	hypothetical protein FLJ22041 similar to F5308 binding proteins	1.9
113989	W87544	Hs.368828	ESTs	1.2
114022	AL335518	Hs.120669	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11552.1t, clone HEMBA1001197	5.4
114020	AB25386	Hs.184478	hypothetical protein FLJ21939 similar to 8-azacytidine induced gene 2	9.4
114060	AB226531	Hs.7810	RING1 and YY1 binding protein	1.8
114186	AF017445	Hs.150328	lucase-1-phosphate granule transferase	1.5
114226	AB028868	Hs.7889	KIAA1045 protein	1.8
114253	BE148668	Hs.14831	Homo sapiens, Similar to zinc finger protein 135 (clone pKZ-20), clone MGC10647, mRNA, complete cds	1.4
114282	AL117518	Hs.5686	KIAA0308 protein	1.9
114275	AW155443	Hs.306117	KIAA0308 protein	1.8
114292	AB15305	Hs.184641	lipoic acid desaturase 2	2.4
114309	AA32453	Hs.20824	CGI-58 protein	1.9
114322	AA325690	Hs.100748	ESTs, Weakly similar to A28698, actin-4th protein M14 precursor - mouse (Mus musculus)	2.4
114322	BE333976	Hs.103305	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DNFZ43480425 (from clone DNFZ43480425)	1.2
114407	H07908	Hs.217816	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU6_HUMAN ALU SUBFAMILY SX SEQUENCE	5.5
114463	AL120247	Hs.40169	KIAA0872 protein	5.2
114464	A009713	Hs.106597	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1110012M11 gene, clone IMAGE3808805, mRNA, partial cds 1.2	1.8
114471	AA028074	Hs.104613	RP42 homolog	1.8
114480	BE066778	Hs.151878	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosaminyltransferase N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 6 (GlcNAcT6)	3.4
114658	AA476966	Hs.110557	polymerase (RNA) III (DNA directed)	3.9
114720	A073544	Hs.313328	intermediate filament protein syncoilin	3.6
114774	AV650177	Hs.184325	chromosome maintenance deficient (S. cerevisiae) 4	3.1
114798	AA159161	Hs.54900	serologically defined colon cancer antigen 1	3.6
114850	AA157545	Hs.42179	bradomycin and PHD finger containing, 3	4.3
114856	A023817	Hs.76591	KIAA0887 protein	7.1
114856	BE339101	Hs.5324	hypothetical protein	1.3
114911	AA238922	Hs.188717	glycylaldehyde 1.1 Scores ovary tumor NHOAT Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE723771.3, mRNA sequence	1.5
114930	AA321022	Hs.188717	ESTs	2.0
114938	AA324334	Hs.53384	ESTs	2.8







125161	W44637	Hs.144222	EST	10.7
125249	AA330863	Hs.131375	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUB_HUMAN III ALU CLASS B WARNING ENTRY II (H. sapiens)	1.3
125255	AF098162	Hs.118631	linelase (Drosophila) homolog	9.4
125279	AW040809	Hs.4778	KMA1150 protein	1.5
125280	A113305	Hs.106932	ESTs	8.0
125288	AW972542	Hs.289008	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ1814 fls, clone HEP01068	1.5
125550	AW262171	Hs.23978	scalloid attachment factor B	5.9
125572	NL_003403	Hs.97496	YY1 transcription factor	1.2
125691	U29659	Hs.7138	chondrinic receptor, muscarinic 3	6.4
126005	AW020701	Hs.1578	basaloid (LAP) mesoderm, containing 3 (unw/lin)	14.3
126202	AA45332	Hs.277630	vascular protein gamma delta polypeptide	2.4
126595	AA43372	Hs.172028	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 10	9.1
127050	AW410668	Hs.774351	CGI-80 protein	17.0
127774	AW684158	Hs.58682	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ17789 fls, clone NT292200/1847	12.8
128355	AW230102	Hs.181632	ESTs	7.3
128403	D21468	Hs.240112	KMA0278 protein	1.1
128522	BE173977	Hs.10089	puc8 nuclear RNA helicase	1.3
128527	AA045693	Hs.101047	transcription factor 3 (E2A immunoglobulin enhancer binding factor E12/E47)	9.4
128528	R32924	Hs.251699	ESTs, Weakly similar to IDNA-GGTR14 (H. sapiens)	1.6
128535	U10375	Hs.272498	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family member	2.8
128559	NL_015356	Hs.102337	Rho GTPase scaffolding protein 8	12.1
128604	AB79099	Hs.102337	Rho GTPase scaffolding protein 8	2.3
128608	BE267894	Hs.102419	zinc finger protein	1.3
128625	AB037841	Hs.102419	zinc finger protein	7.1
128629	AW067468	Hs.102708	DMP2P43A043 protein	1.3
128639	AW353862	Hs.102897	CG-47 protein	3.2
128656	AA438542	Hs.10328	catenator protein complex, subunit epsilon	1.4
128658	BE397354	Hs.103430	delta-like toxin resistance protein required for diploamide biosynthesis (Saccharomyces) like 2	1.3
128670	AA675468	Hs.103441	Homo sapiens. Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1700010.19 gene, clone MSC-18214, mRNA, complete cds	2.4
128691	W27639	Hs.103834	hypothetical protein MGC5578	7.1
128698	BE281143	Hs.103837	nuclear receptor coactivator 3	3.8
128700	Y15271	Hs.103883	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Op-X-Op), member 11	1.6
128714	T62331	Hs.179881	ubiquitin, beta 5	7.6
128717	AA001564	Hs.104222	hypothetical protein FLJ10702	5.5
128733	BE474000	Hs.104535	ESTs, Moderately similar to 130022 hypothetical protein (H. sapiens)	2.7
128742	AA307211	Hs.104613	R42 homolog	2.8
128746	AA470193	Hs.104731	proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, alpha type, 4	4.4
128747	AB027249	Hs.104741	POZ-binding kinase 20 complex, subunit 4 (20 KD)	2.2
128772	BE302796	Hs.105097	thymidine kinase 1, soluble	5.3
128781	N71826	Hs.105453	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide F	53.9
128787	NL_002975	Hs.105527	stem cell growth factor, lymphocyte associated C-type lectin	13.3
128806	AW630942	Hs.106061	RD RNA-binding protein	2.6
128814	AW244543	Hs.106528	nuclear protein A recognition factor	2.2
128830	BE281170	Hs.106537	valosin-containing protein	5.9
128835	AK001731	Hs.106539	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ388H0024 (from clone DKFZ388H0024)	1.6
128854	BE159181	Hs.106232	hypothetical protein FLJ13655	2.2
128854	BE159181	Hs.106232	hypothetical protein FLJ13655	1.9
128868	AA419008	Hs.106730	chromosome 22 open reading frame 3	3.0
128871	AF188723	Hs.106778	ATPase, Ca++-transporting, type 2C, member 1	2.2
128891	FJ4859	Hs.282457	Homo sapiens, clone MGC-18382, mRNA, complete cds	1.5
128906	BE37888	Hs.10706	epithelial protein lost in neoplasia beta	13.3
128920	AA622037	Hs.168468	programmed cell death 5	4.7
128925	BE7149	Hs.21851	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1280 fls, clone NT292200/4321	1.4
128949	AA026847	Hs.115153	lysine-rich 3-monooxygenase (Myristeine-3-hydroxylase)	1.9
128958	AW135032	Hs.107316	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 12 (metlin alpha) (MDM-12)	7.2
128959	AK30127	Hs.107381	hypothetical protein FLJ12803	2.4
128963	AW150697	Hs.107418	ESTs	1.3
128970	A075872	Hs.165028	ESTs	10.9
128975	BE500779	Hs.284233	NICE-5 protein	1.4
128978	AW271217	Hs.281434	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14028 fls, clone HEIMBA 1003038	1.6
128985	AB18224	Hs.107747	DMP2P-56C243 protein	1.7
129018	AB50087	gbw95502.1 NCI_CGAP_K4612	Homo sapiens cDNA clone 3', mRNA sequence	1.9

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129021	AD44875	Hs.173081	KMA0530 protein	3.8
129021	AD44875	Hs.173081	KMA0530 protein	2.5
129032	R80088	Hs.108104	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2A, 3	3.4
129076	AV296506	Hs.126234	ESTs, Highly similar to 148422 hypothetical protein DKFZp434M2023.1 (H. sapiens)	5.0
129078	AJ31010	Hs.102287	Myosin	2.1
129084	AJ146810	Hs.194431	cellulose	17.1
129086	L12590	Hs.108923	thrombospondin 2	20.9
129098	AA631189	Hs.288908	WW Domain-Containing Gene	26.7
129097	BE243933	Hs.108842	slow figure protein 22 (KQX 15)	3.0
129099	AF146974	Hs.108860	ATP-binding cassette, subfamily C (CFTR/MRP), member 5	5.8
129138	W93044	Hs.220722	hypothetical protein MGC2747	5.9
129149	AJ358920	Hs.108947	KMA0030 gene product	6.3
129172	AV162916	Hs.241976	hypothetical protein PRO277	1.8
129192	AA395914	Hs.162269	ESTs	2.1
129194	AA150797	Hs.162276	lactin protein	2.2
129198	N37532	Hs.109315	KMA1415 protein	5.8
129207	AB34363	Hs.109438	cathepsin (cathepsin-like, rhimase)	8.0
129228	U40714	Hs.1235307	lysine-4RNA synthetase	2.9
129229	AF013758	Hs.109543	polydactyl binding protein-interacting protein 1	3.2
129254	AA524568	Hs.1098	DKFZp434J1813 protein	2.6
129255	AB61727	Hs.109804	H1 histone family, member X	7.3
129268	W26392	Hs.110090	ESTs, Weakly similar to S13455 pregnancy zone protein (H. sapiens)	9.8
129286	AG31987	Hs.110122	ESTs	1.2
129323	A287239	Hs.15518	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11311 fls, clone PLACE1010102	5.1
129340	W53334	Hs.11050	Fibrin only protein 9	4.8
129347	BE514102	Hs.278669	melanoma-associated antigen recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes	7.8
129353	U30246	Hs.110738	soluble carrier family 12 (iodotyrosine/tyrosine transaminase), member 2	6.7
129388	BE220806	Hs.16497	Homo sapiens clone 23185 mRNA sequence	8.6
129370	AB68379	Hs.110786	SART protein	1.4
129372	NL_016029	Hs.110803	Co-49 protein	2.0
129403	AF149765	Hs.111178	pulmonary tumor-transforming 1 interacting protein	7.4
129404	A267700	Hs.317594	ESTs	5.0
129404	A267700	Hs.317594	ESTs	2.5
129423	AA204688	Hs.234149	hypothetical protein FLJ29547	10.2
129449	AB069888	Hs.111554	ADP-ribosylation factor-5a 7	8.0
129453	AW974265	Hs.111632	Len3 protein	3.2
129482	AA188165	Hs.289043	spindlin	6.7
129482	AA188165	Hs.289043	spindlin	3.8
129513	AW943533	Hs.308163	hypothetical protein AL110115	7.1
129515	AF255303	Hs.112227	membrane-associated nucleic acid binding protein	2.5
129527	AF169221	Hs.270947	delta-tubulin	7.5
129559	W01286	Hs.11350	hypothetical protein FLJ14784	6.8
129560	AA317841	Hs.7845	hypothetical protein MGC2732	2.0
129570	AB220367	Hs.11441	chromosome 1 open reading frame 8	1.6
129575	P02822	Hs.278429	proteasome 1 open reading frame 9	6.8
129597	H47178	Hs.11506	human clone 23559 mRNA sequence	1.4
129598	BE03300	Hs.301862	postnucleolar protein increased 2 like 9	7.3
129591	NS7423	Hs.179888	HSP255 protein	9.0
129594	AW403724	Hs.155521	coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator)	1.8
129598	AF035537	Hs.115521	RE13 (yeast homolog) RNA catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase zeta	2.2
129628	U38045	Hs.1174	cytoskeletal protein inhibitor 2A (melanoma, p18, inhibits CDK4)	1.4
129628	U38045	Hs.1174	cytoskeletal protein inhibitor 2A (melanoma, p18, inhibits CDK4)	3.8
129628	U38045	Hs.1174	cytoskeletal protein inhibitor 2A (melanoma, p18, inhibits CDK4)	3.3
129649	AA000092	Hs.16488	cathepsin	13.4
129675	NL_015586	Hs.172180	KMA0440 protein	14.1
129680	U03749	Hs.77873	glutathione S-transferase A (GSTA) gene, promoter an	2.5
129689	AW748482	Hs.17873	87 homolog 3	7.4
129702	AA049868	Hs.12305	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130022 hypothetical protein (H. sapiens)	2.0
129720	AA168214	Hs.12152	APNCF1 protein	1.7
129721	NL_007415	Hs.211539	erythrocyte transferrin inhibitor 2A (melanoma, p18, inhibits CDK4)	8.3
129728	H15474	Hs.132988	faty acid desaturase 1	1.8
129778	AA001876	Hs.12457	hypothetical protein FLJ10814	5.4
129778	AA001876	Hs.12457	hypothetical protein FLJ10814	1.7
129800	AF052112	Hs.12540	Yescam	1.2
129808	AB023148	Hs.173373	KMA0931 protein	3.1
129815	BE595317	Hs.28488	hypothetical protein FLJ21887	1.8
129840	NL_006590	Hs.12820	SnRNP assembly defective 1 homolog	1.8

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[illegible]

130675	A4472233	Ha_17731	hypothetical protein FLJ12892
130682	A4652501	Ha_13581	hypothetical protein MGCA4692
130683	R66537	Ha_17982	ESTs
130712	AJ271881	Ha_179762	bromodomain-containing
130714	AJ344874	Ha_18212	DNA smelt on chromosome X (unique) 9879 expressed sequence
130720	AB007920	Ha_18367	KIAA0451 gene product
130744	AF5696	Ha_18378	POCF processing of precursor, S. cerevisiae) homolog
130751	AF62105	Ha_18379	chromosome 10 open reading frame
130757	AL330687	Ha_18325	protein x 0001
130768	AF258827	Ha_151262	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family A (ABC1), member 1
130769	AB030078	Ha_18689	stipulin (silent mating type information regulation) 2, Saccharomyces
130815	AB018288	Ha_18822	SEC24L (S. cerevisiae) related gene family, member D
130835	J05618	Ha_190122	transcobalamin II (Vitamins B12 binding protein, R binder family)
130841	AJ574568	Ha_1298283	Homo sapiens cDNA FL20948 fs. clone ADK40722
130843	AJ447492	Ha_1298283	ESTs, Weakly similar to AF169431 protein x 013 [H.sapiens]
130844	U76248	Ha_20191	serpin H (alpha1) (Drosophila) homolog 2
130855	AJ424706	Ha_143322	pudine DNA/chromatin binding motif
130871	NM_016378	Ha_20349	zinc finger protein 7 (KOX 4, canine HF-16)
130879	NM_002416	Ha_20778	kinesin-like 2
130880	BE314434	Ha_20630	high-glucose-regulated protein 6
130882	AL120837	Ha_20693	sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase 1
130886	AB030078	Ha_186893	DnaI (Hsp40) homolog, autotransin, member 2
130911	BF409769	Ha_21178	collagen, type IV, alpha 3 (Goodpasture antigen) binding protein
130919	NT8110	Ha_21778	signal transducer and activator of transcription 1, 91ND
130944	BC330757	Ha_21468	KIAA1673
130971	X39842	Ha_301444	desmoglein (DP, DP1)
130982	BE380591	Ha_74316	ESTs
130993	T87401	Ha_21829	thyroid hormone receptor interactor 3
131005	AF565308	Ha_Z210	CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (CEBP), gamma
131028	BN7918	Ha_2227	hypothetical protein MG2C828
131042	AB28288	Ha_171367	small inducible cytokine subfamily 8 (Oxy-Cys), member 10
131046	A4321649	Ha_Z248	small inducible cytokine subfamily 8 (Cy)
131046	A4321649	Ha_Z248	ESTs, Moderately similar to A46010 X-linked retinopathy protein [H.sapiens]
131047	H22320	Ha_Z2481	myosin VI
131060	A4194422	Ha_Z2564	myosin VI
131070	N53344	Ha_Z2567	ESTs
131074	A4716230	Ha_Z6433	dolichyl-phosphate (UDP-N-acetylglucosamine) N-acetylglucosaminylphosphotransferase 1
131078	AL163320	Ha_26453	dolichyl-phosphate (UDP-N-acetylglucosamine)
131089	AL133353	Ha_25831	COX15 (yeast) homolog, cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein
131174	NM_006404	Ha_26131	nuclear receptor coactivator 2
131185	BE280074	Ha_Z3560	orf81 B1
131206	AW138359	Ha_Z4210	ESTs
131213	AA845599	Ha_Z4322	CGL-26 protein
131228	BZ0287	Ha_Z4322	thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein, 95-kDa subunit
131241	U71468	Ha_Z59737	zinc finger protein 281
131243	D89563	Ha_Z59812	tiny acid-Coenzyme A ligase, long-chain 3
131245	AC832559	Ha_Z4732	spectrin SH3 domain binding protein 1
131248	AL060800	Ha_Z4768	thorax domain-containing
131247	AL043100	Ha_Z36190	tiny acid amide hydrolase
131281	A4251716	Ha_Z5227	ESTs
131283	X80038	Ha_339713	Homo sapiens clone F19374 APO-E C2 gene cluster
131293	AF569017	Ha_184335	CGL-76 protein
131300	BE266388	Ha_182698	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L20
131310	BE259110	Ha_Z79838	HSPC168 protein
131412	NM_014745	Ha_267507	SELENOPHOSPHATE SYNTHETASE : Human solenium donor protein
131424	AL046302	Ha_120597	SELENOPHOSPHATE SYNTHETASE
131458	BE287567	Ha_Z7047	hypothetical protein FLJ21908
131475	AA592841	Ha_Z7263	KIAA1153 protein
131501	AV661958	Ha_E207	GROU1 protein
131501	AV661958	Ha_E207	GROU1 protein
131511	AJ732153	Ha_Z7665	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21333 fs. clone COL02535
131528	AD701408	Ha_Z8309	UDP-glucose dehydrogenase











120059 genbank\_A4346485 A4346485  
 113702 genbank\_T97307 T97307  
 120680 Z162\_1 U03749 NM\_001275 J03403 J03915 A271459 AW245744 ALU46455 A4316650 A711505 AA434375 AB23332 AB50122  
 AB35959 D5359 AB64005 D53170 A4354051 AD25699 D53119 D54729 D55304 D5537 D53313 AW51224 A4346441  
 AW04389 AB69102 A405741 A091863 A478779 A470638 AB44361 A470949 A443095 A477209 A17042  
 A038109 A478247 A4970064 A220384 A478728 A444381 A4854064 A4843128 A483418 A4319035 A4319054  
 A173831 W02275 A504185 C05724 A4789023 AB66618 D54392 A022485 AA431410 AA854322 W39217 W15214 AA804441  
 AB03081 A187381 AW245369 A4319430 AA339158 A042646 A4327030 AA725170 T27943 AA685304 A467659 A1697001  
 A621107 AB66540 A477107 C06286 AA319661 A440592  
 101045 entrez\_J05814 J05814  
 117247 genbank\_N21032 N21032  
 110501 genbank\_H5746 H5746  
 103392 entrez\_X94563 X94563  
 105032 genbank\_AA127818 AA127818  
 116513 NOT\_FOUND entrez\_W3733 W3733  
 105445 genbank\_AA352395 AA352395  
 121514 genbank\_AA412112 AA412112  
 121558 genbank\_AA412497 AA412497  
 121911 genbank\_AA427950 AA427950  
 123315 71407.1 A4408369 AA498646  
 144914 genbank\_A4238577 A4238577  
 409467 1134778\_1 H19888 AA402808 T10231

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Table 5 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

TABLE 5: Figure 5 from BRCA 001 US

Play	ExAcen	UnigeneID	UnigeneTitle	R1
10	100147	X02308	Ha.82962	2.9
	100147	D13666	Ha.136348	7.5
	100154	H60720	Ha.81892	9.2
	100335	AW247529	Ha.6793	2.7
20	100668	L05424	Ha.169510	5.7
	100667	L05424	Ha.169510	9
	100668	L05424	Ha.169510	7.8
	100678	AW502935	Ha.740	53.2
25	100988	A0004005	Ha.76480	11.4
	101031	J05070	Ha.151738	8.2
	101045	J05814	Ha.151738	5
	101332	J40488	Ha.166346	3.4
	101352	A494259	Ha.16297	6.3
30	101560	NM_012515	Ha.83353	3.7
	101582	A704853	Ha.81289	5.6
	101763	M81067	Ha.180884	14.4
	101808	A458694	Ha.112408	8.9
	101810	NM_000316	Ha.168912	3.2
35	101933	A064222	Ha.73325	8.4
	102107	B225602	Ha.102368	1.4
	102163	B531326	Ha.139527	4.0
	102198	AW95082	Ha.74596	4.3
	102217	A482978	Ha.301613	6.7
40	102220	U24398	Ha.65436	4.3
	102302	A4306342	Ha.69171	2.7
	102346	U37819	Ha.87539	2
	102374	U33635	Ha.90572	8.2
	102435	U48705	Ha.75562	8.9
45	102568	W81469	Ha.220025	5.3
	102616	AL007672	Ha.81071	5.8
	102657	NM_007019	Ha.83002	4.3
	102689	U98132	Ha.171260	6
	102704	AU077058	Ha.54089	1.9
50	102705	T97100	Ha.50002	2.3
	102801	B232241	Ha.39041	8.4
	102827	B224158	Ha.6456	5.6
	103060	NM_005040	Ha.155324	4.5
55	103060	AU077053	Ha.82932	3.1
	103178	A426475	Ha.278855	9.9
	103208	X72765	Ha.77387	8.8
	103239	U38205	Ha.75180	5.6
	103347	A519722	Ha.190662	8.7
	103489	B227065	Ha.78195	7.0
	103880	A001278	Ha.105737	6.3
60	104325	B537676	Ha.136975	10.9
	104677	AW652068	Ha.8351	9.6
	104946	A250709	Ha.32478	12.3
	104854	A0441276	Ha.154728	2
	104857	A437889	Ha.225978	2

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15276	AK02183	Hs.301724	hypothetical protein FLJ1301	15.5
15281	BE54507	Hs.125579	hypothetical protein FLJ10481	6.2
15562	BE66388	Hs.38178	hypothetical protein FLJ23468	10.8
15583	AF21023	Hs.55173	collumrin, EGF LAG seven-pass G-type rccc	8.8
15591	AB17451	Hs.45879	hypothetical protein FLJ20739	5.5
15586	AB03773	Hs.62767	KIAA1332 protein	9.8
15611	AL33953	Hs.57664	Human sapiens mRNA full length insert cDN	2.4
15647	AV49554	Hs.12484	Human clone 2326 mRNA sequence	7.1
15670	AI27141	Hs.63484	SRV (see c2326 mRNA sequence)	2.1
15637	AK001043	Hs.92033	integrin-linked kinase-associated actin	2.7
17132	A333566	Hs.42315	p10-binding protein	5.2
17681	AF161470	Hs.250622	butyrate-induced transcript 1	6.7
18528	AF161472	Hs.49377	ESTs	7.4
19075	BE15095	Hs.287820	Ironinducible 1	5.7
19295	BE33708	Hs.26353	ESTs	1.4
19349	TS5004	Hs.163561	ESTs	8.4
19403	AL117554	Hs.119808	nuclear protein NOPANOP59	8.6
19769	BE13948	Hs.52915	Human sapiens clone PP1468, unknown mRNA	9.2
19768	H26735	Hs.91688	fibroblast growth factor 138	38.9
20253	AA131376	Hs.326401	hypothetical protein FLJ2025	16.1
20225	AA119551	Hs.104106	ESTs	16.1
20237	AK00292	Hs.278732	hypothetical protein	28.1
20349	AW59481	Hs.51169	putative purinergic receptor	16.8
20366	AF00545	Hs.286433	ESTs	12.4
20371	AA219305	Hs.104196	FSH primary response (LPRF1, nt) homolog	9.7
20383	AL109583	Hs.123122	hypothetical protein DKFZ340D0127	32.6
20386	AW69665	Hs.154048	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	21.7
20389	AW68785	Hs.325572	eukaryotic translation initiation factor	12.3
20396	AA134006	Hs.75006	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ268BF132 (11.4)	11.4
20418	AW69583	Hs.26813	gobG502.41 NCL CGAP_X012	18.4
20472	AB50087	Hs.98473	ESTs	10.4
20484	AA233170	Hs.274445	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	14.4
20570	AA206078	Hs.271445	ZNF135-like protein	10.2
20582	BE24630	Hs.284228	N-acetylglucosaminase-phosphatase	7.5
20596	AA282074	Hs.237323	M-phase phosphoprotein homolog	52
20624	AA407587	Hs.173518	gobG504.1 NCL CGAP_GCA_Homo sapiens	48.8
20635	AA576503	Hs.96557	ESTs	7.8
20713	AW44855	Hs.96557	ESTs, Moderately similar to 216260A B c	7
20750	A191410	Hs.96953	Human sapiens cDNA FLJ12721 fa, clone NT	5.9
20774	AA08909	Hs.153985	ESTs	5.9
20807	AA31635	Hs.30002	SH3-containing protein SH3L2; KIAA1848	6.8
20809	AA346465	Hs.30002	ESTs	4.4
20894	BE29281	Hs.59932	ESTs	5.5
21081	AA386721	Hs.188748	ESTs, Highly similar to 375550 mRNA	6.4
21083	AA081672	Hs.98018	ESTs	6
21095	AA491172	Hs.194417	ESTs	13.1
21098	AA402515	Hs.97887	ESTs	28
21131	AA116633	Hs.191510	ESTs	6.2
21149	AA412477	Hs.59142	ESTs	7.4
21158	AA412497	Hs.59932	ESTs	7.4
21165	AA471537	Hs.178072	gobG503.12a1 Source, Jarvis JMT; Homo sapiens	2.8
21244	AA339184	Hs.97514	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ3461023 (17.8)	17.8
21245	AA339184	Hs.97514	ESTs	7.1
21248	BE35911	Hs.234545	hypothetical protein NUF2R	19.5
21273	AB530022	Hs.159554	KIAA1198 protein	7.9
21283	AW340787	Hs.98434	ESTs	9.8
21289	AA425691	Hs.191606	ESTs, Highly similar to KIAA1040 protein	9
21282	AA425778	Hs.98439	ESTs	5
21311	AA47950	Hs.13965	gobG5002.41 Source, Jarvis JMT; Homo sapiens	7.2
21399	AA430211	Hs.98658	ESTs	6.4
22013	AA430211	Hs.98706	ESTs	6.5
22036	W62142	Hs.271983	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	13.1
22036	W62142	Hs.271983	ESTs	7.3
22371	AA68555	Hs.178222	ESTs	5
22372	AA446008	Hs.336677	ESTs	7.6
22460	AW418748	Hs.59146	ESTs, Weakly similar to S43569 RQ110.6	9.1
22460	AA446349	Hs.238151	EST	8

122402	AA48417	Ha.104980	ESTs	5.4
122510	AA49232	Ha.99195	ESTs	11.2
122530	AW95971	Ha.43088	adaptor-related protein complex 1, alpha	10.1
122572	AA45201	Ha.99287	EST	11
122607	AA45316	Ha.98023	ESTs	61.5
122614	AA45330	Ha.99339	EST	10.7
122616	AA45338	Ha.181873	ESTs	107.3
122618	AA45341	gbrx4606.a1 Soares, testis, NHT Homo sap 31.1	ESTs	31.1
122622	AA45387	Ha.14482	ESTs	5.6
122717	AA45659	Ha.178358	ESTs	8.5
122828	AW20430	Ha.99500	ESTs	75.3
122838	AA46084	Ha.334388	ESTs	75.3
122856	AJ29374	Ha.73567	Sco-like adaptor	5.8
122863	AJ29376	Ha.115541	Janus kinase 2 (a protein tyrosine kinase)	5.3
123016	AA47074	Ha.18988	ESTs	11.5
123018	AJ29387	Ha.32231	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1946 fls, clone HE 2.8	2.8
123034	AJ35871	Ha.44054	ESTs	8.7
123138	AW45169	Ha.19024	ESTs	5.1
123192	AW60773	Ha.27029	ESTs	5.2
123394	AJ31404	Ha.105510	ESTs	3.6
123468	AA59942	Ha.12503	EST	7.4
123488	BE01802	Ha.33482	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14680 fls, clone NT 2.4	2.4
123735	NM_01264	Ha.82331	gbrx12a12.1 Soares, testis, NHT Homo sap 7.8	7.8
123753	AA60955	Ha.22491	FT1/FT2 domain-containing protein	10
123815	AA60955	Ha.22491	Huntingtin interacting protein E	30.6
124008	AJ147153	Ha.270016	ESTs	8.1
124035	AJ28747	gbrx4610.x1 Stanley Frontal NB pod 2	ESTs	57.1
124440	AA52319	Ha.128043	Human DNA sequence from clone 889H1 on	7.8
124658	AW29702	Ha.102915	ESTs	8.3
124663	AA381661	Ha.118878	ESTs, Weakly similar to MKX9_HUMAN MITOS	7.9
124735	R22952	Ha.26885	ESTs	11.3
124761	AJ347156	Ha.93550	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1771 protein,	8
124768	AW36828	Ha.10885	ESTs	8.1
124781	R41343	Ha.109512	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22726 fls, clone H	5.1
124811	R46088	Ha.28812	Hypothetical protein FLJ2264	14.2
124817	R47948	Ha.187823	ESTs	7.9
124822	AA418160	Ha.89043	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13558 fls, clone PL	6.6
124860	R65763	Ha.101177	EST	23.9
124901	AW288713	Ha.214441	ESTs	32.4
124930	AJ078343	Ha.173939	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALLB_HUMAN [M]	22.8
124942	R99978	Ha.26882	ESTs, Moderately similar to B34087 hypot	6.1
124951	R78858	Ha.100588	EST	135.3
125066	R1310	Ha.100592	ESTs	5.4
125101	AJ47268	Ha.288238	KIAA1659 protein	5.6
125115	R7341	gbrx7605.a1 Soares testis liver spleen	ESTs	9.6
125260	AJ123705	Ha.106932	ESTs	8
127274	AW566158	Ha.58592	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12789 fls, clone NT 12.8	12.8
128528	R39234	Ha.251699	ESTs, Weakly similar to DNA-GGTR14 [Ls]	2.8
128870	AA975486	Ha.103441	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1700	7.1
128891	W27939	Ha.103834	Hypothetical protein MGC3578	7.7
128772	BE330798	Ha.105097	Pyrimidine kinase 1, soluble	53.9
128781	R71828	Ha.105465	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	5.3
128797	NM_002973	Ha.105927	stem cell growth factor lymphocyte secr	13.3
128859	AA419008	Ha.106720	chromosome 22 open reading frame 3	3
128951	F34659	Ha.292457	Homo sapiens, clone MGC:16382, mRNA, com	13.3
128948	V13153	Ha.107318	Immunine 3-mannosidase (lysosomal) 3	7.2
128975	BE350779	Ha.284233	NICE-5 protein	1.9
128985	AJ18274	Ha.107747	AW29566243 protein	1.9
129015	AW50067	gbrx0502.01 NC_CGAP_Kd12 Homo sapien	ESTs	2.9
129018	AW28806	Ha.288234	ESTs, Highly similar to T46422 hypobal	5
129088	AJ44410	Ha.194401	protein	17.1
129098	AA45318	Ha.228008	KIAA1415 protein	20.9
129168	BE1531	Ha.105315	malonate-ascorbate oxidase recognised b	5.6
129341	BE514192	Ha.278669	solita cancer family 12 (sodium/potassi	7.6
129362	UJ0246	Ha.110738	CG495 protein	2
129372	NM_015009	Ha.110603	ESTs	5
129404	AJ287700	Ha.317394		

129482	AA18185	Ha.289043	epidid	6.7
129559	W01286	Ha.113380	hypothetical protein FLJ14784	7.5
129587	H41718	Ha.115508	Human clone 23589 mRNA sequence	6.8
129629	AK000358	Ha.11747	hypothetical protein FLJ29391	3.8
129649	AK000092	Ha.16488	cathepsin	3.3
129660	U03749	gbrHuman chromogranin A (CHGA) geno, pro 14.1		14.1
129669	AW748482	Ha.77873	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypobal	2.6
129702	AJ349666	Ha.12035	APACF1 protein	2
129720	AJ156214	Ha.12152	nucleolar phosphoprotein Nopp34	7.4
130010	AJ301116	Ha.178238	lactoferrin gamma 1	1.8
130097	AJ046982	Ha.18455	ESTs, Moderately similar to CEGT_HUMAN C1.6	6.1
130135	AJ311428	Ha.21635	apical lamina, translocated to X chro	5.4
130242	V9201	Ha.153221	brachyodomain adjacent to zinc finger doma	8.5
130359	NM_013449	Ha.277401	apical lamina, translocated to X chro	8.5
130355	W65119	Ha.158103	apical lamina, translocated to X chro	11
130448	BE513262	Ha.15589	PPAP4C binding protein	3.9
130455	D50471	Ha.155558	N-acetyltransferase 1 (erythrinase N-acety	33.6
130471	AJ174438	Ha.183708	aducan 1 (alpha)	2.7
130503	BE280481	Ha.235112	KIAA0818 gene product	16.1
130511	131337	Ha.1534	cardiaca oligomeric matrix protein (pse	6.1
130542	U64675	Ha.178925	RAV binding protein 2-like 1	7.8
130553	AF062849	Ha.252587	pituitary tumor-transforming 1	14.4
130556	AJ070718	Ha.151977	Empically selected from APFX single pr	4.7
130567	AJ333092	Ha.1598	replication protein A3 (1400)	7.9
130574	AF083208	Ha.18178	apoptosis antagonizing transcription fac	1.2
130617	M0516	Ha.1874	glutamine-hydrazide-phosphate transamin	12.1
130667	BE246961	Ha.17839	Homo sapiens tubulin protein ligase (U	13.9
130693	R68537	Ha.17982	ESTs	2
130744	AJ56568	Ha.18747	POF7 (processing of precursor, S. cerevi	3.1
130757	AJ036067	Ha.18925	protein 1 0001	5.7
130860	BE514434	Ha.20830	brush-like 2	2.1
130944	BE302557	Ha.21486	signal transducer and activator of trans	5.4
131046	AJ321649	Ha.2248	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	7.4
131060	AJ194422	Ha.22554	measles VI	5.1
131089	AJ133353	Ha.225531	COX15 (yeast) homolog, cytochrome c oxid	7
131335	NM_016589	Ha.287182	TBC3-like protein	3.3
131485	BE280074	Ha.23960	cyan B1	5.8
131725	R62077	Ha.31659	hybrid hormone receptor-associated prot	7.5
131745	AJ000090	Ha.24788	thrombosin domain-containing	2.8
131783	X00038	Ha.339713	Homo sapiens clone F19374 APO E-C2 gene	1.3
131959	AJ399591	Ha.271623	nucleoporin 600	5
131943	AW410671	Ha.30026	HSPC182 protein	2.8
131714	AJ642831	Ha.31016	putative DNA binding protein	2.9
131722	D13757	Ha.311	phosphoryl phosphatase amidotransf	3.4
131760	X78732	Ha.3184	nucleobindin 2	2.9
131789	AW966127	Ha.32246	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14656 fls, clone NT	7.9
131885	BE502341	Ha.3402	ESTs	13.7
131900	AAJ99014	Ha.231023	Homo sapiens, clone MGC:15951, mRNA com	8.7
131905	AA178288	Ha.3439	stomatin-like 2	11.3
131941	BE252883	Ha.35088	ubiquitin specific protease 1	2.3
131971	BE587100	Ha.154538	hypothetical protein MGS25	3.5
132180	NM_004469	Ha.418	fibroblast activation protein, alpha	14.7
132203	NM_004723	Ha.18714	proteasomal-associated protein, 280C	7.8
132273	AJ227710	Ha.45858	DNAZ25861.61 protein	10
132285	N38110	Ha.385971	alpha centric-tanin 2 (acidified glu	9.2
132348	AJ082381	Ha.44331	KIAA0574 protein	2
132349	AW977708	Ha.370311	neurogenous nuclear ribonucleoprotein	12.5
132370	AW572806	Ha.48845	ESTs	28.3
132384	AJ312133	Ha.48857	HSPC004 protein	6.1
132450	AJ100012	Ha.48827	hypothetical protein FLJ12085	8.6
132465	AW169947	Ha.49169	KIAA1531 protein	6.1
132552	AA454132	Ha.5080	microbendin ribosomal protein L16	7.1
132574	AW831427	Ha.5184	Th1 desophila homolog	14
132839	AJ798970	Ha.54277	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 86212.4	3.7
132718	NM_004804	Ha.55508	Siglepin syndrome antigen A2 (SICD, fibro	14.3
132726	N52298	Ha.55508	hypothetical protein MGS955	14.3

132731	AI69075	Ha.301872	hypothetical protein MGC4940	5.9
132744	AA010233	Ha.5921	glutathyl-prolyl-RNA synthetase	6.4
132773	AA459713	Ha.255901	KIAA0493 protein	14.8
132788	AI026701	Ha.5716	KIAA0310 gene product	2.5
132810	AB007844	Ha.5737	KIAA0475 gene product	4.2
132833	U76525	Ha.57783	eutaryotic translation initiation factor	6.1
132842	NAL016154	Ha.279771	Homo sapiens clone PP1558 untranscribed mRNA 7.1	7.1
132851	U67916	Ha.287912	ledh, mannosyl-binding, 1	6.1
132891	BE267143	Ha.59271	hypothetical protein FLJ13222	2.7
132941	AB17165	Ha.6120	hypothetical protein FLJ13222	2.1
132972	AA034355	Ha.285924	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11392 (s, clone HE	3.5
132980	AA006366	Ha.62016	ESTs	1.3
132994	AA117248	Ha.279805	clone HQ0310 PROQ310p1	17.1
133016	AK3868	Ha.6289	hypothetical protein FLJ20868	4.4
133177	X97795	Ha.66716	RA054 (S.cerevisiae)-like	4.4
133208	AB017771	Ha.67774	ESTs	5.5
133254	AB57421	Ha.273330	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE3544652, mRNA, 1.3	16.1
133268	AI69073	Ha.69233	zinc finger protein	16.1
133268	AI69073	Ha.69233	ESTs, Weakly similar to FOXD_HUMAN FORGH	12.2
133268	AW668781	Ha.253537	GMP synthetase activator protein	10.4
133285	MF6477	Ha.253537	phosphatidylesterase receptor	5.7
133390	AF50362	Ha.72650	Inhibin, beta A (ectoin A, activin AB a	25.5
133391	AF101364	Ha.727	proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subo	1.7
133540	AL037159	Ha.74619	nuclear phosphoprotein similar to S. cer	2.8
133594	AF160781	Ha.172589	H2A histone family, member Y	13.5
133621	NAL004833	Ha.75253	pericentriolar material 1	6.7
133720	L27641	Ha.75737	limbik receptor 1 (87D, ribosomal prot	5.4
133760	BE271768	Ha.181357	aridoln 1	12.1
133781	BE327143	Ha.301064	spermidine synthase	9.7
133791	M34338	Ha.76244	collinase-binding protein 2	1.3
133797	AL13321	Ha.76272	peckdiphenyl isomerase B (cyclophilin	9.7
133850	X62625	Ha.7878	collar related acid-binding protein 1	4.2
133865	AB011165	Ha.170280	discs, large (Discula) homology 5	5
133881	U30872	Ha.77264	centromere protein F (CEP400), tubulin	9.1
133924	D63526	Ha.325946	vesicle docking protein p115	1.8
133969	X81783	Ha.77697	splicing factor 3a, subunit 3, 60KD	10.4
133969	AL040228	Ha.76202	SWI/SNF-related, matrix associated, acti	2.8
133997	AB24113	Ha.76281	regulator of G-protein signaling 12	13
134024	BE300078	Ha.80449	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE3533294, mRNA, 10.3	6.7
134048	AV291946	Ha.82065	Interleukin 8 signal transducer (p130),	5.5
134376	X06580	Ha.82398	2,5-oligoadenylate synthetase 1 (O4-6	5.8
134379	AV362124	Ha.323183	hypothetical protein MGC33222	72.9
134405	AW067903	Ha.82772	collagen, type XI, alpha 1	6.7
134421	AL077196	Ha.82885	collagen, type V, alpha 2	8.2
134460	NAL_005000	Ha.83916	Empirically selected from AFFX single pr	1.4
134516	AK001571	Ha.273357	hypothetical protein FLJ10709	2.8
134529	AW11479	Ha.848	FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD)	6.1
134751	AW630003	Ha.89497	limb B1	1.2
134760	BE002798	Ha.207850	integral membrane protein 1	1.2
134806	AD001528	Ha.89718	apoptin synthase	2.8
134850	AT01162	Ha.90207	hypothetical protein MGC11138	9.1
134859	D28468	Ha.90315	KIAA0007 protein	13.3
134971	AB07346	Ha.286049	phosphoserine aminotransferase	2
135181	BE250883	Ha.276328	pr19-like protein	14.9
135267	X28427	Ha.8634	ESTs, Highly similar to C10_HUMAN PUTAT1	1.7
135267	AD28767	Ha.265603	ESTs	12.2
135267	AD28767	Ha.265603	ESTs, Weakly similar to A48010 X-linked	7.6
135267	AD28767	Ha.265603	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA0822 protein	5.8
135307	AI43770	Ha.90368	ribosome binding protein 1 (dog 180D ho	12.3
135321	AB52069	Ha.90614	cell division cycle 2-like 1 (PTSLRE pr	5.7
135354	AA459454	Ha.183418	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	13.9
135400	X78532	Ha.95915	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c	5.3
302276	AW057736	Ha.323910	ZW10 transducer	2.8
311781	NAL_007057	Ha.42650	Gcd1 separin-like protein 1	5.5
321114	AA902256	Ha.776979	hypothetical protein	2.9
322556	BE041451	Ha.177507	v-mpl ankin myeloblastosis viral oncogen	2.3
420802	U22378	Ha.1334	paternally expressed 10 (PEG10; KIAA105	7
424001	W67883	Ha.137476		

TABLE 5A

Table 5A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenesD's for Table 5. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Eca probe set identifier number	
Accession:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
10	30888_15	A4609170
15	123815	A4609170
20	12385	A4609170
25	110858	A4609170
30	120472	A4609170
35	123815	A4609170
40	123815	A4609170
45	123815	A4609170
50	123815	A4609170
55	123815	A4609170

TABLE 6: Figure 6 from BRCA 001 US

Table 6 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	Unique Eca probe set identifier number	
Accession:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
10	30888_15	A4609170
15	123815	A4609170
20	12385	A4609170
25	110858	A4609170
30	120472	A4609170
35	123815	A4609170
40	123815	A4609170
45	123815	A4609170
50	123815	A4609170
55	123815	A4609170
60	123815	A4609170

TABLE 6A

Table 6A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenes for Table 6. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Probe CAT number Accession	Unique Eca probe identifier number Gene cluster number Genbank accession numbers
124385	553394_1 A257647 X27351
120535	8653_3 AA97630 AB17802 AA53354 AA04613 AA42871 BE280542 AW194691 AB927351 AT700459 AT795100 AB95603
122618	305217_1 AW65210 AA570201 AB333384 AA425810 AB177004 A1241755 AA020216 AA281468 AA453841 AA454061

TABLE 7: Figure 7 from BRCA 001-1 US

Table 7 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue. Open reading frames in the sequences have been characterized as having a signal sequence (SS), a transmembrane domain (TM) or other.

Play	Unique Eca probe identifier number Exon UnigeneID	Exemplar Accession number Unigene number	Unigene Title	Ratio of tumor to normal breast tissue R1	Structural Characterization of open reading frames for the sequence of the gene R1	ORF struct Info
10	100113	NK_001269	chromosome condensation 1	2.3		TM
20	100114	X02308	thymidylate synthase	2.9		other
	100131	D12465	ectonucleoside triphosphatase/phosphodi	1.9		other
	100148	BE184589	KIAA0020 gene product	1.9		TM
	100147	D13668	osteoblast specific factor 2 (isactin)	7.6		other
25	100154	H60720	KIAA0101 gene product	9.2		other
	100183	W44671	gene predicted from cDNA with a complete	1.6		other
	100220	AW015334	areach A2	2		other
	100265	D36531	KIAA0077 protein	1.5		other
	100271	BE56081	S100 calcium-binding protein A11 (calgiz	13.5		other
30	100275	BE242602	KIAA0390 protein	5.1		other
	100323	D56620	KIAA0130 gene product	1.9		TM
	100335	AY247329	platelet-activating factor acetylhydrol	2.7		other
	100384	NK_004341	carbamoyl-phosphate synthetase 2, aspart	2		other
	100372	NK_014781	KIAA0176 gene product	2.6		other
35	100393	D64145	novel RGD-containing protein	3.2		other
	100400	AW954324	phosphatidylcholine glycan, class C	1.5		other
	100418	D66978	KIAA0225 protein	2		other
	100442	M65028	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein	2.9		other
	100518	NK_004415	desmoplakin (DP1, DP1)	1.9		other
40	100566	L55424	CD44 antigen (homolog function and Indian	5.7		other
	100567	L55424	CD44 antigen (homolog function and Indian	9		other
	100578	AY502335	CD44 antigen (homolog function and Indian	7.7		other
	100783	AF078647	PTC2 protein tyrosine kinase 2	53.2		other
45	100852	BE245284	general transcription factor TFIH, polype	1.7		other
	100845	AF002228	ubiquitin protein ligase E3A (human pap	1.5		other
	100869	AA157634	soluble carrier family 25 (mitochondrial	8.3		other
	100888	AC000405	ubiquitin-like 4	11.4		other
50	100931	D55070	diaphorase (NADH:NADPH) (cytochrome b-5	1.8		other
	101045	D56414	matrix metalloproteinase 9 (matrilysin B	8.4		other
	101077	D66632	epi-human proliferating cell nuclear ant	5		other
	101093	L55416	Empirically selected from AFX, theta pr	2.6		other
	101168	AA020658	procollagen-lysine, 2-oxoglutarate 3-oxo	1.4		other
55	101216	AA284166	core-binding factor, beta subunit	2		TM
	101228	AA333387	cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 3 (CDK	1.6		other
	101247	AA132686	cruciferin containing TCP1, subunit 0A (	1.7		TM
	101249	L18964	glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta	1.9		other
	101332	J04083	protein kinase C, beta	1.5		other
60	101352	AA042398	tyrosinase (DNA) II alpha (T700)	5.3		other
	101396	BE257831	COX17 (yeast) homolog, cytochrome c oxid	4.2		other
	101445	NK1259	proliferating cell nuclear antigen	1.9		TM
	101470	NK_000548	go-human A11 repeats in the region 5 to	1.6		TM
	101478	NK_002830	tumor protein p53 (L1-Fraumeni syndrome)	2.5		other
			RAS p21 protein activator (GTPase activa	5.5		other



101483	M24486	Ha.75768	procollagen-protein, 2-oxoglutarate 4-ol	2.1	other	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	2.4	7
101540	J04777	Ha.84981	X-ray repair complementing defective rep	1.6	other	methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase	2.7	other
101573	AW24729	Ha.250758	proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subu	5.7	other	non-metastatic cells 1, protein (NM22A)	3.1	other
101592	NM_012151	Ha.63363	coagulation factor VIII-associated (nir	1.8	other	G1 to S phase transition 1	5.2	7
101621	BE391804	Ha.62681	guanylate binding protein 1, interferon-	5.6	7	multifunctional polypeptide similar to 8	1.8	other
101702	AW504089	Ha.799574	protein phosphatase 2 (formin 2A), reg	2.4	other	CD238 protein kinase 1	2.5	TM
101724	WT4059	Ha.147049	cd1 (Drosophila-like 1) (CCAAAT displacem	1.3	other	CD238 protein kinase 1	4.5	other
101759	AW20244	Ha.184601	soluble carrier family 1 (calbinic amino	2.1	7	cydin D1 (PFAO1; parathyroid adenomas)	3.1	other
101767	HA1057	Ha.180884	carboxypeptidase B1 (tissue)	5	SS	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid melaip	2.4	other
101782	AA306495	Ha.1089	phosphatidylcholine transferase 1	14.4	SS	lensmy-diphosphate lase/myotransferase	3.5	other
101805	AW029747	Ha.75612	stress-induced-phosphoprotein 1 (Hsp20H	5.2	other	ribosomal protein S18	9.9	7
101806	AA306495	Ha.12408	8100 calcium-binding protein A7 (cortice	8.6	other	CMAT antigen (R1-related antigen, integr	1.3	other
101810	NM_000318	Ha.106112	nuclear membrane protein 3 (SNAP-2a	8.9	SS, TM	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE344830A, mRNA,	2	other
101879	AA110374	Ha.134866	proteasome membrane protein (Hs	3.2	TM	transmembrane protein (G30C), endoblast	1.6	other
101911	AA441787	Ha.119689	glycoprotein hormones, alpha polypeptide	1.3	other	protein phosphatase 4 (formin 1), cat	2.5	other
101920	AF162645	Ha.8024	IL-6 cytokine, down-regulator of IL-6 II	31.3	7	catenin protein complex, subunit beta 2	2.2	TM
101973	UA1514	Ha.82643	UDP-4-acetyl-lysine-2-galactosamine poly	1.8	other	DEADH (Hsp-Glu-Hsp-His) box polypep	6.3	TM
102009	BE24149	Ha.82643	protein tyrosine kinase 8	2.4	other	monoclonal antibody to gamma interferon	8.8	TM
102036	BE25127	Ha.82908	CDC20 (cell division cycle 20, S. cerevi	1.3	other	chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 3 (g	3	other
102107	BE258602	Ha.75117	Interleukin enhancer binding factor 2, 4	2	7	tumor necrosis factor receptor superlat	1.8	other
102123	NM_001809	Ha.182368	heat shock protein 75	1.6	other	death-associated protein	5.6	TM
102165	BE313280	Ha.159677	centromere protein A (17Kd)	1.4	other	immature colon carcinoma transcript 1	1.9	7
102198	AW950852	Ha.74598	polymerase (DNA directed), delta 2, regu	4.6	7	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	2.5	other
102217	U24389	Ha.301613	JTV1 gene	4.4	7	gH1-lysozyme mRNA for unknown protein ex	1.8	other
102234	AW163390	Ha.65438	lysine-rich alpha-2 protein 1	6.7	other	coiled vesicle membrane protein	2.3	other
102260	AA306495	Ha.75612	keratophilin alpha 2 (RAG cohort 1, impor	4.4	TM	pyridine-4-carboxylate synthetase (gut	4	TM
102302	AA306495	Ha.69171	protein kinase C-2	2.7	7	translocase of inner mitochondrial membr	1.3	other
102339	BE378432	Ha.65577	chromatin homolog 1 (Drosophila HP1 beta	1.5	other	transcription factor AP-2 beta (activat	5.7	7
102349	U27519	Ha.65577	dephosphorylating kinase 3 family, member	2.3	TM	prosomone (prosome, macropain) subunit,	9.7	7
102359	U27765	Ha.65577	lysosomal AP repeat-containing 2	3.2	other	phosphatidylcholine 3-kinase, catalytic o	1.3	7
102374	U33335	Ha.83572	lysosomal AP repeat-containing 2, alpha	6.2	other	SPY (ear detaching region Y180-8 (ca	2	other
102391	AA288874	Ha.75192	dephosphorylating kinase 3 family, member	1.5	TM	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) poly	2.3	TM
102465	NM_001359	Ha.81548	diacylglycerol kinase	7	SS	membrane component, chromosome 11, a	1.3	other
102489	AW90116	Ha.81548	2,4-dienoyl CoA reductase 1, mitochondrial	1.8	7	growth factor receptor-bound protein 2	1.3	other
102494	AW90116	Ha.75193	origin recognition complex, subunit 3 (y	3.3	other	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5682022 (i	7.6	7
102501	AF217197	Ha.75193	soluble carrier family 1 (neutral amino a	2.8	7	Homo sapiens E18 domain protein (BOP1)m	1.3	SS, TM
102522	BE255944	Ha.183558	suppressor of Ty (S.cerevisiae) 5 homolog	5.7	7	CDH-120 protein	1.6	other
102532	AF040253	Ha.70186	MAO (mammalian) against deacetylase, Dr	2.3	other	hypothetical protein FLJ10330	1.8	other
102564	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	hypothetical protein FLJ10418 similar to	8.6	TM
102580	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	neuroglobin 2	2.9	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	ESTs	1.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	PRO659 protein	5.6	TM
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	prothymosin alpha 9	1.6	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	GCN5 (general control of amino-acid syn	5.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) poly	8.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12000 (a, clone MT	1.6	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	protein kinase C substrate 80K-H	5.2	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	myo gene expression factor 2	1.2	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	ESTs	1.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	oligomer receptor, family 2, subfamily	2.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	ESTs, weakly similar to HNASP (p-aspion	1.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	KIAA0580 protein	2.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	PRK4STINVD splicing factor	10.9	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	ESTs	12.3	7
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kin	1.4	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	hypothetical protein similar to smg G	1.1	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5682022 (i	1.7	TM
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	ESTs	5.1	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	transcription factor 19 (Scr1)	1.8	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	NS1-associated protein 1	1.5	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	proteasome containing TCP1, subunit 2 (b	2.3	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	plasma membrane protein, unknown	5.1	other
102581	U59423	Ha.77067	enhancer of zeste (Drosophila) homolog 2	5.3	other	KIAA0942 protein	5.1	other



108647	BE546947	Hs.4276	homo box C10	9.8	other	2.3	other
108655	AB292000	Hs.70823	KIAA1077 protein	7.3	other	3.6	?
108740	A009375	Hs.8071	proteoglycan membrane binding protein	2.8	?	2.2	?
108828	A0001633	Hs.27344	DKFZP44C0159 protein	1.8	other	2.6	SS
108859	AL121500	Hs.178004	ESTs	1.8	TM	1.9	TM
108872	H05720	Hs.111600	endothelial alpha	2.2	other	6.7	other
108881	A001235	Hs.18480	ESTs	5.4	other	1.9	other
108894	A0001431	Hs.2105	hypothetical protein FLJ10569	4.1	TM	2	other
108955	AA149754	Hs.95155	homo box (expressed in ES cells) 1	5.7	?	1.3	?
108982	AA151708	Hs.17180	homo box (expressed in ES cells) 1	1.7	other	1.8	?
108987	AA152887	Hs.2447	hypothetical protein FLJ10633	6.3	other	3.7	other
108992	AB220787	Hs.72154	KIAA1064 protein	1.7	other	7.5	other
109011	AA156542	Hs.72127	ESTs	1.5	other	8.8	other
109026	AA157811	Hs.72545	gbc35307.1 Striatum cdcn (837204)	5.4	other	3.8	SS
109068	AA164263	Hs.72545	ESTs	2	other	1.5	other
109101	AB000330	Hs.52164	hypothetical protein FLJ20818	1.6	SS	2.5	other
109112	AA161896	Hs.52164	hypothetical protein FLJ20818	3.3	TM	4.7	?
109174	A0000684	Hs.18387	hypothetical protein FLJ22104	2.7	other	7	other
109193	AA132592	Hs.59757	zinc finger protein 281	3	TM	7.9	?
109198	AA219591	Hs.58165	RAB8 interacting, kinesin-like (rab8)	2.1	other	5	other
109198	BE56742	Hs.58165	highly expressed in cancer, rich in leuc	5.4	other	7.1	other
109213	NM_016603	Hs.62035	potential nuclear protein CSORF5; GAP-4	5.8	other	8.8	other
109220	AB058181	Hs.68998	ESTs	5.3	other	1.5	other
109233	A0077281	Hs.17025	nucleoporin 214D (CAN)	5.3	other	1.5	other
109270	AB09673	Hs.3355	ESTs	1.4	other	4.7	?
109313	AA137552	Hs.82719	ESTs, weakly similar to AF18743.1 DNAA	3	other	7	other
109313	AF15201	Hs.82719	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZ668F1822 (f	1.3	other	5	other
109341	AA213596	Hs.18425	KIAA0978 protein Max2 interacting nuclea	1.5	other	3.8	other
109420	H35603	Hs.40425	homo box CS	2.2	SS	1.2	TM
109426	N30531	Hs.42215	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subun	3.1	TM	1.4	other
109426	N30531	Hs.42215	ESTs	2	?	1.6	?
109445	AA232103	Hs.18915	ESTs	1.8	other	1.8	other
109450	AB032659	Hs.13242	KIAA1143 protein	3.8	other	2.6	other
109458	NM_015310	Hs.6752	KIAA0842 protein	3.3	other	10.6	other
109478	AB071443	Hs.67134	ESTs	2	TM	6.8	TM
109502	CA027	Hs.18650	glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha	2.1	other	5.1	other
109562	F02814	Hs.72319	ESTs	1.4	other	2.8	other
109625	R71264	Hs.67197	histone acetyltransferase	1.3	other	2.8	other
110039	H11938	Hs.27909	KIAA0460 protein	2.5	other	14.6	other
110065	AA500441	Hs.25956	ESTs	1.7	other	9	other
110129	R51653	Hs.226428	ESTs	2.9	other	1.4	other
110170	T07353	Hs.7848	ESTs	1.7	SS	1.4	TM
110184	NM_014521	Hs.17658	ESTs, weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	4.3	?	3.2	other
110240	AB56394	Hs.17658	SH3 domain binding protein 4	4.3	other	2	other
110242	N41744	Hs.19978	CGI-30 protein	1.3	other	1.8	other
110259	H28428	Hs.32408	hypothetical protein FLJ12089	2.2	other	1.8	other
110312	BE256986	Hs.11896	ESTs, weakly similar to C9orf2, hypothetical	2.1	other	1.4	other
110501	H53748	Hs.210639	glycylalanyl 1.1 Soares fetal liver spleen	6.1	?	1.5	?
110504	H53748	Hs.210639	hypothetical protein FLJ11016	6.1	TM	3.2	other
110525	H57330	Hs.17430	EST	6.4	other	6.1	other
110559	A0001160	Hs.5099	hypothetical protein FLJ10298	1.3	?	6.5	other
110559	T07586	Hs.18900	ESTs	1.8	other	1.2	other
110705	AB007902	Hs.21668	KIAA0442 protein	1.6	TM	3.6	other
110742	AB180338	Hs.23025	hypothetical protein MG21258	7.8	other	2	other
110761	AL130077	Hs.16157	hypothetical protein FLJ12707	2.5	other	1.9	other
110762	BE944245	Hs.18047	hypothetical protein MG22863	9.3	?	2.4	TM
110765	A0000332	Hs.23341	hypothetical protein FLJ20315	5.5	SS	1.3	SS
110769	BE000331	Hs.23341	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11812 fs, clone HE	2.1	TM	1.7	other
110805	T25529	Hs.24048	PK508 binding protein precursor	8.7	TM	2.8	other
110813	AA167373	Hs.35669	ESTs, weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	5.7	other	1.3	other
110820	R33261	Hs.6814	ESTs, weakly similar to AA4332, much 2 p	3.4	other	3.2	other
110840	N31588	Hs.12727	hypothetical protein FLJ21610	1.7	TM	1.2	other
110844	AI140762	Hs.167531	methylcrotonyl-Coenzyme A carboxylase 2	1.7	other	8	other
110854	BE512652	Hs.27931	hypothetical protein FLJ10807 similar to	4.7	other	1.3	SS

[illegible]

118509	122617	Hs.43228	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11035 fs, clone HE	1.5	other	10.2	ZNF133-like protein
118528	A04852	Hs.43397	ESTs	7.4	?	2.2	leucine-rich repeat-containing 2
118556	AA33020	Hs.26287	ESTs	2.5	other	7.8	Nucleoside diphosphate kinase 2
118570	AA33284	Hs.15281	ESTs	1.2	TM	2.5	ESTs
118588	AB033113	Hs.50187	KIAA1287 protein	2.1	TM	52	M-phase phosphoprotein homolog
118573	AA189866	Hs.20832	glucocorticoid-inducible protein 137	5.2	other	2.4	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:3677194, mRNA
118525	N52283	Hs.24072	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU8_HUMAN A	1.4	other	5	ESTs
118594	A086769	Hs.123300	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU8_HUMAN A	3.6	other	2.2	ESTs
118596	AF148713	Hs.123300	backer cancer overexpressed protein	4.9	?	2.2	ESTs
119206	W24781	Hs.263788	KIAA1710 protein	1.7	TM	1.9	6.2 kb protein
119235	AW433069	Hs.3837	activity-dependent neuroprotective prote	2.2	other	1.9	ESTs
119265	BE333706	Hs.263363	ESTs	1.4	?	48.8	glucocorticoid-1 NCL CGAP_SCI Homo sapiens
119278	NL001241	Hs.40028	EST	26.1	other	2.5	ESTs
119298	NL001241	Hs.40028	EST	1.8	?	6	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1277 fs, clone NT
119338	AL117240	Hs.15478	cydin T2	1.3	other	2.9	ESTs
119403	AL117554	Hs.120336	ESTs, Weakly similar to A47582 B-cell gr	6.7	TM	7.1	ESTs
119478	AF24342	Hs.11908	nuclear protein NOPS/NOPS8	6.7	TM	7.9	ESTs, Moderately similar to 210280A B c
119486	AT06730	Hs.17042	ESTs	2.1	other	7	ESTs
119513	W37933	Hs.55313	ESTs	2.1	other	4.5	SPC-containing protein SHCGL2; KIAA1848
119601	AK000155	Hs.91884	Explicitly selected from AFFX single pr	1.9	other	4.5	EST
119602	AF075289	Hs.233594	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZ5667103 (fr	3.7	TM	4.5	ESTs
119676	A424307	Hs.57187	hypothetical protein FLJ11150	3	other	5.8	ESTs
119682	W61019	Hs.57187	ESTs	1.4	?	3.2	ESTs
119774	AB332877	Hs.6288	KIAA1151 protein	1.2	?	3.8	EST
119780	NL016625	Hs.191381	hypothetical protein	1.8	TM	5.5	ESTs
119789	BE363948	Hs.50815	kalikrein 5 (KLK5; KLK4L2; stannin com	9.2	other	3.8	ESTs
119805	AJ233810	Hs.43213	ESTs, Weakly similar to IEF5_HUMAN TRANS	3.6	TM	3.8	ESTs
119816	AA133970	Hs.53382	hypothetical protein FLJ11101	2.5	?	1.7	ESTs
119863	AA081218	Hs.55008	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14206 fs, clone NT	2.7	TM	2.9	ESTs
119865	AW449064	Hs.118571	collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Chen-Dan)	2.6	other	3.5	ESTs
119866	AJ703178	Hs.55933	ESTs	2.7	other	1.9	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13333 fs, clone PL
120132	W57554	Hs.125019	hypothetical nuclear protein (LAF-4) mRNA	1.2	other	7.1	EST
120206	D62765	Hs.91668	Homo sapiens clone PPI488 unknown mRNA	46.7	other	1.8	ESTs
120248	A024294	Hs.17259	uncharacterized bone marrow protein BMO3	1.2	other	10.5	ESTs
120269	AW131840	Hs.104030	ESTs	9.6	other	14.4	ESTs
120274	AA177051	Hs.20883	glucocorticoid-1 NCL CGAP_P3 Homo sapiens	2.1	other	13.1	ESTs
120296	AW685911	Hs.104072	hypothetical protein FLJ2309	1.8	TM	28	ESTs
120307	AA191384	Hs.191845	hypothetical protein FLJ2309	15.2	other	6.3	ESTs
120324	AA185317	Hs.104158	ESTs	5.8	?	2.7	ESTs
120325	AA185651	Hs.104106	ESTs	8.3	other	7.5	EST
120327	AK000282	Hs.278732	hypothetical protein FLJ20285	18.1	other	2.8	EST
120336	N53785	Hs.181165	eukaryotic translation elongation factor	3	other	3.5	EST
120342	AW430889	Hs.45068	hypothetical protein DKFZ434143	4.8	SS, TM	6.2	ESTs
120345	AA210722	Hs.55189	hypothetical protein	18.8	other	4	ESTs
120352	R08359	Hs.19172	ESTs, Weakly similar to 138022 hypothetical	5.1	other	2.2	ESTs
120356	AF000545	Hs.298433	putative purinergic receptor	28.1	TM	4.3	ESTs
120371	AA218306	Hs.104196	EST	12.4	?	7.9	EST
120382	AA228026	Hs.38774	FSH primary response (LRPR1, ml) homolog	4.1	TM	4.7	ESTs
120383	AL105963	Hs.123122	hypothetical protein DKFZ4340127	9.7	TM	12.7	ESTs
120386	AW685665	Hs.154848	ESTs	32.8	other	8.3	ESTs
120398	AA223874	Hs.104245	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A	31.7	other	1.8	ESTs
120399	AW687883	Hs.325572	ESTs	2.1	other	7.1	ESTs
120418	AB023230	Hs.75038	KIAA1013 protein	12.5	other	19.5	ESTs
120418	AW686833	Hs.28813	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ45667133 (l	11.4	other	8	ESTs
120423	AA238453	Hs.18878	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ22822 fs, clone K	1.9	other	1.7	ESTs
120472	AB08087	Hs.19073	glucocorticoid-1 NCL CGAP_K612 Homo sapien	19.4	other	10.5	ESTs
120473	AA251973	Hs.26988	ESTs	5.3	?	3.9	ESTs
120484	AA253170	Hs.59473	EST	10.4	?	5	ESTs
120504	AA258807	Hs.96454	glucocorticoid-1 NCL CGAP_S1 Homo sapi	4	other	2.7	ESTs
120509	BE947718	Hs.161731	ESTs	9.4	other	2.3	ESTs
120520	AA258801	Hs.161731	ESTs	2.4	other	2.9	ESTs
120535	BE330244	Hs.35547	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:361029, mRNA	2.5	?	2.9	ESTs
120551	AA278150	Hs.111407	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	5.3	other	2.9	ESTs
120570	AA280679	Hs.271445	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	14.4	?	2.9	ESTs

121802	AA426376	Hs.98459	ESTs	gbcx-6002.1; Scarsa, total, fetus, N2CHP3, ESTs, Moderately similar to A46010 X'in	5	other	9.9
121911	AA427950	Hs.223405	EST	hypothetical protein FLJ14904	7.3	TM	5.3
121915	AA428179	Hs.98811	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.5	other	5.3
121933	AA428947	Hs.160191	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.3	other	13.9
121983	AA428670	Hs.209214	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.4	other	11.5
121985	AA428570	Hs.3532	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	11.4	other	1.7
121995	AA421063	Hs.98688	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.8	?	5
121999	AA430211	Hs.160822	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	6.5	other	15.4
122009	AA428763	Hs.271983	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.2	other	2.6
122013	AA431085	Hs.98708	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	6.6	other	8.7
122050	AA430376	Hs.166109	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	13.1	other	8.8
122060	AA431738	Hs.98750	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	9.1	other	4
122114	AA431023	Hs.104824	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	13.1	?	3.8
122188	AA438838	Hs.98842	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.5	other	7.4
122204	AA438338	Hs.29417	EST	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.4	other	2.8
122257	AA438550	Hs.98899	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.6	other	2.4
122302	AA441601	Hs.98899	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.2	other	15.6
122341	AA450169	Hs.98910	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.6	other	5.2
122356	AA447494	Hs.98930	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.6	other	23.8
122371	AA468555	Hs.178222	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2	SS, TM	9.3
122372	AA468555	Hs.336877	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	12.2	?	4.2
122378	AA463948	Hs.21356	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5	?	7
122405	AA46572	Hs.303223	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	7.8	?	3.7
122412	AA46572	Hs.118316	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.8	TM	3.8
122415	AA46518	Hs.99088	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	7.4	other	7
122418	AA46598	Hs.99088	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.9	other	3.7
122440	AA4595139	Hs.9460	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.6	other	3.8
122446	AA447603	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.5	other	7.4
122458	AA46728	Hs.99127	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	6.2	?	3.5
122459	AA46728	Hs.104960	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	8.9	?	5.2
122460	AA46728	Hs.104960	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.8	TM	1.7
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.8	TM	2.4
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.5	other	2.2
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.5	other	7.8
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	9.7	other	2.8
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	4.9	other	1.7
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	6.2	?	3.7
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.5	other	10
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.3	other	5.2
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.2	?	30.6
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	10.1	other	2.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.5	SS,	6.3
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	9.5	other	4.4
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	11	?	7.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.1	?	8.3
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.4	other	3.8
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2	other	1.2
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.7	?	3.2
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	4.4	?	5.7
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	61.5	other	3.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	107.3	other	3.5
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	10.7	?	87.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	121.4	other	2.6
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	31.1	SS,	7.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.6	other	3.3
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	8.5	SS,	2.9
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	10.4	other	2.6
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	81.9	?	7.9
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	3.7	?	3.3
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	2.7	TM	4.6
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	75.3	other	3.2
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	7.8	other	5.8
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.8	other	9.3
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	1.3	other	3.5
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	4.2	other	8.1
122464	AA46728	Hs.99123	ESTs	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:282235, mRNA, nemo-like thase	5.3	other	5.6

12403	AA391881	Ha.101878	ESTs, Weakly similar to MDR3_HUMAN MITOG	7.9	TM	other	5.5	other
12412	R09186	Ha.101148	ESTs	3.7	TM	other	2.7	TM
12413	R2282	Ha.288885	ESTs	11.3	?	?	2.8	TM
124761	AA374736	Ha.93580	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1771 protein,	9	?	?	4.5	?
124768	AW388328	Ha.100855	ESTs	8.3	other	other	2.2	other
124775	R41772	Ha.100878	ESTs	4.9	other	other	2.8	other
124777	R41533	Ha.140237	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	2.8	other	other	5.4	other
124788	R43543	Ha.100912	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ22726 fls, clone H	5.1	other	other	53.9	TM
124809	AL355722	Ha.106875	Homo sapiens EST from clone 35214, full	14.2	other	other	13.3	other
124811	R46068	Ha.289392	Hypothetical protein FLJ22604	4.2	other	other	2.5	other
124812	R47948	Ha.188732	ESTs	7.9	other	other	2.2	other
124822	AA18160	Ha.85043	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13558 fls, clone PL	6.6	other	other	1.6	SS
124823	AA501669	Ha.336693	ESTs	2.3	SS, TM	other	2.3	other
124857	R6352	Ha.294100	ESTs	2.7	SS, TM	other	1.5	?
124860	R65763	Ha.137190	ESTs	2.3	other	other	4.8	other
124867	AF15422	Ha.101477	EST	23.9	?	?	1.4	other
124876	A382655	Ha.173950	homodimeric-containing 1	2	SS	other	7.3	?
124878	BE19730	Ha.288967	GDP-mannose pyrophosphorylase A	4	SS	other	1.3	other
124882	R37941	Ha.101883	Hypothetical protein FLJ2242	2.7	other	other	1.4	?
124892	AY269713	Ha.221441	ESTs	5.7	other	other	1.3	other
124930	A075343	Ha.173939	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUB_HUMAN III	32.4	other	other	1.4	TM
124942	R59578	Ha.288982	ESTs, Moderately similar to E3A087 hypot	22.6	other	other	1.8	other
124956	A078645	Ha.431	murine leukemia viral (Dm-1) oncogene h	6.1	other	other	3.4	other
124960	T04841	Ha.98881	ESTs	4.5	?	?	5	other
125002	T53338	Ha.289493	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	4.9	other	other	1.8	TM
125047	T78915	Ha.279793	ESTs	5	?	?	2.1	other
125058	T81310	Ha.100588	EST	135.3	?	?	17.1	other
125061	T78958	Ha.100588	ESTs	5.4	other	other	20.9	other
125101	AY20658	Ha.288528	KIAA1559 protein	1.7	?	?	3	other
125113	T86595	Ha.302270	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUF_HUMAN III	1.8	other	other	5.8	TM
125125	A122342	Ha.240767	gryes/65 a1 Scores fetal liver spleen	9.6	?	?	6	other
125147	W39150	Ha.144232	Human DNA sequence from clone RP1-12G14	1.5	TM	other	8.4	TM
125161	W44657	Ha.131735	Empathically selected from AFPX single pr	1.7	?	?	2.1	?
125245	AF30863	Ha.131735	EST	10.7	?	?	3.3	SS, TM
125246	AF98162	Ha.118531	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUB_HUMAN I	1.3	other	other	5.9	other
125255	AF98162	Ha.118531	lineless (Drosophila) homolog	9.4	other	other	8.1	other
125270	AW001809	Ha.4779	KIAA1150 protein	1.5	?	?	3.3	?
125280	AY272452	Ha.105932	ESTs	8.1	?	?	2.8	SS, TM
125286	AY272452	Ha.289008	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21814 fls, clone H	1.5	other	other	9.8	other
125297	U23558	Ha.37486	Y11 transcription factor	1.2	?	?	7.4	other
125303	AW09701	Ha.1576	chellergic receptor, muscarinic 3	6.5	?	?	7.4	other
125302	AY197532	Ha.272628	beta2-adrenergic AC repeat-containing 3	14.3	?	?	9.8	other
125305	A043322	Ha.172628	vesicular protein pump delta polypeptide	2.5	SS, TM	other	1.2	other
125310	AW411066	Ha.274351	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase doma	9.1	other	other	4.2	other
125314	AW96158	Ha.58582	CGI-89 protein	17	other	other	5.1	other
125335	AW25012	Ha.181623	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12788 fls, clone NT	12.8	SS	other	1.4	TM
125343	DB7466	Ha.240172	ESTs	7.4	TM	other	2	other
125352	BE173877	Ha.10088	KIAA276 protein	3.1	TM	other	5.1	other
12537	AA504533	Ha.101047	putative nuclear RNA helicase	9.4	other	other	10.2	other
12538	R39234	Ha.251696	transcription factor 3 (E2A immunoglobul	1.5	other	other	6.8	other
125395	I31875	Ha.102338	ESTs, Weakly similar to IDNA-GGTR14 (pA	2.8	other	other	7.1	TM
125399	NA1015368	Ha.102338	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	12.1	TM	other	6.7	TM
125404	AB76599	Ha.102338	Rho GTPase activating protein 8	2.4	?	?	8.6	SS
125408	BE25794	Ha.102118	G10T-3 for gonadotrophin inducible trans	1.3	other	other	2	other
125413	AB76599	Ha.102118	zinc finger protein	7.2	other	other	7.5	other
125425	AB76599	Ha.102118	zinc finger protein	1.3	other	other	5.1	other
125429	AB76599	Ha.102118	CGI-47 protein	3.2	other	other	10.2	other
125439	AB76599	Ha.102118	CGI-47 protein	2	TM	other	6.8	other
125458	AA45842	Ha.10326	collagen triple helix, subunit epsilon	1.4	other	other	2.5	other
125468	BE39754	Ha.10340	disintegrin toxin resistance protein reul	2.5	other	other	3.2	other
125470	AS79168	Ha.10341	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1700	7.1	?	?	7.5	other
125491	W27039	Ha.10341	Hypothetical protein MGC4576	7.8	?	?	8.8	other
125508	BE08143	Ha.228977	nuclear receptor coactivator 3	3.8	other	other	2.1	other
125510	T13221	Ha.103822	small tubulin cytoskeleton subunit 6 (Cy	1.6	other	other	1.6	other
125514	T82231	Ha.178661	tubulin, beta 5	7.8	other	other		

129397	H41718	Human clone 23189 mRNA sequence	8.8	other	
129398	BE003300	permease-regulated protein 2-like	1.4	TM	6
129399	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129400	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129401	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129402	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129403	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129404	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129405	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129406	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129407	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129408	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129409	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129410	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129411	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129412	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129413	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129414	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129415	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129416	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129417	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129418	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129419	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129420	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129421	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129422	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129423	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129424	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129425	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129426	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129427	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129428	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129429	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129430	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129431	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129432	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129433	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129434	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129435	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129436	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129437	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129438	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129439	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129440	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129441	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129442	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129443	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129444	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129445	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129446	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129447	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129448	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129449	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129450	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129451	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129452	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129453	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129454	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129455	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129456	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129457	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129458	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129459	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129460	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129461	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129462	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129463	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129464	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129465	NS7420	ASPOD5 protein	7.4	other	3.4
129466					



[illegible]



[illegible]

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TABLE 7A

Table 7 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenes for Table 7. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	Gene cluster number	Accession
102481	31281-28	U53960
105032	genbank_AA127818	AA127818
409487	1134778_1	H19886 AW402806 110231

TABLE 8: Figure 8 from BRCA 001-1 US

Table 8 shows genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue. Specifically, one column shows the ratio of expression of the indicated gene in breast tumor tissue compared to other body tissues, and another column shows the ratio of expression of the indicated gene in breast tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play	ExAccn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	R1	R2
100075	AF152333	Hs.284160	protocadherin gamma subfamily B, 4	1	3.8
100229	AF532249	Hs.180107	polyomavirus (DNA directed), beta	1.7	6.3
100262	D38500	Hs.278469	postmeiotic segregation increased 2-like	0.8	4.8
100271	BE160081	Hs.258230	S100 calcium-binding protein A11 (calpiz)	3.2	2.3
100355	AB07114	Hs.71465	squalene epoxidase	3.3	1.4
100322	X51501	Hs.99949	prolactin-induced protein	11.9	0.4
100352	A019824	Hs.301946	lysosomal	3.8	1.2
100599	X71343	Hs.334334	interactin factor AP-2 alpha (pach)	9.4	9.4
100676	D2761	Hs.287620	fibronectin 1	3	7.8
100680	A383256	Hs.1657	estrogen receptor 1	4.4	4.4
100885	U01851	Hs.75772	estrogen receptor subfamily 3, group C, m	1	3.9
101046	K01168	Hs.250959	histatin 1	0.8	4.1
101148	A382524	Hs.78944	regulator of G-protein signaling 2, 24k	1.2	12
101161	NL_005262	Hs.37044	perlecan	3.1	1.1
101201	L2324	Hs.2256	matrix metalloproteinase 7 (MMP7; matrilysin)	4.4	0.6
101212	A198220	Hs.83164	collagen, type XV, alpha 1	3.1	3.4
101441	AW468397	Hs.100000	S100 calcium-binding protein A8 (calgranin)	0.9	4.2
101447	A21305	Hs.169248	glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	29.9	0.3
101469	A4310162	Hs.55723	lysosomal	0.8	4.9
101567	A33552	Hs.119192	H2A histone family, member 2	1	5.9
101600	BE561617	Hs.82124	laminin, beta 1	2.8	4
101624	A55998	Hs.83347	angiotensin-converting enzyme 2	3.1	1.7
101674	NL_002291	Hs.194062	putative Ras-binding protein	1.5	4.1
101851	A4350559	Hs.313	secreted phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin)	3.1	1.4
101977	AF112213	Hs.78914	laminin	1.3	8.9
101983	AL038335	Hs.46452	mannose-binding protein	1.9	4.9
102180	A334592	Hs.301946	Microfilament-associated phosphoprotein-2	2.2	3.8
102304	AF015224	Hs.2359	dual specificity phosphatase 4	4.2	0.7
102345	NL_003430	Hs.198307	von Willebrand factor binding protein 1	1.1	4.2
102457	NL_001394	Hs.79205	KIAA0096 protein	0.9	3.9
102534	U85759	Hs.6458	chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 2 (b)	1.5	10.9
102641	U37654	Hs.159263	collagen, type VI, alpha 2	2.2	8.2
102827	BE244588	Hs.75309	eukaryotic translation elongation factor	5.6	3.7
102991	AF235542	Hs.2877	cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (p15cat)	3.7	0.5
103119	A38269	Hs.79227	myosin (H-protein) 2 (HSC4)	1.3	4
103175	A59089	Hs.54941	phosphorylase kinase, alpha 2 (liver)	1.3	3.8
103286	D3816	Hs.82359	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily	0.8	4.6
103319	X83482	Hs.4688	seryl-tRNA synthetase	0.9	8
103372	BE336700	Hs.272927	Sec22 (S. cerevisiae)	1.1	5.1
103419	T34708	Hs.75216	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type 1	3.7	1.2
103471	Y08815	Hs.75752	cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIb	0.9	4.4
103546	T14244				



1	11803	NKX1-014808	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
2	11804	NKX1-014809	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
3	11805	NKX1-014810	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
4	11806	NKX1-014811	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
5	11807	NKX1-014812	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
6	11808	NKX1-014813	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
7	11809	NKX1-014814	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
8	11810	NKX1-014815	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
9	11811	NKX1-014816	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
10	11812	NKX1-014817	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
11	11813	NKX1-014818	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
12	11814	NKX1-014819	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
13	11815	NKX1-014820	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
14	11816	NKX1-014821	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
15	11817	NKX1-014822	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
16	11818	NKX1-014823	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
17	11819	NKX1-014824	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
18	11820	NKX1-014825	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
19	11821	NKX1-014826	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
20	11822	NKX1-014827	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
21	11823	NKX1-014828	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
22	11824	NKX1-014829	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
23	11825	NKX1-014830	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
24	11826	NKX1-014831	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
25	11827	NKX1-014832	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
26	11828	NKX1-014833	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
27	11829	NKX1-014834	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
28	11830	NKX1-014835	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
29	11831	NKX1-014836	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
30	11832	NKX1-014837	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
31	11833	NKX1-014838	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
32	11834	NKX1-014839	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
33	11835	NKX1-014840	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
34	11836	NKX1-014841	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
35	11837	NKX1-014842	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
36	11838	NKX1-014843	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
37	11839	NKX1-014844	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
38	11840	NKX1-014845	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
39	11841	NKX1-014846	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
40	11842	NKX1-014847	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
41	11843	NKX1-014848	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
42	11844	NKX1-014849	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
43	11845	NKX1-014850	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
44	11846	NKX1-014851	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
45	11847	NKX1-014852	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
46	11848	NKX1-014853	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
47	11849	NKX1-014854	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
48	11850	NKX1-014855	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
49	11851	NKX1-014856	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
50	11852	NKX1-014857	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
51	11853	NKX1-014858	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
52	11854	NKX1-014859	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
53	11855	NKX1-014860	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
54	11856	NKX1-014861	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
55	11857	NKX1-014862	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
56	11858	NKX1-014863	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
57	11859	NKX1-014864	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
58	11860	NKX1-014865	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
59	11861	NKX1-014866	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
60	11862	NKX1-014867	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
61	11863	NKX1-014868	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
62	11864	NKX1-014869	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
63	11865	NKX1-014870	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
64	11866	NKX1-014871	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4
65	11867	NKX1-014872	KIAA1072 protein	1	5.4









[illegible]



**TABLE 9: Figure 9 from BRCA 001-2 US**

5 Table 9 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	Unique Eos probe(s) Identifier number	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number	Unigene Title	
EaAccn:	Unigene:	Unigene number		
Unigene Title:	Unigene gene title			
10	100890	A4382258	Hs.1557	estrogen receptor 1
	102211	BE314324	Hs.78776	positive transcriptional protein
	103387	BE720268	Hs.82128	51A oncotical tropoblastic glycoprotein
20	104115	AF183810	Hs.26102	opposite strand to trichothriophthalgeal syndrome 1
	105038	AW503733	Hs.9414	KIA14488 protein
	105050	AW602168	Hs.222399	CECP1 protein
	105990	A6509586	Hs.29403	hypothelial protein FLJ22060
	106155	AA425414	Hs.33387	nuclear factor Iβ
25	106373	A5039007	Hs.21807	helison acyl/transferrase
	106414	BE556826	Hs.28827	mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 2
	110009	BE075179	Hs.8614	ESTs, Weakly similar to A43932 multi 2 precursor, intrachain
	111900	AF137284	Hs.25318	Homo sapiens clone ZS194 mRNA sequence
	114540	AW942241	Hs.75323	prothibin
30	116470	U272141	Hs.63464	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 4
	117260	U19217	Hs.71729	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 4
	119771	U955687	Hs.35333	EST
	121723	A4243489	Hs.104600	hypothelial protein FLJ101934
	124059	BE387335	Hs.287373	ESTs, Weakly similar to BE6064 hypothelial protein YEL050W
35	131148	AW953575	Hs.30125	p53-induced protein PIGP1
	132371	A4353448	Hs.46877	PRO2000 protein
	134169	A6309516	Hs.178137	transducer of ERBB2, 1
	307233	ALJ49587	Hs.168361	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ564F112
	452410	AL133619	Hs.29383	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5434

**TABLE 10: Figure 10 from BRCA 001-3 PCT**

5 Table 10 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	Unique Ect probest (dentifer number)
ExActon:	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number
UnigeneID:	Unigene number
Unigene Title:	Unigene gene title
R1:	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue
R2:	Ratio of 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile tumor to body
R3:	Ratio of 75 <sup>th</sup> percentile body to tumor
R4:	Ratio of tumor to normal breast tissue
10	<p>100082 AA130080 Hs.4295 proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subu</p> <p>100103 AA130087 Hs.5085 deoxyphosphatidyl transferase p</p> <p>100131 D12485 Hs.11961 ectonucleotidic phosphatidyltransferase</p> <p>100147 D13566 Hs.135348 elastinase specific factor 2 (elastase)</p> <p>100154 H00720 Hs.61892 KIAA0101 gene product</p> <p>100157 D14681 Hs.119 Wilms' tumor 1-susceptible protein</p> <p>100169 AL037226 Hs.82043 D123 gene product</p> <p>100203 BE242284 Hs.172159 embryonic cytochrome c</p> <p>100210 D53651 Hs.3104 bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2</p> <p>100234 D20877 Hs.3085 KIAA0071 protein</p> <p>100252 NM_008207 Hs.170040 platelet-derived growth factor receptor</p> <p>100260 D34091 Hs.322478 KIAA0117 protein</p> <p>100279 D42404 Hs.826207 KIAA0094 protein</p> <p>100286 BE247850 Hs.86839 growth factor receptor-bound protein 7</p> <p>100294 AA331681 Hs.79454 platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase</p> <p>100305 AW247529 Hs.6793 metadendritic transcript (mouse) hom</p> <p>100315 D68004 Hs.79309 KIAA0202 protein</p> <p>100408 D69557 Hs.80712 Irfone HMGIC fusion partner-2a 2</p> <p>100414 NM_014726 Hs.82392 KIAA0215 gene product</p> <p>100418 D68978 Hs.84790 KIAA0235 protein</p> <p>100439 AA347720 Hs.126659 biotinidase (DNA) II binding protein</p> <p>100448 AF244887 Hs.57652 cdc42h, EGF LAG seven-pass G-type rna</p> <p>100449 D87407 Hs.75400 KIAA0280 protein</p> <p>100552 AA105831 Hs.201846 protein 3 (1 isoform)</p> <p>100563 NM_003038 Hs.41114 Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L30 mRNA</p> <p>100601 BE503007 Hs.132748 CD44 antigen (homolog function and indian</p> <p>100668 U05424 Hs.165510 CD44 antigen (homolog function and indian</p> <p>100687 U05424 Hs.165510 nuclear receptor subunit 2, group F, m</p> <p>100745 BE027168 Hs.144830 much 1, transmembrane</p> <p>100774 J05581 Hs.85603 general transcription factor IIB, polyo</p> <p>100783 AF078847 Hs.191356 g0-homo sapiens (clone U04) retrovirus</p> <p>100821 D26460 activated RNA polymerase II transcript</p> <p>100864 BE593957 Hs.74661 KIAA0874 protein</p> <p>100877 X08021 Hs.27973 S164 protein</p> <p>100882 BE245294 Hs.180768 KIAA0874 protein</p> <p>101038 BE297139 Hs.79411 replication protein A2 (2000)</p> <p>101046 K01840 Hs.295502 KIAA02122-homo sapiens major histocompat</p> <p>101079 BE246981 Hs.295502 ectonucleotidase VII</p>
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13197	AF59462	Hs.42151	EST6	3.4	58	17	4	1	2.2	3.2	560	174	2.6
132158	A078645	Hs.431	murine leukemia virus (intl-1) oncogene h	4.2	42	1	2.2	3.2	5.4	144	27	13.3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	cytochrome receptor-like molecule 9	3.4	34	2	3	1.5	4.7	47	1	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	KIAA1641 protein	18.8	186	10	1.5	10.5	3.3	380	114	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ12116	3.3	323	59	10.5	10.5	3.3	380	114	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	HL fibronin family, member G	3.3	323	59	10.5	10.5	3.3	380	114	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	HSP70C34 protein	3.6	36	1	3.1	3.1	6.2	600	97	7.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	Agp/Abi-interacting protein AgpB2	5.9	188	32	3.7	3.7	3.3	899	267	5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ14465	4.6	159	38	1.1	1.1	3.7	899	267	5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	B aggressive lymphoma gene	4.6	159	38	1.1	1.1	3.7	899	267	5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	zinc finger protein ZNF140-like protein	3.6	146	41	4.3	4.3	3.7	899	267	5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	KIAA1534 protein	8.3	145	18	3.7	3.7	5.8	58	1	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	KIAA0947 protein	4.6	46	1	4.4	4.4	8.4	100	10	4.4	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	SMC2 (structural maintenance of chromosomes)	9.3	93	1	8.4	8.4	5.1	51	9	3.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	SEC22, vesicle trafficking protein (S. c)	4.9	49	1	4.4	4.4	5.0	50	1	3.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	protein regulator of cytokinesis 1	11.8	201	17	19.1	19.1	4.8	248	51	3.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	signal recognition particle ZPO	4.8	38	1	3	3	4.5	1472	330	2.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22528 (s. clone H)	3.8	38	1	3	3	4.5	1472	330	2.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein DKFZ2668F1122 (sml)	6.1	61	2	5.9	5.9	4.6	69	15	5.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein PRO1655	14.2	390	28	22.5	22.5	7	97	14	7.5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	carbonic anhydrase XII	3.3	33	909	274	4.1	3.4	34	5	2.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ20151	5	50	1	4.1	4.1	6.7	67	9	6.7	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	guanine monophosphate synthetase	4.2	171	41	12.6	12.6	5.2	52	1	4.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	EST1, weakly similar to T34688 hypothetical	3.7	37	1	2.2	2.2	7.1	71	4	8.4	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	CCCTC-binding factor (zinc finger) protein	3.7	37	1	2.2	2.2	7.1	71	4	8.4	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22005 (s. clone L)	3.3	33	1	5.1	5.1	3	68	23	2.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	glypican 4	4.8	48	1	3.6	3.6	4.4	44	1	4.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein DKFZ678181514	12.6	126	8	9.9	9.9	3	68	23	2.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ10803	11	167	17	10.4	10.4	4.4	44	1	4.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	Homo sapiens clone 12462 unknown mRNA	3.3	33	106	33	2.6	4.5	45	2	3.4	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	myosin X	3.5	110	32	2.1	2.1	8	80	5	3.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	transcription factor AP-2, alpha (actbat)	12.7	127	31	25	24	4.9	49	3	3.6	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	sera domain, immunoglobulin domain (lgp)	3	390	127	37	23	3.2	1872	592	3.3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	UPP-N-acyl-alpha-D-glucosaminase (poly)	7.3	271	37	23	23	3.3	710	217	2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain	4.6	46	1	3.1	3.1	4.8	153	32	4.3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	KIAA0403 protein	3.6	36	1	3.1	3.1	4.8	153	32	4.3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	vesicular protein sorting 28 (yeast homolog)	5.2	52	17	23	23	3.1	147	48	12.7	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ20671	3.1	31	359	110	2.5	3.3	33	1	2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	homolog of yeast org cdc4n, boynarsubra	6.1	61	38	12	5.7	4.2	42	5	2.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	RAP2, member of RAS oncogene family	3.1	234	76	8.8	8.8	3.9	39	1	2.5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	ADP-ribosylation factor-like 1	8.1	81	1	4.6	4.6	5.2	52	1	3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	Hsapiens mRNA for retinotransposon	12.4	124	6	10.8	10.8	5.2	52	1	3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	NRAS-related gene	3.3	33	1	2.9	2.9	5.2	52	1	3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	zinc finger protein 238	7.9	234	30	18.9	18.9	5.2	52	1	3	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	hypothetical protein FLJ10074	4.6	46	5	3.5	3.5	6.4	64	1	5.1	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	CGI-74 protein	5	110	22	9.7	9.7	12.8	128	1	10.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	DNF2P56A11922-related protein 1	3.2	725	227	3.2	3.2	5.4	54	15	2.8	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	scattered (frazzled)-related protein 1	4.3	43	1	3.9	3.9	3.4	179	52	1.5	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	KIAA1235 protein	5.5	186	34	16.5	16.5	3.2	143	48	2.7	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	EST1, moderately similar to 138022 hypox	3.6	36	1	3.1	3.1	5.1	150	30	7.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	arginine-glycine acid (desipide) (RE) re	4.1	840	158	3	3	8.2	114	14	9.9	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	deaminase (DPI, DPI)	3.2	32	71	2.8	2.8	11.5	115	1	10	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	myeloid beta (M) precursor protein (pro)	3.4	178	3	4	4	6.4	259	48	1.4	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	embryonic (M) precursor protein (pro)	4.7	47	1	4	4	3.3	1268	394	3.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	nuclear and cytosolic phosphoprotein	4.7	47	1	4	4	3.3	1268	394	3.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2N (homolog)	8.5	85	1	7.2	7.2	3.8	240	64	3.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2N (homolog)	3.6	36	1	0.4	0.4	3.8	240	64	3.2	
132158	A078645	Hs.431	NAD (nicotinamide) dehydrogenase (FMN)	9.3	93	1	7.8	7.8	3.3	33	1	2.6	

TABLE 10A

Table 10 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 10. For each probset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Phylo	Unique Eos probset identifier number	Accession
CAT number:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
Phylo	CAT number	Accession
135117	371681_1	AA622984 AA095200
135118	324482_2	H47510 RB6920
135119	283769_1	AA18588 AA42889 AA417233 AA442223
135120	genbank_AA050558	AA605588
135121	genbank_T91516	M25450 U08116
135122	genbank_T91516	T91516
135123	NOT_FOUND	W38240
135124	genbank_N68845	N68845
135125	genbank_AA027317	AA027317
135126	genbank_AA17034	AA17034
135127	genbank_T97307	T97307
135128	entrez_K01160	K01160
135129	entrez_M21305	M21305
135130	entrez_M55988	M55988
135131	genbank_R01073	R01073
135132	genbank_H51560	H51560
135133	genbank_U08468	U08468
135134	genbank_U22414	U22414
135135	genbank_R44538	R44538
135136	genbank_R51818	R51818
135137	genbank_AA59820	AA59820
135138	genbank_AA251089	AA251089

135117	V32493	Ha.94694	Human spleen cDNA FLJ10561 1a, clone NT	53	1	4.1
135118	NM_016255	Ha.95760	Autosomal Highly Conserved Protein	74	5	2.4
135119	AK001835	Ha.267812	sorting nexin 4	6.6	11	6.3
135120	AB208556	Ha.166556	Human spleen, Similar to TEA domain faml	6.1	1	5.1
135121	AB208556	Ha.121444	KOM1303 protein	3.4	26	1.4
135122	AF031187	Ha.97000	Cydia E1	3.1	1	2.3
135123	BE453721	Ha.97101	Positive G protein-coupled receptor	3.4	50	9.1
135124	NM_003040	Ha.97486	YY1 transcription factor	3.4	142	2.5
135125	BE317248	Ha.161004	hypothetical protein FLJ11274	3.1	31	1.7
135126	U05527	Ha.99872	cathepsin D (lysosomal aspartyl protease	4.7	710	19.1
135127	L14922	Ha.99872	fatal Alzheimer antigen	20.6	4	19.1
135128	X78592	Ha.99915	replication factor C (activator 1) 1 (14	3.2	1	2.4
135129	AA17125	Ha.247486	endrogen receptor (corticosteroid r	3.2	37	9.4
135130	L14922	Ha.93968	ESTs	58	16	5.5
135131	M23263	Ha.82128	57A oncogene	1047	596	1.6
135132	AF07686	Ha.148027	amylo-18-globulin; 4-phosphoglucomutase	5	285	1.2
135133	AA044840	Ha.241678	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) polypeptide B	3.1	31	1
135134	N90960	Ha.227459	stromal cell-derived factor 1	7.8	137	18
135135	AA872265	Ha.137047	ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SUBFAMILY	114	25	0.9
135136	Ha.865		ESTs	4.7	151	9.3
135137	AA305336		RAP1A; member of RAS oncogene family	4.7	3	4.4
135138	AA120861	Ha.242386	apoferritin D	4	1	3.4
135139			EST176522 Colon carcinoma (Caco-2) cell line II	40	1	11.8
135140			apoferritin D	3.5	121	34
135141			ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SUBFAMILY	113	33	1.7
135142				3.4	107	9.9



133199	AF231981	Hs.250175	homolog of yeast long chain polynucleotide	3	816	275	3.9
133240	AF001489	Hs.422804	ADP-ribosylation factor-like 1	8.1	81	1	4.8
133271	Z48533	Hs.93712	Usp100 protein (for neurotrophin)	12.4	124	6	10.8
133640	AF046428	Hs.15355	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2N (homolog)	8.5	85	1	7.2
133746	AF140035	Hs.75582	MAP2 (modulator against desphosphorylation)	9.3	93	1	7.8
133959	AF033244	Hs.78305	RAS2, member RAS oncogene family	7.8	78	1	5.8
134110	U41060	Hs.79136	LIV-1 protein, estrogen regulated	4.5	1472	330	2.1
134485	X87153	Hs.83942	caldesmon K (pseudosubstrate)	34.3	411	12	5.1
134684	AF001741	Hs.8739	hypothetical protein FLJ10378	6.4	64	1	5.1
134880	AF079195	Hs.00606	13 kDa selenoprotein	5.7	57	1	5
135029	H58818	Hs.187579	hydroxyacid (17-kDa) dehydrogenase 7	11.5	115	1	10
135389	U02337	Hs.89872	fetal Alzheimer antigen	20.8	208	4	19.1
128305	AF549588	Hs.279009	malic G1a protein	9.4	94	3	5.3

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TABLE 11A

Table 11A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 11. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

10

Play: Unique Eas probe/ID number  
CAT number: Gene cluster number  
Accession: Genbank accession numbers

15

Play: CAT number Accession

13519 371881.1 AA602864 AA602800  
113702 genbank\_U197307 197307  
114988 genbank\_AA251089 AA251089

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TABLE 12: Figure 12 from BRCA 001-3 PCT

5 Table 12 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in tumor tissue compared to normal breast tissue.

Play:	Unique Eos probe set identifier number	ExAccn:	ExAccn	UniGeneID	UniGene Title	R1	R2	R3	R4
10	105500	AW602165	Ha.222399	ES7a	phosphodiesterase 1 (PC-1)	13.2	244	19	9.9
	112244	AB020000	Ha.70823	XIA1/077 protein		25.4	508	20	3
	114124	W57584	Ha.125019	ES7b		5.7	567	100	6.7
	118771	AB055807	Ha.2533	ES7c		24.2	242	10	5.8
	121723	AA243459	Ha.104800	ES7d		3.5	2073	595	21
	128790	AF026592	Ha.05700	secreted frizzled-related protein 4		2.9	214	74	3.7
	131148	AF053575	Ha.20125	ES7e		17.4	409	24	7.8
	131985	AA500200	Ha.35893	ES7f		3.8	585	153	3.7
	133189	AF210881	Ha.250175	Homo sapiens clone 23504 mRNA sequence 3		40.2	402	1	4
						815	275	3	3.9

TABLE 13: Table 1 from BRCA 001-5 US

5 Table 13 depicts a preferred group of genes upregulated in breast cancer cells.

Play:	Unique Eos probe set identifier number	ExAccn:	ExAccn	UniGeneID	UniGene Title	R1
10	100038	M97935		control	control	16.7
	100039	M97935		control	control	6.3
	100040	M97935		control	control	6.3
	100041	M97935		control	control	14.8
	100042	AB001103	Ha.4285	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub	7.5
	100091	AF000177	Ha.111783	Lam1 protein	Lam1 protein	4.9
	100100	AF005804	Ha.5338	actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit	actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit	4.9
	100103	AF007875	Ha.5285	dephosphorylation phosphatase p	dephosphorylation phosphatase p	13.4
	100114	DC5596	Ha.22982	thymidylate synthase	thymidylate synthase	15.9
	100121	D10495	Ha.153342	protein kinase C, delta	protein kinase C, delta	4.6
	100123	D10523	Ha.168669	coagulation dehydrogenase (isoenzyme)	coagulation dehydrogenase (isoenzyme)	7.5
	100126	D10594	Ha.81153	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub	protease (prosome, macrophage) 26S sub	4.4
	100137	D12495	Ha.11951	phosphodiesterase 1 (isoenzyme) pyrophosph	phosphodiesterase 1 (isoenzyme) pyrophosph	8.7
	100144	D13843	Ha.19071	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 8 (	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 8 (	9.5
	100147	D13868	Ha.136348	human mRNA for KIAA0018 gene, comp	human mRNA for KIAA0018 gene, comp	6
	100154	D14657	Ha.81882	osteoblast specific factor 2 (osteoblast-like	osteoblast specific factor 2 (osteoblast-like	9.5
	100169	D14812	Ha.173714	KIAA0101 gene product	KIAA0101 gene product	10.5
	100180	D14878	Ha.82043	MORF-related gene X	MORF-related gene X	4.6
	100203	D25338	Ha.178553	D123 gene product	D123 gene product	7.9
	100209	D26308	Ha.72189	adenylate cyclase 7	adenylate cyclase 7	5.8
	100215	D26599	Ha.82269	blatant reductase B (blatant reductase (N	blatant reductase B (blatant reductase (N	9.9
	100216	D26599	Ha.82783	protease (prosome, macrophage) subunit	protease (prosome, macrophage) subunit	4.9
	100219	D28137	Ha.1390	protease (prosome, macrophage) subunit	protease (prosome, macrophage) subunit	14.2
	100227	D28915	Ha.18110	bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2	bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2	11.3
	100248	D31888	Ha.82316	heparin-binding protein	heparin-binding protein	8.7
	100287	D43950	Ha.73358	KIAA0071 protein	KIAA0071 protein	5.7
	100294	D46398	Ha.1620	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 5 (e	chaperonin containing TCP1: subunit 5 (e	7.4
	100307	D50525	Ha.75454	antioxidant protein 1	antioxidant protein 1	5.8
	100340	D53391	Ha.6793	hypothalamic protein	hypothalamic protein	12.9
	100355	D76129	Ha.82563	phosphatidyl transferase	phosphatidyl transferase	8.4
	100363	D76154	Ha.71665	KIAA0153 protein	KIAA0153 protein	6.8
	100368	D76997	Ha.78563	Homo sapiens mRNA for equine epoxid	Homo sapiens mRNA for equine epoxid	4.4
	100372	D76997	Ha.153479	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2G 1 (hom	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2G 1 (hom	12.6
	100375	D80004	Ha.184339	extra epoxide poles 3, cerebellar, homo	extra epoxide poles 3, cerebellar, homo	4.6
	100379	D80060	Ha.75969	KIAA0175 gene product	KIAA0175 gene product	8.5
	100387	D83777	Ha.278721	KIAA0182 protein	KIAA0182 protein	4.5
	100393	D84145	Ha.75137	Kel gene, mouse, human homolog of	Kel gene, mouse, human homolog of	8.1
	100398	D84557	Ha.33913	KIAA0183 gene product	KIAA0183 gene product	10.7
	100405	D86425	Ha.154462	novel RGD-containing protein	novel RGD-containing protein	7.2
	100406	D86479	Ha.82723	metastasis resistance deficient (m	metastasis resistance deficient (m	7.2
	100421	D86957	Ha.118397	nitrogen 2	nitrogen 2	5.4
	100446	D87464	Ha.80712	AE-binding protein 1	AE-binding protein 1	4.3
	100447	D87465	Ha.78276	KIAA0202 protein	KIAA0202 protein	11.9
	100448	D87465	Ha.10037	Human mRNA for KIAA0232 gene, comp	Human mRNA for KIAA0232 gene, comp	8.7
	100449	D87465	Ha.74553	KIAA0274 gene product	KIAA0274 gene product	6.4
	100448	D87465	Ha.57652	KIAA0275 gene product	KIAA0275 gene product	10
	100448	D87465	Ha.57652	EGF-like domain, multiple 2	EGF-like domain, multiple 2	8.2





102705	U77180	Hs.50002	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	11.8
102721	U79241	Hs.118698	Human clone 23759 mRNA; peridol cts	15
102739	U79242	Hs.181311	esophageal-HRNA synthetase	5
102759	U79282	Hs.153572	Human clone 23801 mRNA sequence	6
102762	U79283	Hs.159264	Human clone 23848 mRNA sequence	13.1
102761	U82130	Hs.118910	tumor susceptibility gene 101	7
102768	U85602	Hs.74407	nuclear protein p40	4.1
102780	U87269	Hs.164198	E4F transcription factor 1	7.1
102801	U89605	Hs.36041	pyridoxal 5-phosphate, vitamin B6 kinase	4.7
102808	U90426	Hs.178608	nuclear RNA helicase; DECD variant of D	7.5
102817	U90904	Hs.83724	Human clone 23773 mRNA sequence	15.2
102823	U90914	Hs.5057	chromodomain D	8.6
102827	U91327	Hs.84156	chaperonin containing TCP1; subunit 2 (b	8
102838	U94592	Hs.80558	Human uncoupling protein homolog (UCP	8.1
102841	U95006	Hs.37616	Human D9 spfca variant B mRNA comp	4.2
102844	U96113	Hs.324275	Human sapiens Nucleo-4-2a ubiquitin-pro	8.8
102858	X02419	Hs.17724	glutathione oxidoreductase	4
102867	X06985	Hs.203833	heparanase (heparinase) 1	22.7
102819	X13447	Hs.74849	aldolase A; muscle-isoform	9.9
102820	X13538	Hs.74849	cytochrome c oxidase subunit IVc	5.4
102873	X13583	Hs.14601	hematopoietic cell-specific Uln substrate	5.4
102885	X17620	Hs.116638	non-neuritic cells 1; protein (NM23A)	4.8
102885	X17640	Hs.27107	G1 to S phase transition 1	20.8
103003	X52003	Hs.1408	breast cancer; estrogen-ind	10.7
103016	X53286	Hs.81134	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	5.8
103023	X53793	Hs.117850	multifunctional polypeptide similar to SA	7.3
103038	X54825	Hs.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (interstitial col	17.8
103073	X59417	Hs.74077	protease (prosome; macrophage) subunit	5.6
103075	X59543	Hs.2334	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (stromelysin)	4.2
103080	X59788	Hs.82332	cydin D1 (PRA01); parathyroid adenomat	6.7
103084	X59787	Hs.296281	interleukin enhancer binding factor 1	5.7
103105	X81870	Hs.78913	protease (prosome; macrophage) subunit	5.8
103121	X83379	Hs.4147	translocating cal-associating membrane	4.2
103149	X85383	Hs.171834	PCTAIRE protein kinase 1	12
103180	X89433	Hs.5337	isochitrate dehydrogenase 2 (NADP+); mit	18.9
103182	X89819	Hs.69885	interleukin adhesion molecule 3	10.7
103188	X70040	Hs.2842	membrane dimethyl 1 receptor (comet	4.1
103191	X70218	Hs.2803	protein phosphatase 4 (formyl X); cataly	10.7
103193	X70476	Hs.53724	cytochrome P-450 2C19; subunit beta 2	8.2
103194	X70649	Hs.76580	DEAD-box (Arg-Glu-Ala-Gln) box pol	13.7
103195	X70640	Hs.2842	endoplasmic reticulum elongation factor 1	13.4
103205	X72155	Hs.77387	monoclonal induced by gamma irradiation	15.1
103207	X72780	Hs.31314	Human endogenous retrovirus mRNA for	5.3
103208	X72841	Hs.31314	retrovirus-binding protein 7	12.3
103216	X74282	Hs.16003	retrovirus-binding protein 4	4.1
103226	X75042	Hs.44313	v-rel oncolytic protein; v-rel onco	6.9
103230	X75851	Hs.74837	beta enhanced gene transcript	7.9
103262	X75855	Hs.285114	hexachloron (benzothiazine C); cytochrome	5
103278	X76882	Hs.80880	lung resistance-related protein	5.7
103287	X81788	Hs.8078	immune cell carcinoma transcript 1	4.8
103302	X82103	Hs.3059	cellular protein complex subunit beta	4.5
103316	X83301	Hs.324728	SMA5	7.1
103330	X85373	Hs.71498	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptid	4.7
103349	X89659	Hs.76553	serine/threonine kinase 8	5.3
103352	X89698	Hs.76553	uncal-RNA phosphorylase	5.3
103364	X90872	Hs.278978	SULT1C sulfotransferase	4
103374	X91788	Hs.84974	chloride channel; nucleotide-sensitive; 1A	4.2
103390	X92396	Hs.24167	myelin basic protein	13.6
103395	X94754	Hs.278946	myelin basic protein	14.2
103410	X95508	Hs.183370	collin 1 (non-muscle)	13.6
103410	X95508	Hs.285382	DRI-essential protein 1 (negative collect	8.3
103421	X97055	Hs.174891	Sac23 (S. cerevisiae) homolog B	4.9
103421	X97074	Hs.118591	adaptor-related protein complex 2; tyros	5
103427	X97303	Hs.294655	H sapiens mRNA for Pq-12 protein	7
103440	X97644	Hs.20718	phosphatase of inner mitochondrial membr	4.5
103458	X98253	Hs.152720	M-phase phosphoprotein 6	4.5

103464	X00285	Hs.76473	insulin-like growth factor 2 receptor	4.2
103470	X00786	Hs.174103	integrin, alpha L (antigen CD11A (p180)	4.5
103484	X08891	Hs.83050	phosphatidylinositol 2-kinase-associated p	4.1
103505	X09912	Hs.33102	transcription factor AP-2 beta (swelling	4.5
103547	X14882	Hs.180862	prolactinase (prosome; macrophage) subunit	4.3
103551	X15115	Hs.75248	topoisomerase (DNA) II beta (TSPO)	4
103565	X22648	Hs.148354	thiolactonase-dependent peroxide reductase	7.8
103587	X23083	Hs.87128	5TA covalent lipocalin glycoprotein	14.6
103621	X24777	Hs.150675	polymers (RNA) II (DNA directed) pol	6.3
103658	X24942	Hs.728872	cytochrome c component; chromosome 11; s	4.4
103680	X29784	Hs.175235	collagen type I (alpha 1)	5.9
103722	XA05473	Hs.278554	Human sapiens DNA sequence from PAC	4.4
103774	XA05588	Hs.825718	chromodomain homolog 3 (Chromodomain HP19	4.9
103821	XA157623	Hs.189793	ESTs; Weakly similar to R07G3.6 (C-1eg	6.1
103833	XA17215	Hs.83748	ESTs; Weakly similar to TRANSCRIP	23.3
103886	XA23894	Hs.10737	ESTs; Weakly similar to gene 8308 protol	4
103890	XA23894	Hs.72085	ESTs; Weakly similar to unknown (S.cere	7.8
103892	XA243523	Hs.239189	ESTs	4.8
104054	XA39432	Hs.7100	hypothetical protein	5.3
104115	XA428990	Hs.26102	ESTs	28.7
104138	XA442659	Hs.268371	z6885.11 Scars, beta, JN2H3.9w	5.7
104147	XA451592	Hs.283037	ESTs; Highly similar to HSPC039 protein	6.9
104161	XA475564	Hs.76561	ESTs; Weakly similar to finger protein HZ	5.2
104181	XA475521	Hs.283740	ESTs	7.8
104183	XA480838	Hs.114308	ESTs	5.1
104192	XA489846	Hs.21321	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF72654	4.3
104209	XB000221	Hs.16530	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	12.3
104234	XB002357	Hs.168212	kinase family member 3B	6.2
104271	C01687	Hs.7381	ATP synthase; H+ transporting; mitochon	4.2
104278	C02582	Hs.108253	ESTs; Highly similar to H-hematin acyl	4.5
104307	C02818	Hs.111680	Endostatin alpha	4.7
104309	C03889	Hs.284123	Human sapiens mRNA; full length insert cD	4.2
104370	H10378	Hs.21051	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF72658	6.4
104448	L44467	Hs.7351	ESTs	4.9
104453	X19189	Hs.123114	cytoskeleton SN	11.8
104478	X23007	Hs.324275	protease; serine; 15	5.8
104558	X58678	Hs.88959	Human DNA sequence from clone 987N2	6.3
104592	R81003	Hs.258820	serine protease; umbilical endothelium	13.6
104634	AA004274	Hs.19151	ESTs	6.3
104636	AA004415	Hs.106108	ESTs	10.1
104658	AA007145	Hs.27268	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF72684	4.3
104667	AA007234	Hs.301553	ESTs	18.6
104675	AA009586	Hs.301553	ESTs; Moderately similar to IIII ALU SU	4.8
104757	AA025334	Hs.6652	ESTs	4.8
104765	AA027163	Hs.7942	ESTs	8.1
104781	AA029046	Hs.301871	ESTs; Moderately similar to cAMP dehu	10.9
104804	AA031357	Hs.31603	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-72 protein (H	5.5
104807	AA032147	Hs.22285	ESTs	10.4
104837	AA039469	Hs.21128	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0238 (H.s	4.8
104849	AA040270	Hs.211507	Human sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF72684	4.3
104887	AA045481	Hs.145111	Human gene from PACs JTM17 and J05B	4.5
104884	AA053021	Hs.145111	SCD (cytochrome oxidase deficient; yeast	4.7
104896	AA055869	Hs.28802	ESTs; Weakly similar to phosphoprotein (	8.8
104919	AA057183	Hs.25282	ESTs	5.4
104921	AA057839	Hs.1508	ESTs	8.5
104928	AA083446	Hs.33363	DKF72634N023 protein	4.2
104938	AA084627	Hs.181725	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-72 protein (H	7.1
104943	AA085217	Hs.114216	ESTs	6.7
104957	AA074919	Hs.10028	ESTs; Weakly similar to ORF Y10833 (S	4.7
104961	AA078872	Hs.33865	ESTs	5.5
104988	AA084602	Hs.26669	chromosome-associated polypeptide C	4.3
104975	AA085071	Hs.50758	ESTs	8.3
104977	AA086228	Hs.18272	ESTs	6.2
104987	AA088458	Hs.18222	ESTs	6.7
104987	AA107723	Hs.11881	ESTs	9.2
105002	AA113265	Hs.182704	ESTs; Moderately similar to alternatively	6.9

105012	AA116036	Ha.9329	chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	10.7
105019	AA121878	Ha.9780	embryonic (prosome; macrophage) subunit	5.7
105029	AA126555	Ha.13268		4.4
105033	AA127854	Ha.274329	TP53 target gene 1	6.3
105035	AA128486	Ha.8859	ESTs	8.5
105039	AA130246	Ha.36475	ESTs	4
105062	AA134268	Ha.35529	ESTs	4.3
105076	AA142856	Ha.27010	ESTs	6.4
105087	AA147684	Ha.58172	ESTs	9.2
105097	AA148059	Ha.179969	ESTs; Weakly similar to III AU SUBFA	5.7
105093	AA149051	Ha.32405	DKFZP566G23 protein	6.3
105107	AA152302	Ha.26035	ESTs; Weakly similar to contains similar	6.2
105127	AA158132	Ha.301957	HBV associated factor	5.7
105132	AA159501	Ha.247280	ESTs	4.2
105143	AA163333	Ha.24808	methy-Cyt binding domain protein 4	4.7
105164	AA171736	Ha.35947	KIAA1025 protein	9
105162	AA176690	Ha.4084	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5684	9.1
105168	AA181512	Ha.28005	ESTs	19.3
105209	AA205072	Ha.227743	KIAA0980 protein	7.4
105223	AA211386	Ha.7150	ESTs	5.1
105252	AA227428	Ha.9728	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0512 prote	11.1
105253	AA227448	Ha.5003	KIAA0458 protein	6.4
105261	AA227871	Ha.6351	MEK partner 1	9.1
105263	AA227926	Ha.6692	ESTs	6.7
105274	AA228122	Ha.281666	ATPase, H+-transporting, lysosomal (vacu	5.3
105297	AA233451	Ha.163958	Uncoupling intermediary factor 1	8.7
105309	AA233790	Ha.4104	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST Y438	7.4
105312	AA233954	Ha.23348	S-phase kinase-associated protein 2 (p45)	5.8
105342	AA235286	Ha.157078	ESTs	4.5
105376	AA236559	Ha.8768	ESTs; Weakly similar to III AU SUBFA	5.8
105386	AA236950	Ha.8115	ESTs	5.5
105397	AA242668	Ha.7395	ESTs; Weakly similar to house-keeping p	7.7
105399	AA243007	Ha.16420	ESTs; Highly similar to SH3 domain-bind	5.8
105400	AA243303	Ha.21187	RNA binding med protein 8	9.1
105409	AA243562	Ha.301655	ESTs	4.4
105436	AA252172	Ha.237656	ESTs; Moderately similar to cAMP induc	5.1
105443	AA253874	Ha.23458	ESTs	4.9
105453	AA258268	Ha.10283	ESTs	6
105455	AA259317	Ha.28785	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5686	5.2
105486	AA259323	Ha.301997	DKFZP434N126 protein	8.7
105500	AA259485	Ha.222399	CGA-98 protein	9.5
105507	AA259678	Ha.226318	ESTs; Moderately similar to CCR4-associ	4.1
105538	AA259680	Ha.32587	ring finger protein (C3HPC3 type) 6	4.1
105544	AA261954	Ha.24670	ESTs	8
105546	AA262032	Ha.268281	ESTs; Weakly similar to 6209.4 (Dm)ain	8.1
105549	AA262417	Ha.5415	ESTs	4.6
105551	AA262477	Ha.35292	homodimeric H <sub>2</sub> large subunit	9.1
105560	AA262785	Ha.306815	ESTs	4.5
105565	AA273502	Ha.18349	ESTs; Weakly similar to peridil CDS (C.a	4.2
105568	AA273523	Ha.17461	Homo sapiens clone 2406 mRNA sequen	11.9
105575	AA278177	Ha.12772	ESTs	5.9
105584	AA279012	Ha.3434	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0665 prote	4
105586	AA279418	Ha.18490	ESTs	4
105590	AA279787	Ha.15467	ESTs; Moderately similar to putative pho	5.8
105610	AA279951	Ha.15972	ESTs; Weakly similar to thymosin beta	5.3
105621	AA280655	Ha.8375	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5684	4.8
105627	AA281245	Ha.23317	ESTs	7.5
105638	AA281599	Ha.247817	Homo sapiens mRNA for for histone H2B	5.9
105645	AA282138	Ha.11525	ESTs	6.4
105650	AA282347	Ha.25635	ESTs; Highly similar to HSPC003 (H)asp	11.3
105656	AA283930	Ha.34506	ESTs	4.7
105674	AA284755	Ha.219789	CDW62 antigen (CAMPATH-1 antigen)	8
105687	AA288809	Ha.28423	ESTs	7.1
105700	AA287643	Ha.35764	ESTs; Weakly similar to hypothetical pro	4.9
105705	AA290767	Ha.101282	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZP434	8
105709	AA291268	Ha.26761	DKFZP568J074 protein	8.8

105731	AA292711	Ha.28131	ESTs	6.4
105753	AA295789	Ha.110857	ESTs	7
105774	AA348014	Ha.29412	ESTs	7.1
105784	AA359771	Ha.17859	ESTs	13.4
105791	AA360338	Ha.14368	SH3-binding domain glutamic acid-rich p	4.3
105807	AA368033	Ha.16869	ESTs; Moderately similar to COLLAGEN	8.3
105808	AA369008	Ha.285131	KIAA0438 gene product	4.1
105812	AA394128	Ha.23814	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-27 protein (H	14.8
105813	AA394140	Ha.18355	ESTs	4.9
105819	AA397920	Ha.28783	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ5684	4.9
105870	AA398623	Ha.101067	ESTs	4.8
105874	AA400074	Ha.171116	ESTs	4
105886	AA400999	Ha.7838	Human ring zinc-finger protein (ZNF127-	4.8
105934	AA404248	Ha.16377	ESTs	5.2
105935	AA404277	Ha.263727	ESTs; Weakly similar to basophilic 3'-	4
105966	AA408105	Ha.5344	adenoviral-related protein complex 1; gamma	8.3
105974	AA408321	Ha.6224	KIAA0895 protein	4.6
105990	AA410338	Ha.29403	ESTs; Weakly similar to PROBABLE AT	4.5
105995	AA410510	Ha.5345	ESTs	4.9
106000	AA410972	Ha.20726	ESTs	5.8
106007	AA411462	Ha.11842	ESTs; Weakly similar to vcl 1 (H)aspiens	8.9
106016	AA411819	Ha.8181	KIAA0838 protein	5
106034	AA412673	Ha.14528	ESTs	8.6
106042	AA412700	Ha.168885	ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2L 6	4.6
106057	AA417067	Ha.289074	ESTs	4.5
106065	AA417558	Ha.25206	ESTs	12.3
106070	AA417761	Ha.5957	Homo sapiens clone 2418 mRNA sequen	5
106103	AA421104	Ha.12894	ESTs	15.4
106128	AA424006	Ha.23972	ESTs; Moderately similar to HSAR (M.m	6.4
106154	AA425304	Ha.6594	ESTs	5.1
106157	AA425367	Ha.34892	ESTs	11.1
106166	AA425872	Ha.19851	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alp	19.3
106204	AA428024	Ha.21479	ESTs	4.7
106210	AA428239	Ha.10338	ESTs	5.7
106220	AA428382	Ha.32186	ESTs; Moderately similar to melanogin p	7.7
106236	AA429951	Ha.21104	ESTs	8
106240	AA430074	Ha.16552	ESTs; Weakly similar to Y1C18cp (S.cere	4.4
106263	AA431462	Ha.23329	ESTs	4.9
106288	AA435536	Ha.24338	ESTs	8.8
106293	AA435591	Ha.301444	signal sequence receptor, gamma (intrabac	8.7
106310	AA438244	Ha.17240	ESTs	4.5
106317	AA438588	Ha.108124	ESTs	4
106328	AA439705	Ha.28520	KIAA0705 gene product	4.4
106341	AA441788	Ha.5243	ESTs; Moderately similar to p11.2 hypoth	23.7
106346	AA442253	Ha.10702	ESTs	4.7
106360	AA442783	Ha.184588	cydn 82	8.1
106371	AA443823	Ha.170310	ESTs	8.6
106389	AA446949	Ha.62236	ESTs	4.7
106394	AA447223	Ha.23320	Homo sapiens clone 25142 mRNA sequen	4.4
106426	AA448282	Ha.16208	ESTs; Weakly similar to F55C12.3 (C.ele	4.5
106459	AA448741	Ha.4029	glutamate-emptied sequence-41	4.8
106462	AA448912	Ha.30532	ESTs; Highly similar to CG-177 protein (H	5.2
106468	AA450047	Ha.14770	ESTs	6.8
106478	AA450351	Ha.75231	ESTs	12.4
106484	AA452108	Ha.18387	transcription factor AP-2 alpha (activating	4.5
106503	AA452411	Ha.28878	ESTs; Highly similar to mediator (H)aspi	6.1
106507	AA452584	Ha.287819	protein phosphatase 1; regulatory (inhibi	4.9
106533	AA453786	Ha.145988	ESTs	8.3
106568	AA455970	Ha.23285	patched related protein translocated in m	7.8
106586	AA455988	Ha.57787	ESTs	8.2
106589	AA458846	Ha.28581	ESTs	4.8
106606	AA457730	Ha.233437	Homo sapiens clone 23851 mRNA sequen	4.4
106611	AA458904	Ha.28267	ESTs; Weakly similar to bromin (H)aspi	7
106614	AA458904	Ha.258150	ESTs	4.8
106628	AA458887	Ha.12111	ESTs	8.5
106637	AA458881	Ha.130624	Homo sapiens clone 23570 mRNA sequen	3.5
106644	AA460239	Ha.112680	ESTs	4.4

10684	10685	10686	10687	10688	10689	10690	10691	10692	10693	10694	10695	10696	10697	10698	10699	10700	10701	10702	10703	10704	10705	10706	10707	10708	10709	10710	10711	10712	10713	10714	10715	10716	10717	10718	10719	10720	10721	10722	10723	10724	10725	10726	10727	10728	10729	10730	10731	10732	10733	10734	10735	10736	10737	10738	10739	10740	10741	10742	10743	10744	10745	10746	10747	10748	10749	10750	10751	10752	10753	10754	10755	10756	10757	10758	10759	10760	10761	10762	10763	10764	10765	10766	10767	10768	10769	10770	10771	10772	10773	10774	10775	10776	10777	10778	10779	10780	10781	10782	10783	10784	10785	10786	10787	10788	10789	10790	10791	10792	10793	10794	10795	10796	10797	10798	10799	10800	10801	10802	10803	10804	10805	10806	10807	10808	10809	10810	10811	10812	10813	10814	10815	10816	10817	10818	10819	10820	10821	10822	10823	10824	10825	10826	10827	10828	10829	10830	10831	10832	10833	10834	10835	10836	10837	10838	10839	10840	10841	10842	10843	10844	10845	10846	10847	10848	10849	10850	10851	10852	10853	10854	10855	10856	10857	10858	10859	10860	10861	10862	10863	10864	10865	10866	10867	10868	10869	10870	10871	10872	10873	10874	10875	10876	10877	10878	10879	10880	10881	10882	10883	10884	10885	10886	10887	10888	10889	10890	10891	10892	10893	10894	10895	10896	10897	10898	10899	10900	10901	10902	10903	10904	10905	10906	10907	10908	10909	10910	10911	10912	10913	10914	10915	10916	10917	10918	10919	10920	10921	10922	10923	10924	10925	10926	10927	10928	10929	10930	10931	10932	10933	10934	10935	10936	10937	10938	10939	10940	10941	10942	10943	10944	10945	10946	10947	10948	10949	10950	10951	10952	10953	10954	10955	10956	10957	10958	10959	10960	10961	10962	10963	10964	10965	10966	10967	10968	10969	10970	10971	10972	10973	10974	10975	10976	10977	10978	10979	10980	10981	10982	10983	10984	10985	10986	10987	10988	10989	10990	10991	10992	10993	10994	10995	10996	10997	10998	10999	11000	11001	11002	11003	11004	11005	11006	11007	11008	11009	11010	11011	11012	11013	11014	11015	11016	11017	11018	11019	11020	11021	11022	11023	11024	11025	11026	11027	11028	11029	11030	11031	11032	11033	11034	11035	11036	11037	11038	11039	11040	11041	11042	11043	11044	11045	11046	11047	11048	11049	11050	11051	11052	11053	11054	11055	11056	11057	11058	11059	11060	11061	11062	11063	11064	11065	11066	11067	11068	11069	11070	11071	11072	11073	11074	11075	11076	11077	11078	11079	11080	11081	11082	11083	11084	11085	11086	11087	11088	11089	11090	11091	11092
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115764	AA421562	Ha.91011	anterior gradient 2 (Drosophila larva) Homo	41.6
115835	AA426576	Ha.41371	ESTs	4.2
115844	AA430124	Ha.71773	ESTs	11.9
115875	AA433943	Ha.43946	ESTs; Weakly similar to Weak similarity	33.5
115888	AA433939	Ha.75591	KIAA0887 protein	7.2
115922	AA441011	Ha.11699	ESTs; Weakly similar to KIAA0826 prote	5.1
115947	AA443602	Ha.46679	ESTs	4.8
115947	AA443783	Ha.94761	ESTs	8.3
115948	AA443788	Ha.43445	poly(A)-specific ribonuclease (deadenyl	13.5
115951	AA443918	Ha.301048	catenin 1 (non-muscle)	7.5
115957	AA446887	Ha.42911	ESTs	8.8
115964	AA447897	Ha.91109	ESTs	13.1
116009	AA449448	Ha.44238	ESTs	5.5
116024	AA451746	Ha.83893	Human DNA sequences from clone 71817	12.7
116028	AA452112	Ha.42644	thrombosin-like	7.2
116050	AA453556	Ha.88417	ESTs	11.8
116057	AA455099	Ha.176376	ESTs	7.5
116108	AA457566	Ha.28777	ESTs	4.5
116121	AA459254	Ha.48855	ESTs	4.5
116127	AA459703	Ha.279884	v-myc avian myeloblastosis viral onco	4.3
116129	AA459956	Ha.49163	ESTs; Highly similar to putative ribonuc	7.6
116142	AA462649	Ha.39457	ESTs	4.8
116204	AA465701	Ha.108646	ESTs	6.8
116221	AA474397	Ha.50180	ESTs	4.9
116222	AA474615	Ha.65966	ESTs	4
116238	AA475352	Ha.47144	DMPZP56030819 protein	4.6
116246	AA475961	Ha.250646	ESTs; Highly similar to ubiquitin-conju	4
116249	AA480886	Ha.65593	ESTs	18.5
116250	AA480975	Ha.44829	ESTs	10.8
116264	AA481146	Ha.41086	ESTs; Weakly similar to OXYSTEROL B	9.1
116266	AA481258	Ha.85201	ESTs; Weakly similar to hypophosphat	8.4
116264	AA482594	Ha.272739	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ4686	7.2
116265	AA482595	Ha.55189	ESTs; Weakly similar to F2595.3 (C. eleg	11.1
116282	AA486550	Ha.204501	ESTs; Weakly similar to Wiskott-Aldrich	6.2
116288	AA488046	Ha.84109	ESTs	4.9
116300	AA489194	Ha.159471	ESTs; Weakly similar to snRNP protein B	4.6
116327	AA490959	Ha.20005	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ46584	5.2
116334	AA491457	Ha.48940	ESTs	4.3
116337	AA496127	Ha.44070	ESTs	8.4
116351	AA504116	Ha.82501	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ4634	5.3
116357	AA504906	Ha.50797	Homo sapiens cDNA 23620 mRNA sequen	5.2
116415	AA509204	Ha.27573	KIAA0374 protein	6.6
116443	AA520313	Ha.190468	ESTs; Weakly similar to KERATIN; TYP	4.5
116470	C13392	Ha.63464	ESTs	4.5
116480	C14068	Ha.75337	glucocorticoid-3-phosphate dehydrogena	5.8
116578	DS1272	Ha.81916	nucleoside triphosphate phosphatase	4.1
116579	DS1276	Ha.81916	nucleoside triphosphate phosphatase	4.1
116626	F02028	Ha.81907	leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18	5.8
116647	F02059	Ha.81905	ESTs; Weakly similar to ARGINYL-TRN	6.1
116674	F04816	Ha.82127	ESTs	10.8
116680	F08813	Ha.273829	LINE retrotransposable element 1	4.2
116700	F09363	Ha.317369	ESTs	13
116724	F10355	Ha.65941	ESTs	8.5
116726	F10561	Ha.53913	ESTs	5.6
116732	F13779	Ha.162909	DMPZP5602223 protein	11.6
116734	F13789	Ha.83796	protein kinase C, delta	5.4
116760	H11034	Ha.155342	ESTs	5.7
116780	H22598	Ha.30068	tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily	4.3
116786	H26836	Ha.301527	ESTs	8.8
116787	H26836	Ha.15941	microtubule-associated protein tau	8.6
116790	H29532	Ha.101174	ESTs; Moderately similar to weak simil	22.2
116803	H47357	Ha.109701	ESTs	6.7
116877	H68116	Ha.168732	ESTs	20.7
116921	H72848	Ha.821	bMyoan	4.4
117212	N20083	Ha.42792	ESTs	7.4
117222	N20579	Ha.61153	ESTs	6.8
117264	N22162	Ha.183778	ESTs; Weakly similar to cDNA EST J433	4.1
117344	N24048	Ha.210706	ESTs	7.4
117367	N24954	Ha.42502	ESTs	10.5
117392	N26175	Ha.93405	ESTs	8.8
117394	N26157	Ha.39971	KIAA0727 protein	5.4
117412	N26722	Ha.42545	ESTs	16.1
117436	N31726	Ha.41268	ESTs; Highly similar to myosin gene expr	5.8
117557	N33920	Ha.41532	diubulin	12.3
117634	N38401	Ha.13323	ESTs; Weakly similar to SODIUM-ATP	4.4
117639	N38593	Ha.44833	ESTs	6
117754	N47469	Ha.65757	ESTs	7.6
117852	N49408	Ha.135102	KIAA0853 protein	5.9
117879	N50050	Ha.303025	ESTs; Weakly similar to keratin, 87K typ	7.9
117924	N51056	Ha.38891	ESTs	7.9
117950	N51394	Ha.75478	KIAA0856 protein	5
117992	N52000	Ha.172089	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	7
118136	N57773	Ha.93560	ESTs; Weakly similar to Ig (R) nonclon	4.8
118215	N62195	Ha.77910	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A	13.4
118226	N62339	Ha.165254	heat shock 90kD protein 1; alpha	5.4
118265	N62527	Ha.48645	EST	4.2
118336	N63604	Ha.47166	ESTs	7.2
118363	N64166	Ha.48838	ESTs	6
118429	N66159	Ha.74849	ESTs	4.1
118470	N66769	Ha.201033	ESTs	5.4
118472	N66818	Ha.42179	ESTs	10.8
118475	N68345	ESTs; Weakly similar to IIIU CLASS	4.5	
118483	N67149	Ha.50115	ESTs	6.3
118528	N67889	Ha.40397	ESTs	10.4
118542	N68010	Ha.69427	ESTs	7.9
118600	N69222	ESTs	9.2	
118635	N71781	Ha.50081	Homo sapiens mRNA full length insert cD	4.3
118688	N72113	Ha.50167	ESTs	8.1
118901	N80719	Ha.84445	ESTs	12.5
118952	N82966	Ha.53391	ESTs; Highly similar to CGL-30 protein (H	5
118976	N83029	Ha.125300	ESTs	7.3
118986	N94362	Ha.45105	ESTs	8.2
118989	N94439	Ha.114611	ESTs	5
119027	N95256	Ha.54772	ESTs	4
119042	R03316	Ha.267820	fibronectin 1	8
119075	R38451	Ha.267820	ESTs; Highly similar to coat protein gamm	4.1
119250	115916	Ha.102950	ESTs	12.1
119271	116397	Ha.63328	cydin T2	5.6
119288	T23520	Ha.155478	ESTs	14.3
119302	T25725	Ha.146388	microtubule-associated protein 7	4
119341	T62571	Ha.55333	ESTs	5.3
119495	W53390	Ha.55333	ESTs	6.8
119560	W62451	Ha.52250	high-mobility group protein 2, site 1	6.5
119802	W62686	Ha.233694	ESTs; Weakly similar to ZK1058.5 (C. eleg	8.1
119820	W67620	Ha.56009	2-6-oligodendrocyte synthetase 3	5.5
119876	W69473	Ha.57787	ESTs	4.8
119717	W69134	Ha.57787	ESTs	4
119720	W69747	Ha.94808	KIAA1062 protein	4
119859	W71768	Ha.43213	ESTs	4
119859	W80702	Ha.58461	ESTs	4.8
119867	W80852	Ha.256586	KDEL (cis-Act-Golgi) endoplasmic re	4.2
119873	W81120	Ha.48853	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	4.6
119890	W84767	Ha.48658	ESTs	5.9
119940	W87779	Ha.272331	DMPZP5680319 protein	9
119943	W88353	Ha.14153	caprin III	4.8
119970	W89712	Ha.63361	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ468	4
120131	Z36636	Ha.78697	ESTs	4.2
120150	Z35440	Ha.153746	odometer protein complex subunit alpha	11
120208	Z40805	Ha.91688	ESTs	8.2
120241	Z41815	Ha.65948	ESTs	15.6
120255	AA169752	Ha.5672	ESTs; Weakly similar to Shilobin to Yea	4.2
120314	AA184168	Ha.221040	KIAA1038 protein	6.8
120325	AA195551	Ha.104108	ESTs	15.2
120352	AA211400	Ha.163172	ESTs	6.8

120428	AA23822	Hs.173694	KIAA1097 protein	5.6
120524	AA261852	Hs.192906	ESTs	5.6
120526	AA262107	Hs.104413	ESTs	6.1
120571	AA260738	Hs.34892	ESTs	4.5
120649	AA267115	Hs.192843	ESTs	4.5
120655	AA267347	Hs.238205	ESTs	6.7
120658	AA267633	Hs.292913	ESTs	8.3
120712	AA292854	Hs.102506	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 a1	4.6
120713	AA292855	Hs.195557	ESTs	10.6
120724	AA293470	Hs.100747	ESTs	5.4
120873	AA358015	ESTs	ESTs	7.1
120885	AA358115	Hs.301872	ESTs, Moderately similar to III ALU SU	4.6
120919	AA381125	Hs.301444	ESTs	8.2
120948	AA397822	Hs.104650	ESTs, Highly similar to similar to mego n	8.6
120969	AA398118	Hs.120208	casein kinase 1, gamma 3	10.5
120977	AA398155	Hs.197600	ESTs	10.9
121103	AA398308	Hs.197697	ESTs	7.4
121281	AA401753	Hs.18186	lung cancer candidate	5.3
121320	AA402008	Hs.301827	Y-cell receptor, alpha (CD-10)	13.5
121463	AA411745	Hs.238661	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA0554 prot	8.9
121586	AA416740	Hs.174104	ESTs	10.5
121732	AA419822	Hs.104800	ESTs	22.6
121748	AA421171	Hs.234545	ESTs, Weakly similar to Mouse 19.5 mRNA	8
121752	AA434411	Hs.198008	ESTs	5.6
122125	AA434444	Hs.198008	ESTs	5.3
122552	AA449444	Hs.198008	ESTs	4
122655	AA454755	Hs.197837	ESTs	4
122704	AA456325	Hs.198445	ESTs	6.2
122782	AA458694	Hs.198472	ESTs	6.3
122856	AA463740	Hs.175367	ESTs	13.1
122928	AA476578	Hs.101840	ESTs, Weakly similar to B00A1.5 [C. eleg	5.5
122974	AA478265	Hs.194215	ESTs	6
122997	AA479295	Hs.106290	Kelch medl containing protein	12.5
123016	AA480103	Hs.332321	ESTs, Weakly similar to alternatively sp	4.4
123107	AA486071	Hs.104207	ESTs	8.3
123111	AA486273	Hs.191721	ESTs	4.2
123114	AA486407	Hs.129828	ESTs, Moderately similar to KIAA0454 p	5.2
123138	AA487448	Hs.194024	ESTs	4.2
123157	AA487458	Hs.100688	ESTs, Weakly similar to sequenced conant	14.6
123159	AA488822	Hs.100688	ESTs, Weakly similar to Gsp-Pd glycop	4.5
123176	AA489020	Hs.189233	ESTs	5.2
123338	AA504246	Hs.187585	protease, serine, 15	4
123436	AA505714	Hs.223014	ESTs	7.3
123442	AA506803	Hs.111496	ESTs	5.9
123469	AA506899	Hs.112493	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ664	4.1
123494	AA509786	Hs.112110	ESTs	4
123503	AA509121	Hs.263158	ESTs	12.8
123533	AA509751	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	23.1
123819	AA505200	ESTs	ESTs	6.6
123873	AA509471	Hs.158549	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ664	4.7
123879	AA509778	Hs.278672	ESTs	4
123919	AA526038	Hs.112264	membrane component, chromosome 11; s	4
123980	AA527185	Hs.287733	methylnucleoside-remethylating dehydroge	7.6
124000	DS7317	Hs.74861	activated RNA polymerase II transcription	4.4
124006	DS6202	Hs.270018	ESTs	20.6
124012	DS6240	Hs.241471	HUN5011A Human fetal brain (TP-lyse	8.7
124021	DS2859	Hs.13974	ESTs	4.7
124049	F10523	Hs.74518	primase, polypeptide 2A (50KD)	4.7
124059	F13973	Hs.283715	ESTs	7.7
124243	H87110	Hs.133525	ESTs	5.5
124378	H83575	Hs.241507	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ664	11.4
124314	H84877	Hs.215785	GTP-binding protein	13.7
124315	H84882	Hs.288737	viral protein leukemia viral oncogene hom	14
124350	NI1356	Hs.101282	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ664	8.6
124352	NI1358	Hs.102466	ESTs	7.2
124357	NI2401	Hs.102401	YAC97.21 Human Fetal Cochlea Homo	5.2
124380	NI2525	Hs.7535	ESTs, Highly similar to COOH-40e place	7.9

124438	MO188	Hs.11090	ESTs	9.5
124447	NA8000	ESTs	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ666	4.8
124457	NS0114	Hs.258175	ESTs	6.1
124539	NS3172	Hs.146409	cell division cycle 42 (GTP-binding prote	5.6
124628	N74604	Hs.11090	ESTs	12.8
124632	N76515	Hs.308117	interleukin 13 receptor, alpha 1	6.4
124644	N81279	Hs.109554	ESTs, Moderately similar to ester membr	8.3
124676	R01073	Hs.181043	phosphoglycerate kinase 1 (beta)	12.3
124677	R01073	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to III ALU CLASS	5.4
124724	R12405	Hs.112423	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ666	6.6
124733	R09293	Hs.106504	ESTs	4.9
124777	R41833	ESTs	ESTs	7.2
124792	R44357	Hs.48712	ESTs, Weakly similar to cDNA EST ENB	8.6
124857	R03652	Hs.137160	ESTs	4.9
124911	R08992	Hs.106512	ESTs	4.7
124955	T0959	Hs.328441	ESTs	4.4
124958	T11134	Hs.431	ESTs, Weakly similar to III ALU SUBFA	12.8
125038	T78089	Hs.1270134	murine leukemia viral (MuLV-1) oncogene h	4.1
125092	T92544	Hs.137548	CD84 antigen (leukocyte antigen)	14.8
125132	W15495	Hs.129781	chromosome 21 open reading frame 5	6.7
125144	W37969	Hs.24336	ESTs	4.8
125154	W38419	ESTs	ESTs	5.3
125243	W8423	Hs.105413	ESTs	6.6
125279	W83640	Hs.4779	ESTs, Moderately similar to similar to AD	5.8
125286	Z93438	Hs.102720	ESTs	12.2
125303	Z39821	Hs.288193	ESTs	10.2
125304	Z39833	Hs.124940	GTP-binding protein	6.8
125474	A151218	Hs.75103	Medline 3-monoclonal antibody to phosphat 5-m	8
125509	A044222	Hs.288287	ESTs	5.4
125580	A172650	Hs.267812	serine, argin 4	4.1
125670	A327393	Hs.24849	cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIc	11.5
125670	A327393	Hs.24849	CCAT antigen (Pb-reduced antigen; integr	4
125698	AA78463	Hs.191356	general transcription factor IIB; p61p61	8.2
125745	A263493	Hs.75722	receptor, II	28.9
125852	H95290	Hs.76550	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZ664	4.1
125972	AA434592	Hs.35406	ESTs	16.4
126160	N89660	Hs.283358	ESTs, Weakly similar to transformation-r	9.3
126257	N89638	Hs.124094	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily	5.8
126337	AA88486	Hs.40500	similar to S. cerevisiae RER1	7.5
126405	U46278	Hs.122489	ESTs	4.1
126537	W40262	Hs.146310	ESTs, Weakly similar to putative p150 [H	4.3
126590	W78968	Hs.191307	H3 histone; family 3A	5.2
126712	AA205682	Hs.7842	ESTs	4.4
126721	T72569	Hs.123359	Thy-1 cell surface antigen	4.6
126764	A334393	Hs.102178	ESTs	11.7
126804	A203334	Hs.156628	ESTs	4
126819	AA305338	Hs.278607	ESTs	7
126877	AA52047	Hs.26102	ESTs	6.6
126991	R31652	Hs.821	bpican	14.3
127479	AA313722	Hs.179728	collagen; type X; alpha 1 (Schmid metap	4.5
127514	AA26828	Hs.204214	ESTs	5.1
127653	W07286	Hs.10340	ESTs, Weakly similar to weak similarity 1	17.3
127871	AA318793	Hs.264190	ESTs, Highly similar to MEAS [Muzacu	4.1
127814	A261765	Hs.138713	ESTs, Weakly similar to V4.1 [H-sapien	5.5
127937	U261549	Hs.310564	ESTs	5.8
128092	AA394617	Hs.188229	ESTs	5.6
128218	R02682	Hs.282154	ESTs, Moderately similar to recombinato	7.4
128446	D95653	Hs.241471	EST	5.6
128482	D95653	Hs.289251	programmed cell death 4	8.3
128530	AA306617	Hs.100861	ESTs, Weakly similar to p60 lantini [H-s	6.6
128530	AA304343	Hs.183475	Homo sapiens cDNA 25051 mRNA sequen	5.2
128559	AA226801	Hs.101448	metastasis associated 1	5.1
128574	AA412048	Hs.38250	keratin 8	27.1
128695	U31875	Hs.152677	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	13.2
128810	L38808	Hs.10247	activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecu	8.7
128829	AA39187	Hs.102708	DKFZ-43A043 protein	4.5
128849	AA42653	Hs.103108	Homo sapiens mRNA for G7b protein [G	













[illegible]



33796	CH22_FGENES.275.3	6.8
33802	CH22_FGENES.292.14	4.4
33804	CH22_FGENES.294.2	6.5
33805	CH22_FGENES.294.3	9.3
33821	CH22_FGENES.295.12	8.8
33858	CH22_FGENES.307.4	15.9
34102	CH22_FGENES.327.50	7.1
34222	CH22_FGENES.360.3	6.7
34223	CH22_FGENES.360.4	33.5
34264	CH22_FGENES.367.15	18.5
34265	CH22_FGENES.375.25	6.1
34360	CH22_FGENES.378.5	6.1
34784	CH22_FGENES.432.9	4.8
34789	CH22_FGENES.432.14	5.1
34794	CH22_FGENES.432.2	7
34889	CH22_FGENES.452.3	12.4
35004	CH22_FGENES.472.8	7.9
35115	CH22_FGENES.486.2	18.8
35287	CH22_FGENES.526.11	4.5
35342	CH22_FGENES.536.1	5.3
35461	CH22_FGENES.570.23	24
35465	CH22_FGENES.570.28	7
35468	CH22_FGENES.571.7	12.2
35544	CH22_FGENES.578.5	8.4
35610	CH22_FGENES.583.4	12.9
35653	CH22_FGENES.590.4	8.7
35662	CH22_FGENES.595.2	13.9
35677	CH22_FGENES.596.2	11.5
35735	CH22_FGENES.604.4	17.9
35762	CH22_FGENES.609.4	27.3
35791	CH22_FGENES.611.7	19.2
35809	CH22_FGENES.619.7	19.1
35823	CH22_FGENES.619.8	4.5
35824	CH22_FGENES.619.9	40.2
35825	CH22_FGENES.619.12	34.3
35865	CH22_FGENES.635.3	10.2
35917	CH22_FGENES.638.13	6
35920	CH22_FGENES.638.16	8.8
35935	CH22_FGENES.678.6	5.9
35942	CH22_FGENES.679.4	5.8
35953	CH22_FGENES.691.2	11.6
35956	CH22_FGENES.691.5	7.6
35958	CH22_FGENES.706.6	8.3
35959	CH22_FGENES.706.9	10.5
35962	CH22_FGENES.823.38	5
35964	CH22_FGENES.827.10	4.8
35965	CH22_FGENES.829.30	13.6
35966	CH22_FGENES.829.36	8.9
35967	CH22_FGENES.834.7	21.4
35968	CH22_FGENES.842.3	8.2
35969	CH22_FGENES.842.5	8
35970	CH22_FGENES.844.4	9.4
35971	CH22_FGENES.857.13	19
35972	CH22_FGENES.857.15	13.4
35980	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.103-2	15.2
35981	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.127-9	16.2
35982	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.160-1	13.9
35983	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.341-6	8
35984	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.359-3	11.6
35985	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.432-1	10.3
35986	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.484-2	6.7
35987	CH22_EMAJ005500.GENSCAN.755-3	4.8
35988	CH22_D242607.GENSCAN.6-9	6.8
35989	CH22_D242607.GENSCAN.2-4	5.1
35990	CH22_D242607.GENSCAN.28-7	6.9
35991	CH22_B432212.GENSCAN.1-29	4.3

TABLE 13A

Table 13 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenID's for Table 13. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubletWist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accession	Unique Eco probe identifier number
CAT number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers	
15			
20			
25			
30			
35			
40			
45			
50			
55			
60			





33905 CH22\_1177FG\_204\_3\_LINK\_EM  
33921 CH22\_1087FG\_506\_12\_LINK\_E  
33988 CH22\_1245FG\_307\_4\_LINK\_EM  
33999 c.1.1a  
33287 CH22\_2628FG\_526\_11\_LINK\_E  
33816 c2.1a  
32817 c2.1a  
33342 CH22\_2689FG\_536\_1\_LINK\_EM  
33491 CH22\_2643FG\_570\_23\_LINK\_E  
33485 CH22\_2841FG\_570\_28\_LINK\_E  
33488 CH22\_2834FG\_571\_7\_LINK\_EM  
32830 c.7.1a  
30643 A473110  
33544 CH22\_2899FG\_576\_5\_LINK\_EM  
33510 CH22\_2869FG\_583\_4\_LINK\_EM  
33553 CH22\_3013FG\_580\_4\_LINK\_EM  
33582 CH22\_3043FG\_585\_2\_LINK\_EM  
33687 CH22\_3048FG\_586\_2\_LINK\_EM  
32802 c.7.1a  
33785 CH22\_3122FG\_584\_4\_LINK\_EM  
33782 CH22\_3151FG\_589\_5\_LINK\_EM  
33791 CH22\_3164FG\_591\_7\_LINK\_EM  
33809 CH22\_3181FG\_597\_8\_LINK\_EM  
33822 CH22\_3185FG\_598\_7\_LINK\_EM  
33823 CH22\_3185FG\_598\_8\_LINK\_EM  
33824 CH22\_3187FG\_598\_11\_LINK\_E  
33825 CH22\_3188FG\_598\_12\_LINK\_E  
33895 CH22\_3272FG\_593\_3\_LINK\_EM  
33817 CH22\_3284FG\_598\_13\_LINK\_E  
33890 CH22\_3297FG\_598\_16\_LINK\_E  
30588 A487283  
305913 A4876109  
30590 A4884479  
328857 c.7.1a  
330084 c16.02  
33788 CH22\_8418FG\_LINK\_EMAC00  
309177 A051118  
30918 A055915  
30928 A055987  
33932 CH22\_8317FG\_LINK\_BA3041  
30929 A059102  
33923 CH22\_8348FG\_LINK\_BA325E1  
32822 c.1.1a  
334102 CH22\_1389FG\_327\_60\_LINK\_E  
33287 CH22\_148FG\_38\_1\_LINK\_C20H  
33288 CH22\_150FG\_38\_3\_LINK\_C20H  
33289 CH22\_151FG\_38\_4\_LINK\_C20H  
33290 CH22\_178FG\_48\_12\_LINK\_EM  
33295 CH22\_182FG\_48\_15\_LINK\_EM  
33296 CH22\_185FG\_48\_16\_LINK\_EM  
33293 CH22\_207FG\_54\_5\_LINK\_EWA  
33422 CH22\_198FG\_380\_3\_LINK\_EM  
33423 CH22\_197FG\_380\_4\_LINK\_EM  
33424 CH22\_151FG\_387\_15\_LINK\_E  
327110 c2.1a  
33433 CH22\_1635FG\_373\_25\_LINK\_E  
33436 CH22\_1634FG\_378\_5\_LINK\_EM  
327168 c.1.1a  
32723 c.1.1a  
32733 c.1.1a  
30465 A402198  
30407 A456428  
327450 c.2.1a  
30491 A450702  
30481 A450725  
30459 A453185  
334784 CH22\_208FG\_432\_8\_LINK\_EM

33789 CH22\_2101FG\_432\_14\_LINK\_E  
33794 CH22\_2105FG\_434\_2\_LINK\_EM  
33805 CH22\_2420FG\_878\_6\_LINK\_DJ  
33802 CH22\_2427FG\_878\_4\_LINK\_DJ  
33883 CH22\_2451FG\_881\_2\_LINK\_DJ  
33888 CH22\_2484FG\_881\_5\_LINK\_DJ  
33889 CH22\_2205FG\_452\_3\_LINK\_EM  
339150 CH22\_2540FG\_705\_8\_LINK\_DJ  
339152 CH22\_2543FG\_705\_8\_LINK\_DJ  
339416 CH22\_2803FG\_823\_38\_LINK\_8  
33944 CH22\_2804FG\_827\_10\_LINK\_DJ  
33949 CH22\_2870FG\_823\_8\_LINK\_DJ  
339471 CH22\_2894FG\_823\_30\_LINK\_DJ

TABLE 13B

Table 13B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 13A. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey: Ref:	Strand	N_positon:	Unique number corresponding to an Eex probe: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Durham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Durham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-485.		
			Indicates DNA strand from which exon was predicted.	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exon.	
10					
15					
20					
25					
30					
35					
40					
45					
50					
55					
60					

33298	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2020758-2020654
33299	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2022565-2022497
33300	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2611903-2611797
33301	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2756043-2755856
33302	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2768207-2768119
33303	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2772770-2772039
33304	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2840404-2840380
33305	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	4692988-4692753
33306	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2851933-2851797
33307	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	5114546-5114344
33308	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	7972216-7972060
33309	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	7686413-7686091
33310	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	8217374-8217281
33311	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	8217784-8217670
33312	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	12732417-12732289
33313	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	12734365-12734289
33314	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	1372850-1372851
33315	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	1629446-16294360
33316	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	1630605-1630596
33317	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2058191-20581794
33318	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	21388250-21388146
33319	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	22597448-22597284
33320	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2465005-2465003
33321	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2506894-2506894
33322	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2542121-2542103
33323	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2576305-2576317
33324	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2590870-2590840
33325	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2604853-2604811
33326	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2875307-2875329
33327	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2702841-2702877
33328	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2703422-2703411
33329	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	28041694-28041500
33330	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	30750425-30750256
33331	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	3075033-3075070
33332	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34047408-34047311
33333	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34200707-34200577
33334	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34215931-34214978
33335	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34278373-34278275
33336	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34375825-34375698
33337	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	34376814-34376596
33338	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	2022565-2022497
33339	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	7695797-7695680
33340	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	20174286-20174193
33341	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	24653073-24652972
33342	Durham, I. et al.	Minus	33650127-33650047
33343	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	66994-70075
33344	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	35653-39843
33345	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	111058-111783
33346	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	1031-1162
33347	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	60751-60977
33348	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	16895-18101
33349	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	57019-58337
33350	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	198354-198438
33351	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	199995-200001
33352	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	94608-94735
33353	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	78921-161333
33354	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	567-462
33355	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	87734-89839
33356	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	47928-48076
33357	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	37052-37204
33358	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	46094-46241
33359	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	3884-3952
33360	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	80557-81051
33361	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	87201-87597
33362	Durham, I. et al.	Plus	38950-39001

5

Play:	Unique Eca probest Identifier number	Exemplar Accession number	GenBank accession number
ExonID:	Unigene number	Unigene number	Unigene number
Unigene Title:	Unigene title	Unigene title	Unigene title
Ratio of tumor to normal tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal tissue	Ratio of tumor to normal tissue
10	10038	M97355	16.7
	100114	D00358	15.9
	100975	H27596	30.1
	101031	A05070	18.3
	101104	L07915	18.3
	101143	L12723	17.3
	101378	L47278	18.3
	101378	M13755	18.3
	101698	M6849	18.1
	102818	U69321	22.5
	102817	U69324	23.2
	102837	U69385	15
	102858	X17644	15
	103060	X37766	15
	103206	X27255	15.1
	103281	A1157623	28.7
	104115	A412690	18.6
	104687	A0072724	19.3
	105186	AA191512	15.4
	106103	A421104	15.4
	107151	A621169	19
	108415	AA227219	15.1
	110189	H20543	16.6
	110561	H59817	20.1
	110734	H97174	30.2
	110915	N46252	23.2
	111179	N67239	37
	111357	N91023	15
	112134	R46025	17.4
	113701	W88148	22
	114134	Z35558	15
	114992	Z40718	18.4
	114992	A235726	16.9
	114995	A235737	35.1
	115352	A403568	16.1
	115373	AA43946	33.5
	116790	H23532	20.7
	116921	H72948	22.2
	117412	N26722	18.1
	120241	Z41815	15.6
	120323	AA1195531	15.2
	121598	AA116740	22.6
	123519	AA693200	23.1
	124006	D83002	20.8
	125852	H05590	25.9
	126160	N93560	16.4
	131472	AA608562	Ha.27238
	131592	U90551	Ha.28777
	132180	AA405569	Ha.418
	132406	F09979	Ha.4774
	132465	AA047896	Ha.49169
	132884	AA505133	Ha.279035
	133284	R70723	Ha.69897
	133834	U24168	Ha.234279
	134374	D63833	Ha.8238
	134405	J04177	Ha.82772
	134470	X48492	Ha.83758
	134745	D63477	Ha.84687
	134714	U93522	Ha.880
	135237	AA484900	Ha.9651
	301684	AA312682	Ha.105445
	302276	NM_0044048	Ha.323910
	302280	AL117607	Ha.175563
	309177	AB51118	
	309583	AW170035	
	310438	AW021192	Ha.200197
	311166	AB821294	Ha.118599
	312153	AA759250	Ha.153028
	313915	AA95390	Ha.163443
	314508	AA833655	Ha.208688
	314558	AB73274	Ha.190721
	314691	AW207206	Ha.138319
	314943	AA76797	Ha.184572
	315196	AA972756	Ha.44898
	316177	AB90272	Ha.293102
	316073	AW197087	Ha.131962
	316682	A263588	Ha.294014
	318740	NM_00254348	Ha.77729
	318744	A793124	Ha.144719
	319668	NM_002733	Ha.8773
	320074	AA321166	Ha.218233
	320211	AL039402	Ha.125783
	320277	U95944	Ha.181125
	322819	AW047392	Ha.293516
	322881	AW246508	Ha.279727
	324281	AL044881	Ha.265350
	324432	AA484510	Ha.153812
	324643	AW016378	Ha.269334
	324620	AA448221	Ha.94109
	324988	T08697	Ha.121028
	330388	X03383	
	330468	M13755	Ha.833
	3308		

33791  
33812  
33808CH22\_FGENES.811.7  
CH22\_FGENES.894.7  
CH22\_ENAAC003500.GENSCAN.127-927.3  
21.4  
15.2

TABLE 14A

Table 14A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 14. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	CAT number	Accession	Unique Est probe set identifier number		
			Gene cluster number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
10					
15					
20					
25					

TABLE 14B

5. Table 14B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 14. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey:	Unigene number corresponding to an Eca probe set		
Ref:	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham 1, et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham 1, et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-485.		
Strand:	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.		
NL position:	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.		
Pkey	Ref	Strand	NL position
332958	Dunham, 1. et al.	Plus	2516164-2516310
333769	Dunham, 1. et al.	Plus	7696825-7696707
333968	Dunham, 1. et al.	Plus	8681004-8681241
334264	Dunham, 1. et al.	Plus	1324447-13234544
336008	Dunham, 1. et al.	Plus	7697066-7697235
342223	Dunham, 1. et al.	Minus	12734355-12734269
335791	Dunham, 1. et al.	Minus	2594553-25948411
335512	Dunham, 1. et al.	Minus	34278373-34278275

TABLE 15: Table 3 from BRCA 001-5 US

Table 15 shows genes downregulated in breast cancer cells.

5

Phy:	Unique Era processed identifier number			
Exon:	Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number			
UnigeneID:	Unigene number			
Unigene Title:	Unigene gene title			
RI:	Ratio of normal breast tissue to tumor			
Pkey	Exon	Unigene ID/Unigene Title	RI	
10	100115	D06532	Hs.172153 glutathione peroxidase 3 (plasma)	1.7
	10489	TIGR011428	Hs.283108 Glnh, Beta	1.5
	10502	TIGR011496	Hs.169226 Adrenal-Specific Protein Pp2	2.3
	108915	TIGR017268	Hs.8739 L-Glycerol-3-phosphate:Nad+ Oxidoreduct	1.7
	101125	L10373	Hs.8749 transmembrane 4 superfamily member 2	1.5
20	101357	M19563	Hs.4 alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class II); alpha po	2.9
	101357	M19556	Hs.180878 lipoprotein lipase	1.8
	101883	M88399	Hs.79613 CD38 antigen (collagen type I receptor, br	1.8
	102227	U25138	Hs.83841 potassium large conductance calcium-acti	1.8
	102857	X00129	Hs.76461 retinol-binding protein 4; intracellular	3
25	103211	X73079	Hs.28578 polymeric immunoglobulin receptor	1.8
	103496	V02367	Hs.13281 flavin containing monooxygenase 2	1.5
	103552	Z11966	Hs.2815 POU domain; class 6; transcription factor 1	1.8
	104672	AA007628	Hs.18791 glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (pd	2.4
	105083	AA146619	Hs.15248 ESTs; Weakly similar to CALCULIN-BIND	1.7
30	106138	AA184519	Hs.25930 ESTs	1.5
	106075	AA179115	Hs.15248 ESTs	1.5
	106870	AA87578	Hs.26530 serum deprivation response (phosphatidyl	1.8
	107099	AA509645	Hs.211568 autophagy translation initiation factor 4 gam	2.7
	107616	AA004001	Hs.81164 ESTs	1.8
35	107697	AA037388	Hs.82293 Human DNA sequence from clone 141HS o	1.7
	108604	AA059620	Hs.48996 ESTs	2.4
	111130	064285	Hs.19315 Y244H12.1 Merion Field Cochlea Homo sa	1.7
	111637	F33647	Hs.24453 ESTs	1.8
	112338	R70285	Hs.281022 ESTs	1.9
40	112608	R97970	Hs.261022 ESTs	1.5
	113086	R70285	Hs.261022 ESTs	1.5
	113740	AA418033	Hs.269100 DNAP2-Q3C171 protein	1.9
	115949	AA443800	Hs.43125 ESTs	2
	115985	AA446881	Hs.173233 ESTs	2.2
45	117224	N20300	Hs.218707 ESTs	1.7
	117513	N32174	Hs.44317 SRY (sex-determining region Y)-box 10	1.7
	119059	R15438	Hs.77889 Friedreich ataxia region gene X123	1.7
	119175	R17782	Hs.301002 ESTs; Weakly similar to cell death activatio	2.8
	119359	T71021	Hs.265681 ESTs; Highly similar to W5 basic-helic-oo	1.9
50	119798	W73386	Hs.248128 ESTs	3
	120889	AA365784	Hs.57044 ESTs	1.8
	121381	AA105747	Hs.97984 ESTs; Weakly similar to WALSP-family pro	1.8
	121750	AA421184	Hs.97949 ESTs	1.5
	122127	AA434487	Hs.108771 ESTs	2.5
55	12248	AA435655	Hs.108771 ESTs	2.1
	122483	AA483300	Hs.60318 phospholipase	1.5
	122483	AA483300	Hs.187592 nucleotide pyrophosphate receptor; Alanylalanine cy	1.8
	123505	AA000139	Hs.187592 ESTs; Moderately similar to III ALU SUB	1.5
	123505	AA000139	Hs.103253 perlecan	1.7
60	125284	W64688	Hs.103253 perlecan	1.8
	128400	D81972	Hs.168318 phospholipase	1.8
	128471	R72315	Hs.168318 phospholipase	1.8
	127218	AA309765	Hs.168318 phospholipase	1.5
	127357	AA452788	Hs.78432 zc398.11.1 Scapanus, bat, genus Notothen	1.7

12638	AA634405	Hs.12638	ESTs	1.5
128213	AA972780	Hs.12814	ESTs; Weakly similar to IIII ALU SUBFA	1.5
128351	A092291	Hs.13488	ESTs	1.5
12842	AA4757	Hs.20340	ESTs	1.8
12870	R71403	Hs.7309	enhancer/enhancer elongation factor 2	1.7
129146	AA459944	Hs.10824	DMP2-586P142Z protein	1.5
129265	TC668	Hs.11006	ESTs	2.1
129331	NS3465	Hs.27972	ESTs; Highly similar to CGI-38 protein (H	1.5
130085	NS2402	Hs.27433	insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6	1.7
130400	M25079	Hs.283108	hemoglobin beta	1.7
131287	AA211776	Hs.2504	myomesin 1 (desminin) (185kD)	3.8
131277	AA131466	Hs.23787	ESTs	1.9
131282	M12272	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 3 (class I); gamma p	2.2
131304	AA255848	Hs.25475	equiplin 7	1.7
131810	D49487	Hs.19428	lipin (murine obesity homolog)	2.5
132788	AA04503	Hs.56874	ESTs; Weakly similar to Homo sapiens A2	1.8
132831	241452	Hs.6030	deleted in bladder cancer chromosome 9p	1.5
133120	NS4559	Hs.65424	telomeric (chromosome-binding protein)	2
133314	NS3367	Hs.10725	gamma-aminobutylic acid (GABA) A recep	1.5
133507	Y74265	Hs.43369	Angiotensin alpha 7	1.7
133601	NS6388	Hs.28478	transferrin	2.3
134111	U78874	Hs.7582	glycine S-transferase M5	1.9
134659	U58814	Hs.10271	IL13A protein	4.8
134749	U10655	Hs.88846	deoxyribose 1-5	1.5
300132	AY027356	Hs.6910	catenine ankyrinase IV	1.8
300732	AC69566	Hs.25787	Human G6SD protein gene, complete cds	1.9
300750	AA514805	Hs.23055	ESTs	1.5
301140	A030782	Hs.129128	ESTs	1.8
301386	AA923549	Hs.224121	ESTs	2.1
302910	N77978	Hs.251577	hemoglobin, alpha 1	1.8
303788	V00505	Hs.36977	hemoglobin, delta	1.8
303931	T04988	Hs.59589	glycophorin 2	1.7
304182	H91086	Hs.46780	EST cluster (not in UniGene) with exon 1A	1.5
304622	AA516384	Hs.59589	glycophorin 2	1.5
305612	AA782347	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
305612	AA782347	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.7
305612	AA782347	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
305612	AA782347	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
307206	A192534	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
307377	A122581	Hs.272572	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.5
308359	AB12774	Hs.251577	EST singleton (not in UniGene) with exon	1.9
308938	AW285073	Hs.234564	EST	1.5
310403	A729578	Hs.14806	ESTs; Moderately similar to allomethy s	1.8
311671	AK241847	Hs.23478	ESTs	1.8
311794	AW238892	Hs.234759	ESTs	2.1
312882	T78880	Hs.118160	ESTs	1.9
312975	R22237	Hs.36814	ESTs	2.3
313076	H49684	Hs.143040	ESTs	1.8
313283	W32480	Hs.157099	ESTs	2.2
313374	AW328672	Hs.132760	ESTs	1.9
314701	A1754534	Hs.131887	ESTs	1.7
315391	AA759968	Hs.192007	ESTs	1.8
315688	AA800055	Hs.284865	ESTs	1.5
316249	AA946512	Hs.130414	ESTs	1.8
316585	A125077	Hs.234865	ESTs	1.7
316890	AA837078	Hs.24647	ESTs	1.5
317604	AE50625	Hs.177131	ESTs	1.5
317951	AW205520	Hs.300768	ESTs	1.6
317951	AW205520	Hs.129821	ESTs	1.5
319400	W58902	Hs.154080	ESTs	1.7
320757	H27654	Hs.6392	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	1.5
321594	AA021402	Hs.11087	ESTs	1.7
322102	H45589	Hs.211039	EST cluster (not in UniGene)	1.5
322814	AB24456	Hs.211039	ESTs	2.2

323929	AB55585	Hs.146246	ESTs	2.3
323931	AA335715	Hs.20299	ESTs	1.7
324044	ALC45752	Hs.22350	ESTs	1.8
324675	AW014724	Hs.157669	ESTs	2.2
325272		CH.11	hs.g1586592	1.5
325558		CH.12	hs.g1605502	1.6
325558		CH.14	hs.g1605505	1.6
326120		CH.17	hs.g1587104	1.5
326139		CH.20	hs.g16587203	1.5
326955		CH.20	hs.g16582460	1.5
327438		CH.22	hs.g1600464	1.8
329733		CH.14	hs.g16085783	1.6
330931	F01443	Hs.284258	ESTs	4.6
331591	R71677	Hs.12146	ESTs	1.9
332159	AA021393	Hs.12584	EST	1.5
332984	W94888	Hs.103253	perlepin	2.1
332992	H21819	Hs.14886	Homo sapiens clone 24530 mRNA sequence	1.5
334175		CH22_FGENES.349_10		1.5
334737		CH22_FGENES.375_31		1.8
335352		CH22_FGENES.424_12		1.5
335639		CH22_FGENES.539_5		1.6
336244		CH22_FGENES.746_2		1.5
336338		CH22_FGENES.814_8		1.7
336865		CH22_FGENES.305_1		1.6
337494		CH22_FGENES.799_12		1.8
337764		CH22_EMA000097.GENSCAN.118-1		1.8
337883		CH22_EMA000550.GENSCAN.110-1		2
339182		CH22_EMA000550.GENSCAN.228-1		1.5
339386		CH22_BA354112.GENSCAN.34-2		1.5

TABLE 15A

Table 15A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 15. For each probest, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank EST's and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Pkey:	Unique Eco probest identifier number	
CAT number:	Gene cluster number	
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers	
Pkey	CAT number	Accession
125300	250375.2	D81877 BE003132
112538	504578.1	AA908813 R70255
121505	genbank_A490135	A490135
104672	6735.7	A349058 A186018 F71330 F17759 R48772 A427465 A300152 H43971 A378525 F33852 R47858 A026477 F22289 K02683 A278281 R40205 A245302 A198038 A281050 AW245003 H42892 AA910870 AW473816 H25721 AW451438 F18847 F22375 H45869 F32447 A4774328 AA007629 H42537 C01077 F32368 H45868 H42437
321102	46708.1	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
338855	CH22_4595FG_305.1	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
338192	CH22_6755FG_LINK_EMA00	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
323733	c14_32	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
328139	c17_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
328655	c20_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
333352	CH22_2695FG_339.5_LINK_EI	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
338839	CH22_2695FG_384.19_LINK_E	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
307206	A192534	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
307377	A122681	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
337484	CH22_5727FG_789.12	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
337764	CH22_6115FG_LINK_EMA00	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
337863	CH22_6438FG_LINK_EMA00	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
339366	CH22_6335FG_LINK_BA3541	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
325272	c11_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
325558	c12_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
325556	c14_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
334175	CH22_1435FG_348.10_LINK_E	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
304182	H91086	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
334347	CH22_1640FG_375.31_LINK_E	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
327438	c.2_18	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
304822	A451634	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
334737	CH22_2048FG_424.12_LINK_E	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
304882	AA55084	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
338244	CH22_3842FG_746.2_LINK_DA	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
306193	AA59247	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437
336336	CH22_3745FG_814.8_LINK_BA	H45868 H18887 AF075308 H18868 H42437

TABLE 15B

Table 15B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 15. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey: Ref: Strand: NL position:	Unique number corresponding to an Eco probest			
	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham 1 et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham 1 et al., Nature (1989) 402:489-495.			
	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.			
	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.			
		Strand	NL position	
15	334347	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	13663814-13683926
	334737	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	15958517-15958665
20	335839	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	25173591-25173598
	337484	Dunham, 1 et al.	Plus	33338024-33338148
	334715	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	11688559-11688597
	335332	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	22881512-22881384
	338244	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	31407726-31407853
	338338	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	33787205-33787076
25	338865	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	8622405-8622289
	337764	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	4035840-4035446
	337883	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	7775495-775271
	338192	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	13248453-13248277
30	339386	Dunham, 1 et al.	Minus	33847431-33847293
	325272	8065902	Minus	13247-13312
	325558	6056302	Plus	78930-71030
	325556	6056305	Minus	78186-78707
	328713	8065783	Plus	183237-183450
35	328126	5887184	Plus	38116-38276
	328139	5887203	Minus	218801-218860
	328655	8552460	Minus	113503-114163
	327438	8004454	Minus	199559-198592

TABLE 16: Table 4 from BRCA 001-5 US

Table 16, a subset of table 15, depicts a preferred group of genes highly downregulated in breast cancer cells.

Table 16A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 16. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	Exon	Unique Eos probe set identifier number	Unigene ID	Unigene Title	R1
10	10367	AT2663	Hs.19328	Adrenal-Specific Protein Pq2	2.3
	10367	AT2663	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class II; alpha)	2.8
	10367	AT2663	Hs.78481	retinol-binding protein 4; interstitial	3
20	104672	AA007629	Hs.211568	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1	2.4
	104672	AA009845	Hs.06986	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4 gamma	2.7
	104672	AA009820	Hs.43125	ESTs	2.4
	115949	AA433800	Hs.173233	ESTs	2
	115965	AA468661	Hs.301002	ESTs	2.2
25	119175	R71762	Hs.249129	ESTs	2.8
	119788	W73368	Hs.108771	ESTs	3
	122127	AA34447	Hs.253410	ESTs	2.5
	122346	AA433596	Hs.1006	ESTs	2.1
30	126265	TC2058	Hs.1006	ESTs	2.1
	31267	AA211776	Hs.2504	myomesin 1 (skelemin) (153D)	3.8
	31262	M12722	Hs.4	alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class II; gamma)	2.2
	31810	D45487	Hs.194236	hepin (murine obesity homolog)	2.5
	33120	864559	Hs.65424	letracoch (transmembrane-binding protein)	2
35	333601	SS5336	Hs.284178	letracoch	2.3
	334111	W78874	Hs.8022	TUBA protein	4.6
	301388	AA321549	Hs.224101	ESTs	2.1
	317394	AW238092	Hs.254759	ESTs	2.3
	312375	T42327	Hs.306814	ESTs	2.1
40	31263	W32460	Hs.197099	ESTs	2.2
	322814	AA24496	Hs.211038	ESTs	2.2
	322929	AA365595	Hs.148246	ESTs	2.3
	324675	AW014734	Hs.157869	ESTs	2.2
	330931	F01443	Hs.284256	ESTs	4.8
45	332364	W94668	Hs.103253	perilipin	2.1
	337983		CH22_EMA006500.GENSCAN.110-1		2

Play	CAT number	Unique Eos probe set identifier number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
104672	6735_7	AA346968	AJ268018	F74390 F17759 R48772 AA31485 AJ300363 H43071 AJ378525 F33655 R47808 AJ94477 F22280 U02933
		AJ278281	HA26263	AJ243302 AJ159038 AJ261050 AY242603 H42892 AA101870 AW473816 H25721 AW451438 F18847 F22375
		H45807	F33447	AA174528 AA007628 H42537 CC01077 F5336





1045	78247	Ha.194101	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ20693 fs, clone A	3
10551	A603303	Ha.43567	similar to glucosamine-6-epimerase	3.3
10873	A411202	gpcz3410101	Stragelina ling caratoma	3.9
10879	AF095260	Ha.79741	hypothetical protein FLJ10116	3.6
108819	A401149	Ha.271827	ESTs	3.1
108912	A113674	Ha.116881	EST	3.7
10906	AF136714	Ha.270737	tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily	3.9
109124	A000684	Ha.183887	hypothetical protein FLJ22104	3.7
109132	A970535	Ha.18903	hypothetical protein FLJ13163	3.1
109163	N22235	Ha.30567	ESTs, Weakly similar to B3A087, hypoderm	4.5
109277	A119643	Ha.85043	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13535 fs, clone PL	3.7
109410	A950472	Ha.21276	hypothetical protein FLJ11011	4.6
109454	A432253	Ha.295232	ESTs, Moderately similar to A46010 X-4n	8.4
109514	A434087	Ha.202346	ESTs, Weakly similar to 872482, hypothetical	4.8
109581	R45384	Ha.23025	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU5_HUMAN ALU S	3
109632	A432513	Ha.235873	hypothetical protein FLJ22672	3
109844	A973364	Ha.201531	ESTs, Highly similar to 1203717A, dehydrat	3
109709	F06599	gpcHSC33062	normalized infant brain cDN	3.2
109768	F06438	Ha.4763	ESTs	3.2
109807	R43848	Ha.12472	ESTs	3.3
109842	R43848	Ha.22588	ESTs	3.3
109865	A000180	Ha.30488	hypothetical protein FLJ2744F081, protein	3.8
110024	A973152	Ha.31090	ESTs	4.2
110581	A372697	Ha.51189	HSPC150 protein similar to dequelin-con	5.1
110735	H03535	Ha.294169	adenomycin, cytochrome P-450, receptor	3.3
110707	A236362	Ha.18617	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU4_HUMAN ALU S	3.3
110815	B039225	Ha.29724	hypothetical protein FLJ15167	3.7
111139	H04663	Ha.269943	ESTs	4
111153	H06363	Ha.191358	ESTs	3.1
111169	A976143	Ha.29522	ESTs	4.5
111338	A457338	Ha.29894	ESTs	5.4
111510	R07859	Ha.16335	ESTs	3.2
111532	R08440	gpcY1908.1	1 Soares fetal liver spleen	3.1
111669	A4002004	Ha.23260	ESTs	3.2
111823	R35252	Ha.24944	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2109260 A, cell	3.1
111876	R35259	Ha.263246	ESTs, Weakly similar to putative p150 [H	3.3
112048	ESTs	Ha.12488	ESTs	3.4
111852	A4421091	Ha.13429	Homo sapiens clone 2A787 mRNA sequence	3.3
111853	AF070528	Ha.181338	ESTs, Weakly similar to unnamed protein	7.3
112125	A9739028	Ha.288532	hypothetical protein FLJ22635	3.2
112170	BE246743	Ha.334065	KAA1239 protein	4.4
112767	A8033054	Ha.28125	ESTs	3.4
112300	H24334	gpcY9707.1	1 Soares infant brain INB19 H	8.2
112378	R54787	Ha.26664	ESTs	5.5
112403	R56967	Ha.128873	ESTs, Weakly similar to A30036 cytochrome	3.3
11261	R2040	gpcY0606.1	1 Soares placenta NUP3P Homo	3.9
112637	R26231	Ha.164589	ESTs	5.2
112657	A984476	Ha.19769	hypothetical protein MSC4174	3.4
112678	HA1646	Ha.33655	ESTs	4.7
112917	A000165	Ha.120031	choline:phosphatidylcholinephosphotransferase	3.1
113070	A903397	Ha.61284	KAA1151 protein	3.1
113095	A402680	Ha.128133	ESTs	3.4
113117	A9103731	Ha.331575	ESTs, Moderately similar to S65857 alpha	3.2
113127	BE213410	Ha.10283	ESTs	3.2
113206	BE265670	Ha.289165	ESTs, endoplasmic reticulum transmem	3.3
113374	T93925	Ha.191445	ESTs	6.2
113440	U54727	Ha.191445	ESTs	3.4
113494	T91451	Ha.85538	ESTs	3.4
113518	A9067768	Ha.323854	postnuclear segregation increased 2, like	3.1
113571	A702608	Ha.15713	hypothetical protein MSC2778	3.9
113822	NA_004585	Ha.17468	retinoid acid receptor responder (basal)	4.8
113935	A912410	Ha.27475	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12749 fs, clone NT	3
113938	H01598	gpcZ85002.1	1 Soares fetal brain UNH19SW	4.8
113947	H04768	gpcZ85002.1	1 Soares fetal liver, cytochrome	3.1
113970	W27249	Ha.288649	hypothetical protein FLJ21080	6.9
114065	A327678	Ha.81065	hypothetical protein MSC3077	4.3
114148	A9704			



270271

315530	AW015415	Hs.127780	ESTs	8.9
315562	AA737415	Hs.152826	ESTs	5.5
315534	AA837085	Hs.220965	ESTs	6.3
315647	AA646883	Hs.212811	ESTs	3.6
315707	AA188055	Hs.161160	ESTs	5.1
315772	AW153373	Hs.271249	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13360 fs, clone PL	3.1
315830	AW270550	Hs.116360	ESTs	3.8
315836	AA737345	Hs.294041	ESTs	5
315878	AA633336	Hs.189046	ESTs	4.7
315977	AW853916	Hs.151206	ESTs	4.1
315978	AA830953	Hs.191769	ESTs	4.1
315995	AA217477	Hs.194591	ESTs	4.1
316012	AA761950	Hs.119888	ESTs	7
316042	AA699560	Hs.170368	ESTs	4.9
316052	AB82796	Hs.135734	ESTs	4.1
316072	AW157324	Hs.133201	NOO2 protein	3.2
316074	AW915114	Hs.23273	ESTs	3.8
316100	AW263986	Hs.213003	ESTs	3.2
316133	AA187742	Hs.125362	ESTs	3.7
316177	AA343540	Hs.283102	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	30.7
316244	AA470761	Hs.224989	ESTs	3.1
316244	AA470761	Hs.224989	ESTs	3.5
316300	AA740694	Hs.206059	ESTs	3.8
316313	AA741300	Hs.202599	ESTs, Weakly similar to 138022 hypothetical	4.4
316384	AA747807	Hs.146500	ESTs	3.2
316580	AA531158	Hs.146123	poly(A) polymerase gamma	9.4
316697	AW283174	Hs.252627	ESTs	4.4
316715	AA402268	Hs.170673	ESTs, Weakly similar to T2432 hypothetical	3
316860	AB502638	Hs.195602	ESTs	3.2
316869	AB54880	Hs.13404	ESTs	3.2
316886	AA333114	Hs.134981	ESTs	4.4
316897	AA333114	Hs.21612	ESTs	4.2
316943	AW014875	Hs.137007	ESTs	3.6
317069	AT72882	Hs.190489	ESTs	5.9
317104	AW445187	Hs.126038	ESTs	4.1
317280	AT12352	Hs.128419	ESTs	4.1
317404	AB08867	Hs.135594	ESTs	5.1
317452	AA972585	Hs.135594	ESTs	6.9
317501	AB22024	Hs.137097	ESTs	4.8
317674	AW291939	Hs.132208	ESTs	4.3
317803	AW649564	Hs.126899	ESTs	8.1
317834	X55348	Hs.287270	rat proto-oncogene (multiple endocrine n	3.4
317850	AB11545	Hs.152882	hypothetical protein FLJ13117	3.1
317881	AB27248	Hs.224398	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11469 fs, clone HE	9.8
317902	AW102941	Hs.217265	ESTs	4.1
317916	AB55071	Hs.159953	ESTs	10.3
318042	AW294522	Hs.148993	ESTs	3.1
318223	AW7240	Hs.134090	ESTs	3.9
318332	AW294013	Hs.208942	ESTs	3
318332	AB93930	Hs.193440	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ1000 fs, clone C	4.4
318418	AF107483	Hs.184488	Homo sapiens LUC1-15 protein mRNA, gpc	5.4
318558	AW402677	Hs.146381	RNA binding motif protein, X chromosome	4.4
318625	AA526235	Hs.193162	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11883 fs, clone HE	5.9
318634	T49588	Hs.158832	ESTs	4.3
318740	NL002543	Hs.77729	outdated low density lipoprotein (beta	7.3
318744	AF163134	Hs.144778	ESTs	17.8
318781	AF1862	Hs.6818	ESTs	3
318918	NL012381	Hs.7814	prostate epithelium-specific Ets transcr	3.6
318978	AB24124	Hs.270207	ESTs	3.8
319510	WB5632	Hs.29562	ESTs	3.2
319551	AW61668	Hs.108258	gbr2c4d08.1 NCL CGAP, GC31 Homo sapiens	3.3
319745	AT73988	Hs.164299	actin binding protein, macrophin (micro	3.2
319834	AA071267	Hs.164299	ESTs	6.2
319840	C18035	Hs.164299	ESTs	3.3
319877	AA534222	Hs.278233	gbr2c1d02.1 NCL CGAP, AA11 Homo sapiens	4.3
320074	AA321166	Hs.292368	ESTs	3.4
320167	AA884373	Hs.80780	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ2350 fs, clone K	4.1

320167	T89949	Hs.303428	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14332 fs, clone OV	5.3
320211	ALD39402	Hs.125763	DEME-6 protein	9.2
320416	AW26984	Hs.193862	ESTs	3.1
320588	U70802	Hs.187739	RNA polymerase II transcriptional regula	3.1
320635	N59517	Hs.60505	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	6.1
320654	AF160015	Hs.181112	ESTs	3.5
320742	AB01168	Hs.129010	ESTs	3
320832	AA214584	Hs.201487	ESTs	3.7
320915	AB351544	Hs.143858	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22331 fs, clone L	3.1
321076	BE144167	Hs.45984	hypothetical protein similar to RNA-bind	3.3
321107	AT32843	Hs.144151	ESTs	12.3
321171	AF169410	Hs.217481	ESTs	3
321283	AA610649	Hs.333239	ESTs	3
321318	AB330041	Hs.137507	wing (Neh ppph), Drosophila)Hsa 2	3.9
321642	AA631189	Hs.247064	ESTs	3
321644	AW875944	Hs.237396	ESTs	3.8
321683	AF11589	Hs.197531	ESTs	11.7
321756	U28112	Hs.186151	ESTs	4.4
321811	D88330	gbrHUM0310028 Human fetal brain (Tf, gba	3.2	
321828	R59890	Hs.53523	nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group L, m	3.1
321910	H7605	Hs.271530	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU7_HUMAN ALU S	4.7
321937	ALD49351	Hs.302058	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ68C093 (fr	3.5
321978	N77342	Hs.21851	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12900 fs, clone NT	5
322035	AF075083	Hs.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ66A01278	19
322136	AF075083	gbrHomo sapiens full length heart cDNA	3.6	
322258	BE263745	Hs.194359	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUC_HUMAN III	3
322266	W83326	gbr2a600du.11 Sorensen, fetal, NHH19W	4.4	
322303	AB37412	Hs.157601	ESTs	11.5
322476	AW83372	Hs.46577	PRO2000 protein	3
322520	T39358	gbrY63503J1 Stenotaphrum leaf spleen (g	3	
322521	AF147347	gbrHomo sapiens full length testis cDNA	4.2	
322567	AF155108	Hs.256150	Homo sapiens, Similar to RIKEN cDNA	4
322895	W92747	Hs.118394	ESTs	3.4
322975	AA077556	gbr2a3901.1 Sorensen refina N2b4HR Homo	3.1	
322766	AW068805	Hs.288467	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12280 fs, clone MA	5.2
322818	AW043782	Hs.293818	ESTs	7.8
322882	AW748508	Hs.279727	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14035 fs, clone HE	5.9
322975	C16391	gbrC16391 Clonitich human acota polyA mRN	18.5	
323091	AB002458	Hs.210761	ESTs, Weakly similar to 138022 hypothetical	4
323131	AN002088	Hs.270124	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11228 fs, clone PL	3.3
323168	AL120652	Hs.124165	programmed cell death 9 (PDCD9)	6.3
323244	AW675572	Hs.193520	ESTs	4.6
323282	AL133980	Hs.190542	ESTs	10.5
323332	AB29520	gbrW19508.11 NCL_CGAP_L1H Homo sapiens	8.2	
323333	AB51680	Hs.208558	ESTs	4.3
323335	AB54569	Hs.181712	ESTs	9.2
323845	AW445074	Hs.197748	ESTs	3.1
323883	BE01058	Hs.23023	ESTs	4
323893	AA317952	Hs.187271	ESTs, Moderately similar to PC4259 lent	3
323782	AW81680	Hs.87600	ESTs	3.2
323787	AA119943	Hs.8173	hypothetical protein FLJ10803	8.4
323930	ALD3363	Hs.211408	ESTs	3.3
323974	AB23204	Hs.16289	ESTs	4.5
324001	ALD44949	Hs.16289	ESTs	4.5
324036	AA72078	Hs.303662	ESTs	8.4
324281	BE06341	gbrOV3-ET0381-270100-075-08 ET0381 Homo	48.4	
324285	AA431159	Hs.123954	ESTs	3
324296	AB24039	Hs.182524	ESTs	3
324305	AA942007	Hs.183589	ESTs	3.3
324432	AA464510	Hs.152812	ESTs	16.5
324585	AB23989	Hs.132878	ESTs	3.3
324598	AW972227	Hs.163866	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22768 fs, clone K	5
324603	AW893522	Hs.239363	ESTs	10.4
324631	AA337116	Hs.239363	ESTs, Weakly similar to 154374 gene NF2	3.3
324716	BE169746	Hs.12504	likely ortholog of mouse Ahs1a	3.2
324748	AW974841	Hs.292368	ESTs, Weakly similar to 178883 eshrn7b	3
324771	AA631739	Hs.335440	EST	3

Accession	Gene	Protein	Score	Length	Start	End	Strand	Feature	Score	Length	Start	End	Strand	Feature
324774	AK037771	Hs.123566 ESTs	4.2	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324823	AK051670	Hs.230726 ESTs	3.4	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324824	AK026599	Hs.234624 ESTs	3.1	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324826	AA704068	Hs.143842 ESTs, Weakly similar to 2004395A chromos	4.4	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324861	AA613792	glnd97M03.31 NCL CGAP_P2 Homo sapiens	3.9	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324887	A1375572	Hs.172634 ESTs	18.8	18	1	18	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324894	A1375572	Hs.172634 ESTs	18.8	18	1	18	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
324894	AK054116	Hs.213897 ESTs	3.3	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
325146	AK064690	Hs.171176 ESTs	4.2	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
325372		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	4.4	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
325444		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	5.7	5	1	5	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
327075		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	3.8	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
332708		Phase 2 & 3 Exons	4.3	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
334223		NKL0059807-Homo sapiens X-box binding pr	26.2	26	1	26	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
334447		NKL012429-Homo sapiens SEC14 (S. cerevi	10.1	10	1	10	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
335069		NKL014509-Homo sapiens braken-lha (BK1	9.9	9	1	9	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
335324		ENSP00000249077-DJ22E13.1 (N-TERMINAL	20	20	1	20	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
335755		NM_014323-Homo sapiens zinc finger prot	9	9	1	9	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
409430	R21945	Hs.165975 solidin factor, apicalin/serine-de	4	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
420640	AV0812705	Hs.153381 ESTs, Moderately similar to 130022 hypod	4.6	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
432558	R07758	Hs.177269 ESTs	3.2	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
436308	AA711692	Hs.120266 ESTs	3.9	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
448569	BE132657	Hs.21486 Epigenetic transducer and activator of trans	4.1	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
453442	AV083724	Hs.339660 Homo sapiens mRNA expressed only in plac	3.7	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		AFPK control STAT1	3.2	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		AFPK control STAT1	3	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		Immunoglobulin	3	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		Interferon stimulated protein; 15 kDa	4.5	4	1	4	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		ESTs	6.7	6	1	6	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		ESTs, Weakly similar to IIII ALU SUBFAMILY J	3.2	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1	4	+	
467703		ESTs	3.3	3	1	3	+		4.1	4	1			



TABLE 17B

Table 17B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 17. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play:	Unique number corresponding to an Eex probe	
Ref:	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in the column are GenBank identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1999) 402:469-485.	
Strand:	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.	
N_Position:	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.	
Play	Ref	Strand
10	334447 Dunham, I. et al.	Plus
	335609 Dunham, I. et al.	Plus
	335624 Dunham, I. et al.	Plus
20	332798 Dunham, I. et al.	Minus
	334223 Dunham, I. et al.	Minus
	339255 Dunham, I. et al.	Minus
25	325372 S65920	Plus
	325444 S63452	Plus
	327075 S631955	Plus

TABLE 18: Table 2 from BRCA 014 P

Table 18 shows genes with atleast five times the expression in breast tumor tissue than is expressed in normal body tissues.

Play:	Unique Eex probe/ identifier number	
Exon:	Example Accession number, Genbank accession number	
UnigeneID:	Unigene number	
Unigene Title:	Unigene gene title	
R1:	Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue	
10	101378 BE563085	Interferon- $\alpha$ stimulated protein, 15 kDa
	101530 M23874	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1B (phenobar
	101767 M81057	carboxypeptidase B1 (tissue)
20	101878 M97815	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2
	103010 X52599	lysine aminotransferase
	104115 AF13810	opposite strand to tichothochthulangeal
	104825 AC035813	ESTs
	10705 AW983419	stannocalcin 2
25	108819 A011449	ESTs
	112287 AB033064	KIAA1238 protein
	112561 A7791493	ESTs, Weakly similar to A36038 cytochrome
	112637 B82331	ESTs
	113208 BE262470	RNase
30	113270 M27249	hypothetical protein FLJ21080
	114895 A75381	ESTs
	116828 M22293	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALLU8_HUMAN A
	119365 AW449084	collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ectona-Osm
	121811 A31689	inhibin, beta B (ectin AB beta polypep
35	133978 A308165	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1B (phenobar
	134731 D88377	GATA-binding protein 3 (T-cell receptor
	30254 AV183618	mesh (Oncophila) homeo box homolog 2
	301884 A312082	solite centric family 30 (zinc transport
40	302001 AB020711	GDNF family receptor alpha 1
	302067 BE542708	KIAA0904 protein
	302276 AW957789	CEP350 protein
	302280 AA179649	HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erb-b2,
	302372 AL117406	Home sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKF2558A00783 (34.1
45	302385 AJ224172	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP8
	309177 AW51118	lipophilin B (unoglobulin family member)
	309593 AW170033	Home sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R
	310791 A380787	Home sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R
	311685 AB21005	ESTs
50	312435 A3216387	abrac1602.41 NCL_CGAP_P1 Homo sapiens
	312438 BE261844	backbone 1
	313293 AW449021	GDNF family receptor alpha 1
	313915 C18653	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ11576 fs, clone HE
55	314057 AB487444	ESTs
	314138 AY140516	gpcr39711.1 NCL_CGAP_G0381 Homo sapiens
	314506 AA033855	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ14056 fs, clone HE
	314588 AB73274	ESTs
	314691 AW207268	Home sapiens cDNA FLJ14056 fs, clone HE
	315008 A533813	ESTs
60	315021 AA533447	Transmembrane protease, serine 3
	315057 AW928245	ESTs
	315060 AA531104	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALLUC_HUMAN I



TABLE 18A

Table 18A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenED's for Table 18. For each probset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Eca probe:st identifier number
CAT number:	Gene cluster number
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers
15	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>
20	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>
25	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>
30	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>
35	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>
40	<p> <i>Play:</i> Unique Eca probe:st identifier number  <i>CAT number:</i> Gene cluster number  <i>Accession:</i> Genbank accession numbers </p>

TABLE 18B

Table 18B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 18. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play	Ref	Strand	NL_posillon
10	33509 Dunham, I et al. Plus		2831072-2831099
	33924 Dunham, I et al. Plus		2837680-2837694
	33423 Dunham, I et al. Minus		1274365-1274289
	325544 682452	Plus	17128-17128
15			
20			

Unique number corresponding to an Eas probe set  
 Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham, I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham, I. et al., Nature (1998) 402:488-495.  
 Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.  
 NL\_posillon: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

TABLE 19: 1045 GENES UP-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT TISSUES

Table 19 shows 1045 genes up-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult tissues. These were selected from 59680 probesets on the Affymetrix/Eos-Hu03 GeneChip array such that the ratio of "average" breast cancer to "average" normal adult tissues was greater than or equal to 2.5. The "average" breast cancer level was set to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value. The "average" normal adult tissue level was set to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value amongst 144 non-malignant tissues. In order to remove gene-specific background levels of non-specific hybridization, the 15<sup>th</sup> percentile value amongst the 144 non-malignant tissues was subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator before the ratio was evaluated.

Play	Ref	Strand	NL_posillon
15			
20			
25			
30			
35			
40			
45			
50			
55			

Unique Eas probe set identifier number  
 Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number  
 Unigene ID:  
 Unigene gene title  
 Ratio of tumor to normal body tissue

[illegible]



5	403585	Target Exon	4.1
	432856	ESTs	4.1
	433360	ESTs	4.1
	431118	carboxy terminal encephalase VIII	4.1
	416162	synch C2	4.1
10	418994	selectin E (endothelial adhesion molecule)	4.1
	403555	Target Exon	4.1
	410075	glycophorin 2	4.0
	427674	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	427131	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
15	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
20	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
25	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
30	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
35	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
40	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
45	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
50	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
55	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
60	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
65	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0
	429353	HLA-DQA1 gene	4.0

5	443162	T68951	Hs.3029	DNF2P430302 protein	3.8
	458184	AW33816	Hs.265459	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU2_HUMAN A	3.8
	422475	AL35938	Hs.117313	Mes (mouse) homolog 3	3.8
	440705	AA04244	Hs.13205	ESTs	3.8
	447250	AF76732	Hs.203912	ESTs	3.8
10	403426			Target Exon	3.8
	427821	AA70158	Hs.58202	ESTs	3.8
	454288	BE22848	Hs.279458	ESTs, Highly similar to c380A.1b flJasp	3.8
	443801	AW20842	Hs.233594	ESTs	3.8
	410658	AW10531	Hs.182038	ESTs	3.8
15	410572	AW79460	Hs.184942	G-protein-coupled receptor 64	3.8
	445655	BE522641	Hs.34469	ESTs, Weakly similar to U38022 hypoball	3.8
	447855	AF74218	Hs.181733	ESTs, Weakly similar to ribosome homolog	3.7
	401747		Hs.27440	Homo sapiens keratin 17 (KRT17)	3.7
	420533	NL.014581	Hs.27440	Homo sapiens keratin 17 (KRT17)	3.7
20	423545	AF000692	Hs.29781	chromosome 21 open reading frame 5	3.7
	433138	AB029496	Hs.39729	semaphorin sem2	3.7
	434715	BE005346	Hs.18410	ESTs	3.7
	428864	AA001658	Hs.18895	similar to SALL1 (rat) (Drosophila)-Hsa	3.7
	405951	AA018534	Hs.103334	ESTs	3.7
25	402656	NA	Hs.135100	ESTs	3.7
	446868	AF60737	Hs.335018	ESTs	3.7
	458154	AB18379	Hs.11026	trichostatin repeat containing 9	3.7
	422028	U60738	Hs.80416	KIAA0882 protein	3.7
	419440	AB020669	Hs.105448	GDNF family receptor alpha 1	3.7
30	421524	AA31202	Hs.10848	ESTs	3.7
	417283	NC2840	Hs.1024817	Homo sapiens hypoball protein	3.7
	401508	NA	Hs.21851	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12803 fls, clone NT	3.7
	410303	AA324597	Hs.107872	hypoball protein FLJ22761	3.7
	420382	U6734	Hs.12424	ESTs	3.7
35	433394	AD21592	Hs.116301	ESTs	3.7
	433392	AA628065	Hs.20884	ESTs	3.7
	448420	BE523004	Hs.107872	hypoball protein FLJ22761	3.7
	458712	AF74202	Hs.107872	hypoball protein FLJ22761	3.7
	433404	T32882	Hs.241559	NL.015833/Homo sapiens methyl-CpG bindin	3.7
40	405232		Hs.241559	NL.015833/Homo sapiens methyl-CpG bindin	3.7
	430491	AL109791	Hs.30889	ESTs	3.7
	435069	BE311688	Hs.44859	ESTs	3.7
	439418	AF70797	Hs.190745	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21208 fls, clone C	3.6
	436681	AF248584	Hs.21479	ubiquitin 1	3.6
45	401049	NA	Hs.89404	meth (Drosophila) homeo box homolog 2	3.6
	418867	D31771	Hs.21168	ESTs	3.6
	428179	NA4530	Hs.280776	lanthyrase, TRP1-interacting enolase-rela	3.6
	458563	AF558444	Hs.120656	ESTs	3.6
	437259	A377755	Hs.183550	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2	3.6
50	428309	AF7815	Hs.183550	cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2	3.6
	459522	AF98639	Hs.301663	ESTs	3.6
	451952	AL120173	Hs.301663	ESTs	3.6
	412209	AF901458	Hs.301663	ESTs	3.6
	425201	AA321111	Hs.301663	ESTs	3.6
55	433530	AF142085	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	432553	BE164500	Hs.143273	ESTs	3.6
	416859	AA157281	Hs.21479	ubiquitin 1	3.6
	409084	AF629584	Hs.141683	ESTs	3.6
	407231	Y12733	Hs.38019	dis-spectin-like protein (Drosophila)	3.6
60	445135	AA000064	Hs.12347	hypoball protein FLJ20047	3.6
	403051	NA	Hs.58145	tyrosinase, beta, identified in neuroblast	3.6
	409731	AF123985	Hs.58145	tyrosinase, beta, identified in neuroblast	3.6
	405153		Hs.12347	hypoball protein FLJ20047	3.6
	422418	AA380177	Hs.12347	hypoball protein FLJ20047	3.6
65	403339	NA	Hs.12347	hypoball protein FLJ20047	3.6
	404380		Hs.12347	hypoball protein FLJ20047	3.6
	422352	AA762268	Hs.99200	ESTs	3.6
	423338	AB007861	Hs.127338	KIAA0492 protein	3.6
					3.6

3.6	Ha.15932	RAN binding protein 17	Ha.15932	433393	AFD35584	Ha.19874	lady (mouse homolog) E3 ubiquitin prote	3.4
3.6	Ha.283705	ESTs	Ha.283705	432239	X81314	Ha.2995	matrix metalloproteinase 13 (collagenase	3.4
3.6	Ha.124577	ESTs	Ha.124577	432239	X81314	Ha.257391	hypothetical protein DKF20781J1523	3.4
3.6	Ha.62695	hypothetical protein FLJ14834	Ha.62695	420802	R41823	Ha.7413	ESTs; calyculin-2	3.4
3.6	Ha.196670	hypothetical protein FLJ14991	Ha.196670	417974	AA210765	gbr28026.71	NCL-GC81 Homo sapiens	3.4
3.6	Ha.127780	ESTs	Ha.127780	446002	A346468	Ha.145789	ESTs	3.4
3.6	Ha.62665	Interleukin 6 signal transducer (gp130)	Ha.62665	436007	A4247716	Ha.232168	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G pr	3.4
3.6	Ha.202466	ESTs, Weakly similar to S5524 reverse 1	Ha.202466	424659	A164366	Ha.151973	hypothetical protein FLJ23511	3.4
3.6	Ha.21814	Interleukin 20 receptor, alpha	Ha.21814	435202	A871313	Ha.170294	KIAA0551 protein	3.4
3.5	Ha.130054	ESTs	Ha.130054	410467	AF102546	Ha.63391	dactin-4 (Drosophila) homolog	3.3
3.5	g0-RCO-CT0372-290100-032-004	CT0379 Homo 3.5	g0-RCO-CT0372-290100-032-004	405460	NA	Target Exon		3.3
3.5	Ha.60786	ESTs	Ha.60786	414126	AW500903	Ha.128915	phosphotriesterase related	3.3
3.5	NAL017546	Homo sapiens RNA ligandyl	NAL017546	435472	ALD37925	g0-DKC2p56A0037_1	564 (synonym: hbr2)	3.3
3.5	Ha.134714	ESTs	Ha.134714	447078	AW865777	Ha.301570	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.228320	hypothetical protein FLJ23337	Ha.228320	441690	R81733	Ha.33106	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.200829	ESTs, Weakly similar to T20171 ntein -	Ha.200829	420082	A814043	Ha.88045	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.98321	hypothetical protein FLJ14103	Ha.98321	418478	U38945	Ha.11774	cyclic-dependent kinase inhibitor 2a (ma	3.3
3.5	Ha.30885	catenin-1	Ha.30885	080905	BE248227	Ha.250822	annealmonthe kinase 15	3.3
3.5	Target Exon		Target Exon	414737	A160336	Ha.125087	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.22545	Homo sapiens cDNA B.U.12033.1b, clone HT	Ha.22545	408950	A505576	Ha.23838	calcium channel, voltage-dependent L y	3.3
3.5	Ha.284137	hypothetical protein FLJ12688	Ha.284137	418912	NAL000885	Ha.89472	angiotensin receptor 1	3.3
3.5	Ha.213387	ESTs	Ha.213387	438045	A160079	Ha.172852	Homo sapiens mRN4 for perlecan 3TTR, seq	3.3
3.5	Ha.337737	Homer, neuronal immediate early gene, 1B	Ha.337737	435391	AW930567	Ha.4007	Sarodermid-associated protein	3.3
3.5	Ha.283077	centromeres PL1-associated protein, one	Ha.283077	428561	NAL006862	Ha.54416	ane oculis homodiox (Drosophila) homolo	3.3
3.5	Ha.197000	ESTs	Ha.197000	428561	AW130672	Ha.135208	ESTs	3.3
3.5	g0-RC2-CT0304-080100-011-H12	CT0304 Homo 3.5	g0-RC2-CT0304-080100-011-H12	428007	A3306527	Ha.57946	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.79993	peroxodanin biogenesis factor 7	Ha.79993	406955	A323681	g0E81112514	Adrenal gland tumor Homo sa	3.3
3.5	Ha.326523	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALLUS, HUMAN A	Ha.326523	405892	NA	Ha.147482	Target Exon	3.3
3.5	Ha.128248	ESTs, Moderately similar to unnamed prot	Ha.128248	458762	A394898	Ha.22514	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.45931	hypothetical protein LOC5411081	Ha.45931	458762	A471545	Ha.282324	ESTs, Weakly similar to T24941 hypot	3.3
3.5	Ha.65309	hypothetical protein MG511081	Ha.65309	408430	R21945	Ha.165975	splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 5	3.3
3.5	Ha.42845	sodium carrier family 14 (nonconducting, c	Ha.42845	443184	A084968	Ha.279009	metals Ga protein	3.3
3.5	Ha.9812	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14383.1b, clone HE	Ha.9812	445432	A6153771	g0AV1653771	GLC Homo sapiens cDNA clone	3.3
3.5	Ha.95867	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ21155.1b, clone L	Ha.95867	410908	A4121688	Ha.10592	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.79990	exonin 1 (CRM1, yeast, homolog)	Ha.79990	438451	NA	Target Exon		3.3
3.5	g0LJ3-CT0219-271089-022-H12	CT0218 Homo 3.5	g0LJ3-CT0219-271089-022-H12	438451	AW911566	Ha.283261	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.301547	ribosomal protein S7	Ha.301547	411171	AW920260	g0CV2-ST0298-150200-040-c10	ST0298 Homo 3.3	3.3
3.5	Ha.172844	ESTs	Ha.172844	432415	T16971	Ha.289014	ESTs, Weakly similar to A43532 mubr 2 p	3.3
3.5	Ha.25275	Kuoppel-type zinc finger protein	Ha.25275	430310	AF08120	Ha.102763	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.216639	ESTs	Ha.216639	401575	NA	Target Exon		3.3
3.5	g0-MRQ-HT0208-401298-103-H11	HT0208 Homo 3.5	g0-MRQ-HT0208-401298-103-H11	401575	NA	Target Exon		3.3
3.5	Ha.163812	ESTs	Ha.163812	420900	ALJ45833	Ha.44269	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.131562	ESTs	Ha.131562	445629	A344166	Ha.155743	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.270235	ESTs, Weakly similar to MAHJ161 lamphi b	Ha.270235	448243	AW939771	Ha.52270	Integrin, beta 6	3.3
3.5	Ha.53885	Homo sapiens PIGM-mRNA for mannoprotein	Ha.53885	448202	AW204610	Ha.52270	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.146688	metalloproteinase E synthesis	Ha.146688	442118	A3397718	Ha.202242	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.88414	ETB and CMC homology 1, basic leucine d	Ha.88414	449783	A3268188	Ha.79889	microcyte to macrocyte differentiation-4	3.3
3.5	Ha.143769	ESTs	Ha.143769	450329	AW943921	Ha.130536	ESTs	3.3
3.5	Ha.55238	ESTs	Ha.55238	451474	T108714	Ha.207638	ESTs	3.2
3.5	CT100075-g17290703pMAP46150.11(AE0		CT100075-g17290703pMAP46150.11(AE0	442559	T02913	Ha.139983	glyoxylatease	3.2
3.5	Ha.176220	ESTs	Ha.176220	433921	A824009	Ha.44377	ESTs	3.2
3.5	Ha.169300	transforming growth factor, beta 2	Ha.169300	420038	R00336	Ha.52782	Homo sapiens mRN4, cDNA DKF756811823 (I	3.2
3.4	Ha.19327	ESTs	Ha.19327	433827	W80774	Ha.119370	ESTs	3.2
3.4	Ha.121977	P1Z domain protein (Drosophila lsd-Rle	Ha.121977	433827	W80774	Ha.105307	H3 histone family, member A	3.2
3.4	Ha.104668	SBB31 protein	Ha.104668	411598	BE338954	Ha.28940	ESTs, Weakly similar to fly acid omega	3.2
3.4	g0-RC1-ET010313-150400-016-022	ET010313 Homo 3.4	g0-RC1-ET010313-150400-016-022	446733	A4683360	Ha.15930	hypothetical protein FLJ12651	3.2
3.4	Ha.64311	a dialignin and metalloproteinase, done	Ha.64311	410153	BE311926	Ha.15930	hypothetical protein FLJ12651	3.2
3.4	Ha.165333	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14142.1b, clone HA	Ha.165333	403537	NA	C3001108-g110047201(BA)B13594.1(A	3.2	
3.4	g0-CV4-ET0534-281289-053-005	ET0534 Homo 3.4	g0-CV4-ET0534-281289-053-005	403537	NA	NAL018633	Homo sapiens transporter 2, A	3.2
3.4	C50002-g125935379pMAP81728.1AC008		C50002-g125935379pMAP81728.1AC008	427878	C05766	Ha.191022	COH-07 protein	3.2
3.4	Ha.280323	hypothetical protein PR02015	Ha.280323	451871	A821005	Ha.118599	ESTs	3.2
3.4	Ha.89113	ESTs	Ha.89113	4110313	R10305	Ha.155883	ESTs	3.2
3.4	CT1001578-g18758903pMAP2898.11(AF1		CT1001578-g18758903pMAP2898.11(AF1	411858	R12763	Ha.289028	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130022 hypot	3.2
3.4	Ha.134463	hypothetical protein FLJ23571	Ha.134463	448400	A822777	Ha.197069	ESTs	3.2
3.4	Ha.151787	US enRNP-specific protein, 118 ID	Ha.151787	450506	NAL004450	Ha.418	fibroblast activation protein, alpha	3.2
3.4	Ha.002428	NA	Ha.002428	446894	A253123	Ha.127356	ESTs, Highly similar to S21424 meth (H	3.2
3.4	Ha.002428	NA	Ha.002428	450505	A253123	Ha.30557	ESTs, Weakly similar to S241087 hproth	3.2







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5	40358	NA	ENSP00000251525: Hypothetical protein Q1	2.5
	40483	NA	ENSP0000025242: *Keratin, type II cytotk	2.5
	41892	A4215535	Ha.98133	ESTs
	42709	AW67143	Ha.135411	cdh related protein
	43186	AF185114	Ha.270737	tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily
10	43357	AW071369	Ha.219337	ESTs
	43216	AW532862	Ha.102897	COL4I protein
	43217	AF069041	Ha.42975	ESTs
	40925	NA	Target Exon	2.5
	40452	NA	ENSP0000020888: ZINC FINGER TRANSCRIPT2.5	2.5
15	41718	AL133117	Ha.81376	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp568L1121 (J.2.5)
	418841	NA_002332	Ha.89137	low density lipoprotein-related protein
	42663	U32974	Ha.172777	beta2-microglobulin (beta2-microglobulin)
	42738	NA_000018	Ha.160512	peroxisomal membrane protein 3 (PMP3, Z6)
	457384	AA501780	Ha.15006	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp434H2019 (J.2.5)
20	47126	AW271850	Ha.164856	cydin K
	454653	AW813428	gblMR3-5T0192.010200-210-068	ST0192 Homo
	434657	AA641876	Ha.191840	ESTs
	402077	NA	Target Exon	2.5
	402289	X07820	Ha.2253	matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP10; str
25	409723	AW855757	Ha.257862	ESTs
	447020	T27308	Ha.16988	Hypothetical protein FLJ11046
	455068	AB070894	Ha.47274	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp568L176 (J.2.5)
	431232	AW24353	Ha.331755	Hypothetical protein FLJ14280
	408938	AA059013	Ha.22607	ESTs
30	411571	AA122393	Ha.70111	Hypothetical protein FLJ20516
	428504	AW162919	Ha.170160	P402, member PAS oncogene family-like
	428248	AI126772	Ha.40479	ESTs
	428813	AL560390	Ha.46753	RNA helicase family
	425404	NA00077	Ha.24792	chromosome 12 open reading frame 5
35	443556	AA258769	Ha.25703	ESTs
	43085	AY287921	Ha.94949	methylcrotonyl-CoA epimerase
	428943	AY006160	Ha.37038	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA1392 protein
	425320	U29344	Ha.83180	fatty acid synthase
	430368	AA356523	Ha.240770	nuclear cap binding protein subunit 2, 2
40	423242	AL039402	Ha.129783	DEME-6 protein
	416241	N52639	Ha.32693	ESTs
	440244	AF743977	Ha.203144	ESTs
	409229	AA740675	Ha.44307	ESTs, Moderately similar to 138022 hypod
	434684	AY500507	Ha.192619	KIAA1690 protein
45	410718	AI020763	Ha.191435	ESTs
	408877	AA79033	Ha.130315	ESTs, Weakly similar to A47582 B-cell pr
	445150	AA46747	Ha.339704	olfactory receptor, family 7, subfamily
	407756	AA116021	Ha.30280	ubiquitin specific protease 18
	407653	NA_007068	Ha.37169	similar to rat LREY107
50	407654	H00820	Ha.33877	ESTs, Weakly similar to B34087 hypothetical
	419316	AA236355	Ha.28419	ESTs
	429118	H06869	Ha.33408	ESTs, Highly similar to unnamed protein
	440351	AL046412	Ha.202151	ESTs
	403344	AF040335	Ha.37581	ESTs
55	430005	AY286831	Ha.27721	Wnt1-Hirschhorn syndrome candidate 1-like
	423165	AB37547	Ha.124915	Hypothetical protein MG25801
	411337	AW837349	gblOVZ-L170038-270300-108-412	L170038 Homo
	439280	AA643719	Ha.122341	ESTs
	408414	AB033043	Ha.149377	C5000536-gp124941 (gp124941) RAT1
60	443464	BE548446	Ha.167	Hypothetical protein DKFZp791L0424
	424856	AA347746	Ha.9521	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp434F152 (J.2.5)
	440304	BE159984	Ha.123395	ESTs, Weakly similar to ZNF43_HUMAN ZNF
	409045	AA635082	Ha.40094	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp434M0515 (J.2.5)
	428648	D86883	Ha.118993	Melanoma associated gene
65	428818	AL135623	Ha.193914	KIAA0575 gene product
	411220	AA442324	Ha.785	H2A Histone family, member O
	430602	D13752	Ha.184927	cytochrome P450, subfamily XB (steroid
	408031	AA081355	Ha.42173	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10368 fa, clone NT
	403133	NA	Target Exon	2.5



TABLE 19B

5 Table 19B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 19. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play:	Ref:	Strand:	N_posit:	Play	Ref	Strand	N_posit
10	Sequence source: The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1999) 402:468-469.	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.	405553	980191	Minus	134094-134817
15				405608	889768	Minus	96756-97538
20				405810	889767	Minus	117606-117928, 124040-124147
25				405825	7651921	Plus	38163-38391, 43900-44066
30				401045	817819	Plus	90044-90194, 91111-91345
35				401049	722177	Plus	149157-150692
40				401093	831837	Plus	22335-23186
45				401256	876573	Minus	45482-45620
50				401283	990093	Minus	47268-47456
55				401326	9212516	Minus	22636-227365
60				401418	7422859	Minus	124665-125075
				401451	6634063	Minus	116926-121272
				401458	9167866	Plus	78485-77597
				401497	7381770	Plus	92607-92813
				401508	7534110	Minus	110776-110983
				401575	7228084	Minus	76263-76394
				401747	878672	Minus	116596-118816, 119110-119244, 119509-119781, 120422-120990, 130161-130381, 130466-130593, 131087-131258, 131665-131932, 132451-132575, 132590-134011
				401781	726190	Minus	82156-82435, 83531-83558, 83740-83901, 84227-84393, 84955-85037, 86290-86914
				401785	726190	Minus	16576-16598, 166189-166314, 166408-166559, 167112-167263, 167387-167493, 168534-168942
				401793	726388	Minus	102945-103083
				401807	4406829	Minus	72835-73217, 76838-77049
				402077	8117414	Plus	65014-65195
				402109	8131678	Minus	171722-171859, 173197-173303
				402184	8576001	Minus	112844-112958, 113305-113538
				402376	9623329	Minus	21753-22285
				402421	8796341	Minus	46909-46962, 46758-46811, 469293-469346, 469779-469829, 90048-90101, 102817-102924
				402578	8884828	Plus	66350-66496
				402606	9909429	Minus	81147-82094
				402698	7328818	Minus	23600-23731
				402765	8397757	Plus	109586-109726
				402800	6010175	Plus	43921-44049, 46181-46273
				402820	8455633	Minus	82274-82443
				402892	8086844	Minus	194384-194645
				403133	7331427	Plus	36314-36634
				403356	6595930	Plus	92839-93036
				403368	8433331	Plus	112733-113001, 114599-114735
				403426	8719329	Minus	167196-168183
				403565	8101208	Minus	11766-131769
				403593	8662650	Minus	82544-82712, 89449-89902
				403637	8671836	Minus	142647-142771, 145331-145762
				403639	8671948	Plus	113294-113326, 115168-115287, 118648-118788
				403677	7315137	Plus	58006-58063, 62869-63061
				403775	7710560	Minus	102247-102326, 103068-103148
				403943	7711864	Plus	100742-100904, 101322-101603

404061	7684554	Minus	82121-83229
404067	7770701	Plus	55512-55781
404142	9855692	Minus	80316-80459
404253	8367202	Minus	55875-56055
404274	9885188	Plus	104127-104318
404285	2326514	Plus	32283-32416
404360	8868460	Minus	122873-122866, 151324-151469, 153093-153263
404440	7526261	Plus	894304-1581
404443	7576073	Minus	87188-87441
404532	7243881	Plus	19534-20010
404581	9795980	Minus	69039-70100
404580	6539738	Minus	240888-241589
404721	9856948	Minus	173783-174294
404826	6572164	Plus	41778-48046
404883	4432778	Minus	51178-51374, 52000-52173
405037	7543748	Minus	127374-127576
405041	7547165	Plus	121230-121714
405065	8072599	Plus	138877-139066
405153	9965565	Minus	176317-175500
405196	7230033	Minus	135716-136351
405232	7418042	Plus	126904-126963
405248	7259728	Plus	637-777
405336	6094635	Plus	33267-33563
405394	6524123	Minus	31696-32373
405460	7984569	Minus	52275-52389
405494	8050662	Minus	70284-70518
405547	1064740	Plus	12191-124520, 126114-126950
405609	5757553	Minus	19209-193372, 196226-199929
405638	6289229	Plus	5352-53769
405664	485165	Minus	113080-113286
405678	9785467	Plus	154690-154974, 155203-155379
405682	8273488	Minus	28135-28244
405948	7651909	Minus	32129-32784
405973	6758747	Minus	10835-11069
405988	7705124	Minus	10629-107213
405917	7712162	Plus	12693-130282
405953	7650074	Minus	65101-65574
406069	9117732	Plus	68880-69374
406151	7144806	Minus	12002-13069
406153	9526734	Minus	94087-94285
406182	5923650	Minus	28256-28935
406271	7534217	Plus	38178-38692
406291	5866274	Plus	9552-9867
406348	8255985	Minus	71754-71944
406414	8256407	Plus	46953-46950
406446	9454509	Minus	116494-116527, 116721-116859, 121187-121384
406594	7711360	Minus	107563-107777
406594	7711566	Plus	106856-107121



5	419220	HA10978	SS, TM	hypothetical protein MGCI0946	426451	HA09165	SS, GATA	GATA-binding protein 3 (T-cell receptor	7.1
	431808	HA07033	SS, TM, EGF, SS	emphingulin (schwannoma-derived growth	450701	HA09860	SS, JRR	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12280.1b, clone HA	7.1
	441442	HA05397	SS, JDPGT	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1438.1b, clone HE	495109	HA09719	SS	ESTs	7.1
	400268	HA03278	TM	six transmembrane epithelial antigen of	495555	HA09464	SS	emphingulin and metalloproteinase domain	7.1
	418590	HA07949	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	cathepsin	431338	HA02848	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor	7.0
	415339	HA07381	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	death, ZUS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	403079	HA07072	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	interleukin 6 signal transducer (gp130),	7.0
	424342	HA03137	SS, TM	BMP-1B	417275	HA03578	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	paraneurin	7.0
	429432	HA07659	SS	synaptosomal complex protein 2	432731	HA03178	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	fibronectin 1	6.9
	424441	HA02662	SS	ESTs	407368	HA00744	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	hypothetical protein FLJ10879	6.9
10	428429	HA07114	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	427427	HA07734	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	gcl-homo sapiens dg33 mRNA, partial sequ	6.8
	406387	HA01126	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	407368	HA00744	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.8
	446593	HA04103	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	gclL2-UM0079-090300-059-003 UM0079 Homo	6.7
	428214	HA09446	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ICE, p20, SS, ICE, p10, ICE, p10, ICE, p10	6.7
15	427118	HA07660	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.7
	409285	HA	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.7
	422330	HA07033	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.7
20	420277	HA05126	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	425281	HA07660	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	424342	HA03137	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
25	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	414565	HA02241	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
30	428215	HA04254	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	428215	HA04254	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
35	410992	HA05154	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410992	HA05154	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
40	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
45	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
50	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
55	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
60	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
65	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6
	410778	HA07202	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	myosin-binding protein C, new-type	410765	HA0803341	SS, TM, cathepsin, SS, TM, cathepsin, TM	ESTs	6.6

441111	AB05687	Hs.12594	SS,TM,Phospholipid, TM,Tm,1TM	ESTs	G protein-coupled receptor 34	441550	F1336	Hs.7888	phlase,	Homo sapiens clone 23738 mRNA sequence	4.3
452355	U5426	Hs.2202	SS	ESTs	acid center family 25 (mitochondrial)	409064	A062594	Hs.14183	SS,CUB,	ESTs	4.3
427111	U1059	Hs.180406	SS	SS,TM,HECT	gCOWA-BT034-26729-035-058 BT034 Homo	42667	H25942	Hs.13471	SS,TM,Pho-Bio	ESTs	4.3
418636	U1697985	Hs.20102	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP8	454032	H21790	Hs.194293	SS,TM	ESTs, Weakly similar to B4374 gene NF2	4.3
429353	AL117406	Hs.33106	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,HECT	432663	A084317	Hs.122589	SS	ESTs	4.3
439447	W17064	Hs.332846	SS	SS,SWISH	SWISH related, meth associated, acid	401747			SS,filament filament	Homo sapiens keratin 17 (KRT17)	4.3
429658	AB05066	Hs.26339	SS,SS	ESTs	ESTs, Weakly similar to S21348 probable	432882	NL.013273	Hs.276598	phlase,phlase,C	acetylcholinesterase regulated kinase-3	4.2
425325	X52730	Hs.1892	SS,NNMT,PHMT,TEMT	SS,NNMT,PHMT,TEMT	SS,NNMT,PHMT,TEMT	437026	AS71514	Hs.133022	SS,TM	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14142 fls, clone MA	4.2
423600	AB33559	Hs.310359	SS	ESTs	phenylethanolamine N-methyltransferase	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.2
414737	AB16036	Hs.125037	SS	ESTs	SS	451871	AB21005	Hs.118589	SS,TM	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14142 fls, clone MA	4.2
402593	NA	Hs.33353	CODE-Nphlase	ESTs	SS	457211	AB97263	Hs.23269	SS,WHI	ESTs	4.2
407758	DS0915	Hs.33353	SS,SS	Target Eon	KOAO125 gene product	431567	U345277	Hs.105448	SS,WHI	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51707 vascular	4.2
441264	AW137636	Hs.16659	SS,SS	SS	SS	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	acid growth response 2 (Gsm 20, Dmosp	4.2
420833	NL.016918	Hs.99269	SS,SS	SS	SS	431567	U345277	Hs.105448	SS,WHI	ESTs, Weakly similar to B4087 hypophid	4.1
414117	W08559	Hs.1787	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
416783	AA236166	Hs.7888	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
401093	U02024	Hs.16593	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
410096	U02024	Hs.16593	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
457411	AB06561	Hs.13093	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
436007	U27718	Hs.123168	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
435056	NL.004460	Hs.116	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
417875	AA841336	Hs.30085	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
421072	AF12509	Hs.19113	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
427032	AF12509	Hs.19113	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
447152	M73700	Hs.105538	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
401189	NA	Hs.323910	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
427122	AW057738	Hs.13429	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
446500	AF070236	Hs.13429	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
413046	M63221	Hs.75162	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
419563	AA52535	Hs.18162	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
424232	BE09358	Hs.38178	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
452093	AA47453	Hs.27880	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
423223	AW016569	Hs.29190	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
450606	AB06605	Hs.60390	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
435542	AA87278	Hs.28533	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
417576	AA139448	Hs.12345	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
440089	AB0201	Hs.27851	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
414113	AA15142	Hs.12777	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
424120	BE18473	Hs.14688	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
431378	AB03048	Hs.16433	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
435180	H23735	Hs.15885	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
434674	AA131679	Hs.13895	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
419980	AB04543	Hs.7815	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
421582	AB10273	Hs.1406	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
410351	BE39160	Hs.62651	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
428327	W03242	Hs.44898	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
440639	M77111	Hs.10685	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
452834	AB03627	Hs.10685	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
427315	AA179940	Hs.75593	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
446733	AA083360	Hs.26040	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
442118	AA976718	Hs.202242	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
452060	AA12062	Hs.10545	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
434301	AK001138	Hs.10760	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
4351619	H87646	Hs.13922	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
427656	NL.000246	Hs.3076	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
428334	AA72078	Hs.10382	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
431701	AA63490	Hs.14538	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
419331	DA5371	Hs.10485	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
420934	AW05927	Hs.14538	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
419897	O11711	Hs.19404	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
443514	BE04268	Hs.141837	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1
447495	AW26260	Hs.147674	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	SS,TM,HECT	443794	AS45460	Hs.278069	SS,TM	ESTs	4.1

434071	A041763	Ha_42302	TM7m_1,	ESTs	37
451859	H44691	Ha_252938	SS,TM,EGF_MF_recept_4_MF_recept_L1,	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU S	37
432081	A482930	Ha_191533	SS,AAA,	ESTs	37
427691	AW194428	Ha_20728	SS,Glycyl_Termid_2,	ESTs	37
428824	W23624	Ha_173059	SS,Glycyl_Termid_2,	ESTs	37
424676	Y05555	Ha_151678	Glycyls_Termid_2,Relin_B,Relin_SS,Glycyls	ESTs	37
419026	BE37977	Ha_82313	IPase,SS,IPase,IPase,IPase,IPase,IPase	ESTs	37
477601	AW301344	Ha_122098	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414605	AW147358	Ha_82282	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
471651	AW301344	Ha_122098	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
425548	A449023	Ha_1906	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
446219	A0716643	Ha_3113	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
411213	A4678339	Ha_820935	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
405855	Y13647	Ha_111597	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
417511	A0493176	Ha_82223	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
429769	A0207173	Ha_106711	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
407137	T97307		SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
401866	U10492	Ha_4338	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
451195	A452190	Ha_336596	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
429504	AA502490	Ha_336596	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
426310	NM_00050974	Ha_162268	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
440026	AW083075	Ha_233711	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
408573	A2424775	Ha_43143	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
431830	Y16845	Ha_321387	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
444781	NM_01440093	Ha_128073	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
431463	A7091493	Ha_139473	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414175	A530876	Ha_103849	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
41789	AF245506	Ha_71567	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
418551	AA17628	Ha_827435	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
433568	AA447403	Ha_102711	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
407104	S27286	Ha_323910	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
443651	AW610400	Ha_333526	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
434388	A4211056	Ha_3338	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
454042	W22370	Ha_172572	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
434046	AW083040	Ha_274450	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414988	NM_0028334	Ha_77728	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
407756	NM_01026431	Ha_336560	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
442101	A815190	Ha_135884	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
449772	BE280074	Ha_235690	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
452554	AW545343	Ha_350068	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
421951	NM_01481874	Ha_104488	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
420506	AW001423	Ha_846594	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
425776	U25128	Ha_159469	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
408625	AA482302	Ha_40403	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
406925	L34041	Ha_9379	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
445073	AA520970	Ha_433544	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414621	BE300551	Ha_176268	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
452268	NM_00312424	Ha_32777	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
424852	NM_0001684	Ha_216	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
411520	AA414224	Ha_75	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
410350	U25069	Ha_614713	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
407180			SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
447131	NM_0048354	Ha_17466	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
418334	AA319233	Ha_35351	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
415138	C18356	Ha_265944	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
421166	AF182277	Ha_33	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
431473	AA25568	Ha_321176	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
421379	Y13231	Ha_103992	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
411684	NM_0034194	Ha_72868	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
403101	AW66540	Ha_12073	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
403568			SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414612	BE774532	Ha_76578	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
413130	AW349743	Ha_89771	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
433767	H7505	Ha_17874	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
414626	DS6861	Ha_70298	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37
433068	NM_0046564	Ha_28215	SS,Phosphatase,SS,Phosphatase,SS	ESTs	37

45462	A37976	Hs.288649	SS,SS	hypothetical protein MGC5007	3.2
43943	A91817	Hs.57897	SS,SS	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 116 (also larger pro	3.2
43917	AF10302	Hs.27495	SS	protein chain associated protein 7	3.2
43939	AK00725	Hs.56579	SS	hypothetical protein FLJ20718	3.2
42106	AF14101	Hs.21342	SS	ESTs	3.2
47419	U42628	Hs.339865	SS	ESTs	3.2
43826	AF037062	Hs.172814	SS	SS,adsh,shox,TGF-beta1,TGFb_propeptida	3.2
43823	BE32742	Hs.78953	SS,SS,TM,Nb,trans,ANF_receptor,guanylate_	3.2	
41675	H11257	Hs.22668	SS,SS,phospholipase	3.2	
41737	AF107995	Hs.1103	SS	SS,TGFb_propeptida,TGF-beta1,SS	3.2
42718	AB287145		SS	SS	3.2
45391	AB28731	Hs.172638	SS,SS	SS,SS,hydropyrase,PLAT	3.2
428973	AB232317	Hs.164680	SS,T,box,UDPGT	3.2	
44452	AB126123	Hs.202380	SS,SS,peptidase,M1,EGF,glutath_c,asuh	3.2	
45361	AF547308	Hs.13481	SS	SS,SS	3.2
42741	AF162152	Hs.159412	SS	SS,SS	3.2
42650	AF043782	Hs.208318	SS	SS,phospholipase	3.2
45558	AF502784	Hs.124369	SS	SS	3.2
42428	Z42047	Hs.263976	SS,TM	SS,TM,Tm,1	3.2
41572	BE14524	Hs.870776	SS	SS	3.2
403419	AF408445		SS	SS,Peptidase,M1,	3.2
439750	AL35933	Hs.57664	SS,TM	SS,Peptidase,B,Reich_B,bedsh_rnm	3.2
423953	AL157328	Hs.133483	SS,TM	SS	3.2
428514	AB272861	Hs.181139	SS	SS,START,ANMT_PNNMT_TENT,	3.2
428692	AB52773	Hs.334838	SS	SS	3.2
44896	Y09763	Hs.27785	SS	SS,TM	3.2
43207	NE6237	Hs.259109	SS,SS,TM	SS,TM	3.2
41754	BE270268	Hs.82128	SS,TM,RRCT,LRRT,LR,TM,LRCT,	3.2	
42784	AB594113	Hs.322649	SS,TM,Tm,3,ANF_receptor,asuh	3.2	
44461	NA6373	Hs.10247	SS,gl	SS,gl	3.2
420042	AW015140	Hs.181723	SS,gl,gl	SS,gl,gl	3.2
457262	AB21270	Hs.334882	SS,SS,TM,SS,TM,G-patch	3.2	
421458	NA100363	Hs.104576	SS	SS,SS,TM	3.2
431764	AW076859	Hs.313503	SS,gl	SS,gl	3.2
43767	BE52136	Hs.87338	SS,SS	SS,SS,PC1,ReeGEF,homeomac_rec,c-C,	3.2
418959	AW073708	Hs.201825	SS,gl	SS,gl	3.2
415447	Z97171	Hs.74544	SS,gl	SS,gl	3.2
44640	BE454468	Hs.3167	SS	SS,gl	3.2
42461	AF135082		SS	SS,gl	3.2
413278	BE530083	Hs.833	SS	SS,gl	3.2
438451	AW297161	Hs.185922	SS	SS,gl	3.2
440449	AB485640	Hs.201625	SS	SS,gl	3.2
413750	U41760	Hs.73517	SS,H,HL	SS,H,HL	3.2
437476	AF160477	Hs.61480	SS	SS,gl	3.2
433575	AF213457	Hs.44234	SS	SS,gl	3.2
415773	R21817	Hs.324725	SS	SS,gl	3.2
46640	AV653411	Hs.42956	SS	SS,gl	3.2
450847	NM_001155148	Hs.25390	SS	SS,gl	3.2
428075	AW519391	Hs.270149	SS	SS,gl	3.2
452110	T47687	Hs.28005	SS	SS,gl	3.2
433963	AW247228	Hs.6783	SS	SS,gl	3.2
402837	NA		SS	SS,gl	3.2
434951	AF380270	Hs.274554	SS	SS,gl	3.2
406864	FL00841	Hs.67793	SS	SS,gl	3.2
417313	AB080042	Hs.3336801	SS	SS,gl	3.2
413391	AF068115	Hs.821	SS	SS,gl	3.2
414807	AB524394	Hs.2524022	SS	SS,gl	3.2
428197	Z42471	Hs.28930	SS	SS,gl	3.2
448030	N30714	Hs.3235960	SS	SS,gl	3.2
407694	AW191982	Hs.249259	SS	SS,gl	3.2
418982	J05581	Hs.89523	SS	SS,gl	3.2
456672	AK002016	Hs.114727	SS	SS,gl	3.2
431711	BE278118	Hs.80300	SS	SS,gl	3.2
452258	AK009033	Hs.286651	SS	SS,gl	3.2
43201	AK381613	Hs.283241	SS	SS,gl	3.2
406842	DA245210		SS	SS,gl	3.2
405903	NA		SS	SS,gl	3.2



TABLE 20A

Table 20A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 20. For each probe set, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using ClustalW and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play:	Unique Euc probe/ Identifier number	Accessions	Play	CAT number	Accessions	Play:	Unique Euc probe/ Identifier number	Accessions	Play	CAT number	Accessions
Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers				Accession:	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers			
15						20					
25						30					
35						40					



[illegible]

400181	NA	SS_TM3Bca_HSD	4.8
453063	AA447453	HA_27660	4.8
453542	AA687376	HA_285333	4.8
471576	AA339449	HA_82263	4.8
468048	AB902021	Ha_270551	4.8
424202	B5914743	Ha_146888	4.8
419906	H26735	Ha_91668	4.5
419938	H26735	Ha_78151	4.5
427582	AA192735	Ha_146	4.5
448733	AA653360	Ha_26040	4.5
430050	AV284062	Ha_21594	4.5
400205	NA	SS_Ya_Y_phosphatase,ras	4.4
420654	AV285927	SS_TM_Peptidease_M41	4.4
432300	AV181490	SS_PPT_reduc.SS_Ribosome_L13	4.4
441560	F13396	Ha_7688	4.3
416445	A443004	Ha_7637	4.3
430024	R68696	SS_TM_bryasin_vad,lg	4.3
432862	NA_013257	Ha_276566	4.3
447754	AV673310	Ha_631533	4.2
453775	NA_00231610	Ha_631533	4.2
451667	AA045227	Ha_103446	4.1
427889	AA625268	Ha_332053	4.1
422838	NA_0136394	Ha_1594	4.1
416478	H39845	Ha_1174	4.1
469822	570284	HA_198787	4.1
439265	AL133916	Ha_172572	4.1
428922	Z97630	Ha_228117	4.1
420139	NA_005357	Ha_85351	4.1
425071	NA_0133994	Ha_15424	4.1
450151	BE300512	Ha_193557	4.1
423722	U76456	Ha_180787	4.1
423020	L22524	Ha_2256	4.1
443831	K11518	Ha_77139	4.1
439265	NA_00492351	Ha_136853	4.1
416820	BE247550	Ha_81903	4.1
430943	AA1228640	Ha_126065	4.1
440493	NA	SS_Peptidease_C1,graph	3.8
446818	AV653285	Ha_173334	3.8
449761	AA574264	Ha_236396	3.8
472693	AA5360	Ha_106676	3.8
418203	X59492	Ha_83758	3.7
440201	AA047193	Ha_42502	3.7
424676	Y08365	Ha_151678	3.7
424676	AV050344	Ha_122968	3.7
417601	NA_014735	Ha_82292	3.7
446518	HA076564	Ha_3413	3.7
466625	Y13647	Ha_119597	3.7
426765	AV207175	Ha_106771	3.7
429310	NA_0008909	Ha_169266	3.6
417531	NA_001574	Ha_1067	3.6
444761	NA_0144001	Ha_128473	3.6
431463	AV791493	Ha_128473	3.6
428868	AF592914	Ha_194637	3.6
455325	AV695719	Ha_103849	3.6
432920	NA_013816	Ha_2412	3.6
431804	AA333550	Ha_216599	3.5
410704	S72726	Ha_333526	3.5
449651	AV667400	Ha_3538	3.5
434396	AA121098	Ha_3538	3.5
453042	H225701	Ha_172572	3.5
441664	AF111621	Ha_35260	3.5
440164	AF033241	Ha_90203	3.5
412970	AB026436	Ha_171534	3.5
412046	NA5347	Ha_182668	3.5
425776	U25127	Ha_159436	3.4
453063	AA447453	HA_27660	4.8
453542	AA687376	HA_285333	4.8
471576	AA339449	HA_82263	4.8
468048	AB902021	Ha_270551	4.8
424202	B5914743	Ha_146888	4.8
419906	H26735	Ha_91668	4.5
419938	H26735	Ha_78151	4.5
427582	AA192735	Ha_146	4.5
448733	AA653360	Ha_26040	4.5
430050	AV284062	Ha_21594	4.5
400205	NA	SS_Ya_Y_phosphatase,ras	4.4
420654	AV285927	SS_TM_Peptidease_M41	4.4
432300	AV181490	SS_PPT_reduc.SS_Ribosome_L13	4.4
441560	F13396	Ha_7688	4.3
416445	A443004	Ha_7637	4.3
430024	R68696	SS_TM_bryasin_vad,lg	4.3
432862	NA_013257	Ha_276566	4.3
447754	AV673310	Ha_631533	4.2
453775	NA_00231610	Ha_631533	4.2
451667	AA045227	Ha_103446	4.1

TABLE 21A

Table 21 A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 21. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Probe: Unique Eas probest identifier number  
Accession: Gene cluster number  
Genbank accession numbers

Probe CAT number Accessions

407848	AA228202	Hs.40403	TMABC, membrane ABC, transmembrane, 300-interacting transactivator, wt'	3.4
408925	L30401	Hs.8739	SS.TM.transp.pro.SWIB.RhoGAP.DAG.PE, glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (iso poly(A)-binding protein, cytoplasmic 1)	3.4
443873	AA230570	Hs.251946	SS.im.PABP.phnase, 14-3-3, im	3.4
448064	NM_002216	Hs.63354	SS.TM.mito_carr.Lyph_cadase	3.4
408815	AA333330	Hs.280308	SS.PPT1	3.4
410530	M25869	Hs.64173	ATP-eynLab.SS7/Tm_1,ATP-eynLab	3.4
407021	U52077			3.4
412168	AF182777	Hs.330780	SS.p450.SS	3.4
431473	AA825568	Hs.321176	phnase	3.4
408101	AW955504	Hs.123073	lipoprotease,PLAT	3.4
422033	NM_001141	Hs.111256	SS.asuL.Lyph.wa.rm, Golgi, C, in	3.4
411993	AF797437	Hs.60771	SS.Proteinase, SS.P.Papillase, SS.P	3.4
435767	H73505	Hs.117874	SS.asuL.Lyph.wa.rm, Golgi, C, in	3.4
435668	NM_004594	Hs.28215	SS.Proteinase, SS.P.Papillase, SS.P	3.4
414575	H11247	Hs.22684	SS.phnase, b	3.4
449841	AI201371	Hs.178538	SS.SS.Lyphase, PLAT	3.4
444542	AI161203	Hs.280380	SS.SS.Papillase, M1,EGF, b, lectin, c, a, u, h	3.4
432741	AF552152	Hs.159412	SS.TM7/m_1	3.4
434228	Z42647	Hs.283978	SS.TM7/m_1	3.4
433264	D83762	Hs.3328	SS.TM7/m_1	3.4
409419	AF084545		SS.Papillase, M1	3.4
439750	AL339553	Hs.57864	TM.bingrta, B, Rich, B, lectin, rm	3.4
417757	R19897	Hs.106604	death, 2, 5, p, hase, A, c, h, m, rec, o	3.4
432194	AI94413	Hs.332649	SS.TM7/m_1, 3, ANF, receptor, r, u, h	3.4
421456	NM_003554	Hs.104576	SS	3.4
443767	BE562136	Hs.9738	SS.PC1.Pas.GEF.hormone, rec, f, C, A	3.4
422648	D65883	Hs.118883	peroxidase, LPRCT	3.4
423431	AA326652		SS.p450.p450	3.4
451284	A768235		SS.Trehalase	3.4
432110	T47667	Hs.28005	SS.TM.Achm, rec, p, hase	3.4
439563	AW241529	Hs.6783	TM.p450.Es	3.4
433941	U39817	Hs.3920	SS.DEAD.HRDC, hase, C	3.4
406564	L34041	Hs.9739	SS.TM.transp.carr.SWIB.RhoGAP.DAG.PE	3.4
405487	R31770	Hs.23340	SS	3.4
409811	R17713	Hs.100283	TM7/m_1	3.4
443171	BE281128	Hs.8020	SS.TM7/m_1, im, SS	3.4
432256	AI000803	Hs.28681	TM.GD7/m_1	3.4
432201	AI038110	Hs.286241	SS.TM.bypst, SS.TM.mch, lyph, rel	3.4
419150	T26016	Hs.8940	TM.phnase, AL	3.4
444443	AI142286	Hs.33599	SS	3.4
426503	NM_003937	Hs.169139	SS.alphidase	3.4
436281	BE568432	Hs.5101	SS.amo, hase, rec, o	3.4
450223	AA418204	Hs.241483	SS.amo, hase, rec, o	3.4
424769	AW127651	Hs.189754	SS.TM7/m_2, GFS	3.4
448105	AW591433	Hs.259241	SS.TM.bypst, lyph, rel, o	3.4
452560	BE077684	Hs.339432	SS.im, f, RecB, p, hase, C2, phnase, CDAGE, SS	3.4

TABLE 21B

Table 21B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 21. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

10	Pkey: Unique number corresponding to an Eco probe set			
	Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. "Dunham et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1999) 402:489-495.			
15	Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.			
	N_position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.			
20	Pkey	Ref	Strand	N_position
	401045	8117619	Plus	90044-80184,81111-81345
25	402220	8965312	Minus	29702-29532
	402408	8785239	Minus	110326-110431
	402578	8854028	Plus	68350-68486
	403593	8852650	Minus	62554-62712,69449-69602
	403943	7711884	Plus	100742-100804,101222-101503
	404091	7684554	Minus	82174-83229

TABLE 22: 739 GENES UP-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT BREAST

Table 22 shows 739 genes up-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult breast. These were selected as for Table 19, except that the ratio was greater than or equal to 3.0, the denominator was the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile value for 12 non-malignant breast specimens, and the 96<sup>th</sup> percentile value amongst the 73 breast cancers was greater than or equal 100 units.

15	Pkey: Unique Eco probe set identifier number			
	Exon: Exemplar Accession number, Genbank accession number			
20	UnigeneID: Unigene number			
	Unigene Title: Ratio of 80 <sup>th</sup> percentile tumor to 85 <sup>th</sup> percentile normal breast tissue			
25	Pkey	Exon	UnigeneID	UnigeneTitle
	400292	AA350737	Ha.72472	BMP-R18
30	424735	U31875	Ha.272469	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family
	400297	A121078	Ha.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278
35	431448	A137417	Ha.334473	hypothetical protein DKF7c564O1278
	451110	AB55040	Ha.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1
40	431211	U86849	Ha.327333	599 nucleon protein, beta 2, 26SD (con
	416303	VS4042	Ha.337358	CCO23 protein phase 2
45	407980	AA048309	glc2r201.51	Scara1, fetal, heart, NHPH19H
	416846	AA333778	Ha.901	CD46 antigen (B-cell membrane protein)
50	408921	AB012113	Ha.16330	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)
	408941	AB033025	Ha.30081	KIAA1189 protein
55	412140	AA219591	Ha.73625	RAB9 intron, Kinsin-like (rabkines
	407824	AA147884	Ha.9812	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14388, clone HE
60	431680	AB263307	Ha.233884	H2B histone family, member L
	407137	T87307	Ha.155596	N-acetyltransferase 1, Bornea fetal liver spleen
65	426692	D60041	Ha.170873	ESTs. Weakly similar to T24832, hypoph
	436533	AA40268	Ha.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX
70	428277	AA321640	Ha.2218	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (CX
	444342	NM_014339	Ha.10887	similar to lysosome-associated membrane
75	422505	AL120682	Ha.124165	programmed cell death 9 (PDCD9)
	430515	AA748503	Ha.283313	ESTs
80	417308	H60720	Ha.81892	KIAA0101 gene product
	452744	AB267552	Ha.30504	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKF7c34E082 (r14.4
85	412448	AT788015	Ha.82127	ESTs
	415339	AT733881	Ha.72472	BMP-R18
90	435468	AW840171	Ha.265308	ESTs. Weakly similar to transformation-1
	435208	AL120659	Ha.6111	non-hydrocarbon receptor nuclear trans
95	400203	NA	NM_006285	Homo sapiens RAD21 (S. pombe)13.5
	430685	AA488732	Ha.154618	ESTs
100	435283	AA488033	Ha.130853	ESTs
	431952	AL120173	Ha.301663	ESTs
105	448722	BE280074	Ha.233950	cyprin B1'
	406850	MI8728	Ha.228239	gib-Human nonspecific crossreacting anti
110	406850	MI8728	Ha.228239	cardiomyocyte antigen-related cell ad
	429925	NM_000708	Ha.226213	cytochrome P450, S1 (farnesylated 14-alpha
115	416498	U33632	Ha.79351	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1
	432378	AA83048	Ha.148133	ESTs
120	441377	BE218238	Ha.202656	ESTs
	459207	AA183450	glb2r4067.r1	Bornea, NHPH19, S1 Homo esp12.4
125	422805	AA436969	Ha.121017	H2A histone family, member A
	407811	AW180602	Ha.40098	cytosine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagon
130	407178	AA155651	Ha.104106	ESTs

429931	AF044187	Hs.100431	small inducible cytokine B subfamily (cy	121
421727	Y13153	Hs.107310	lynnurine 3-monoxygenase (lynnurine 3	120
434008	AD03171	Hs.132558	ESTs	119
446591	HA4188	Hs.15458	PDZ domain containing 1	118
431305	BE178336	Hs.11090	membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A	117
443348	AW873596	Hs.182278	calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, del	116
416602	NM_006159	Hs.73569	nei (chicken)-like 2	115
433365	AF026944	Hs.230787	ESTs	114
437866	AA156781	Ha.74170	metallothionein 1E (luciferase)	113
417472	AW973398	Hs.233338	ESTs	112
416000	H1261	Hs.21948	ESTs	111
439979	AW60291	Hs.6823	hypothetical protein FLJ10430	110
420757	X15592	Hs.99915	androgen receptor (G-protein-coupled r	109
411588	BE33654	Ha.70937	H3 histone family, member A	108
429600	MS3359	Hs.10349	ESTs	107
430770	AA176694	Ha.123298	ESTs	106
431027	AB84008	Hs.197653	programmed cell death 8 (POCD8)	105
425461	KT2223	Hs.108106	transcription factor	104
402859	AA576933	Hs.22972	hypothetical protein FLJ13362	103
417781	AW953339	Hs.111471	ESTs	102
447268	AB70413	Hs.36563	hypothetical protein FLJ22418	101
420001	W67863	Hs.137476	palmitoyl expressed 10	100
447342	AI99265	Hs.18022	Homo sapiens, similar to RKEN cDNA 2010	99
424905	NM_002497	Hs.153704	NIMA (never in mitosis gene a)-related k	98
453619	H87648	Ha.33922	Homo sapiens, clone MGC-3084, mRNA	97
434792	AW167087	Ha.131592	ESTs	96
434377	AW137148	Hs.306593	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1382 (s, clone HE	95
427217	AA396272	Hs.144341	ESTs	94
447370	AE24342	Ha.170042	ESTs	93
423887	AG26247	Hs.162859	ESTs	92
452243	AL35715	Hs.28453	programmed cell death 9	91
421590	AW96539	Hs.68821	hypothetical protein FLJ20038	90
437169	Y00971	Hs.2910	phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthetase	89
439950	X02789	Hs.144500	ESTs	88
418336	AB55469	Hs.161712	ESTs	87
430291	AB60345	Ha.238128	CGI-49 protein	86
446655	BE51128	Hs.47763	B aggressive lymphoma gene	85
407377	C13931	Ha.12877	CGI-147 protein	84
445413	AA151342	Ha.12877	CGI-147 protein	83
445462	U094600	Hs.171176	ESTs	82
445145	U092650	Hs.171176	ESTs	81
435370	AF712223	Hs.177812	end-binding protein ERBIN	80
438200	AL360204	Hs.230653	undifferentiated bone marrow protein BM04	79
428968	AF632214	Hs.194987	Homo sapiens mitotic full length heart cDN	78
448448	D60730	Ha.37471	ERK2-related 25-hydroxylase	77
439529	AF75499	Hs.27379	ESTs	76
437313	R31178	Hs.297820	fibronectin 1	75
418151	AA158679	Hs.125790	leucine-rich repeat-containing 2	74
415385	RI7798	Hs.7535	COBWA-like protein	73
422028	U00738	Hs.110828	fructosidase repeat containing 9	72
432596	AJ224741	Ha.278461	maltrin 3	71
439451	AF066270	Ha.278554	heterochromatin-like protein 1	70
429545	AA410943	gla27203.1	Scars over tumor NDH071	69
442432	BE93559	Ha.38178	hypothetical protein FLJ23468	68
446715	AF337333	Hs.173919	ESTs, moderately similar to ZNF1_HUMAN 2	67
430271	AV732573	Ha.47584	potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed	66
429479	Y00272	Hs.184572	cell division cycle 2, G1 to S and G2 to	65
429439	AF75756	Hs.62302	NM_003023: Homo sapiens hypopharyngeal pr	64
440408	NA	gla27203.1	Scars over tumor NDH071	63
418601	AJ270489	Ha.6838	cellulogen	62
426327	U02242	Ha.4889	Homo sapiens clone TCCCTA00151 mRNA sequen	61
419319	U109719	Ha.173376	ESTs	60
446521	W628020	Hs.159434	ESTs	59
446142	AF54653	Hs.145936	ESTs	58
431186	AF145849	Ha.25949	KIAA1708 protein	57
441178	AW594941	Ha.192417	ESTs	56

427585	D31152	Ha.178728	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid metaph	6.8
415057	AA66115	Ha.177797	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11381 (s, clone HE	6.8
435061	AB51474	Ha.163944	ESTs	6.8
431374	BE258532	Ha.251871	CTP synthase	6.4
417868	AW070003	Ha.87772	collagen, type XI, alpha 1	6.4
432711	AA382207	Ha.5599	ectodermic transcription site 2B	6.3
437751	AA387373	Ha.35569	ESTs, moderately similar to ALU1_HUMAN A	6.3
429897	AB082037	Ha.143488	DMP2P-424.0323 protein	6.2
418941	BE286352	Ha.7335	COBWA-like protein	6.2
428559	NM_007058	Hs.225952	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor 1	6.2
410183	AL125592	Ha.59757	zinc finger protein 281	6.2
431725	X6724	Ha.2839	Norrie disease (pseudoglioma)	6.1
446258	AB28476	Ha.263478	ESTs	6.1
418747	AW876523	Hs.19529	hypothetical protein FLJ12910	6.1
434244	AB11202	Hs.353535	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ2352 (s, clone L	6.1
421650	AA781795	Ha.12337	ESTs	6.0
429534	AW876867	Ha.16337	ESTs, Weekly similar to Z106260A B cell	6.0
457465	AW301344	Ha.122908	DNA replication factor	6.0
427951	AW283165	Ha.143134	ESTs	6.0
434841	AA378597	Ha.51599	HSPC150 protein similar to ubiquitin-con	6.0
418218	AA652240	Ha.283069	AF15014 protein	6.0
418250	L29526	Ha.63918	adenoviral phosphoprotein deaminase (beta	7.8
402858	NA	Eco Control		7.8
401464	AF039241	Ha.8028	histone deacetylase 5	7.9
407242	W18728	gla27203.1	Scars over tumor NDH071	7.9
422232	DA3945	Ha.113724	transcription factor EC	7.8
454024	AA083577	Ha.203507	hypothetical protein FLJ23403	7.8
446542	AB16293	Hs.280390	aminopeptidase	7.8
435356	AB34487	Ha.122213	wingless-type MYT1 integration site bnd	7.7
437204	AL10216	Ha.12265	ESTs, Weekly similar to B5214 salivary	7.6
408055	H69912	Hs.48269	vascular related kinase 1	7.8
437207	T27303	Hs.19529	hypothetical protein FLJ12910	7.8
442818	AA001741	Hs.87739	hypothetical protein FLJ10879	7.8
428283	NM_003937	Hs.169139	lysine hydrolase (L-lysine hydrolase)	7.5
424687	J05070	Hs.151738	match metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B	7.5
448315	NM_016293	Ha.14770	bridging integrator 2	7.5
433426	H69126	Ha.133525	ESTs	7.5
408639	M97711	gla27203.1	Scars over tumor NDH071	7.5
420077	AW512260	Ha.87787	ESTs	7.4
457332	AA081694	Ha.105187	kinase protein 8 gene	7.4
422558	NM_016009	Ha.1594	centromere protein A (TPC)	7.4
447555	AB391682	Ha.160963	Homo sapiens, clone MGC-12318, mRNA, com? A	7.4
444618	AV653765	Ha.73334	ELL-RELATED RNA POLYMERASE II, ELONGAT07.3	7.3
410581	BE391884	Ha.62861	guanylate binding protein 1, interferon-	7.3
402568	NA	NM_003292	Homo sapiens translocated from 7.3	7.3
435909	AF086332	Ha.58314	ESTs	7.3
407771	AL138272	Ha.62713	ESTs	7.3
407202	N61172	Ha.108370	ESTs	7.3
433096	AB079803	Ha.280015	carboxylase 2 (prelamin, liver)	7.2
422094	AF129333	Ha.727007	F-box only protein 5	7.1
430832	AW73913	Ha.108688	ESTs, Weekly similar to E0350 anterior	7.1
430287	AW182459	Ha.125769	ESTs, Weekly similar to LEU5_HUMAN LEUK57.0	7.0
433739	AA38145	Ha.97600	ESTs	7.0
442512	AF15983	gla27203.1	Scars over tumor NDH071	7.0
407277	AW170035	Ha.328738	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NT-8R	7.0
434440	BE82608	Ha.26338	KIAA1586 protein	7.0
444783	AA001468	Ha.187771	arilfin (Oncoprotein Scap homolog), act	6.9
421373	AA080228	Ha.187771	ESTs	6.9
419800	AW241821	Ha.301827	d5.1A	6.9
427704	AB363263	Hs.152065	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1U (enechlo	6.8
446517	AW500106	Ha.28643	serine/threonine protein kinase MASK	6.8
438840	AW449211	Ha.105445	GNF family receptor alpha 1	6.8
410800	AA135257	Ha.47783	B aggressive lymphoma gene	6.7
441243	AF707058	Ha.193002	ESTs	6.7
408380	AF123050	Ha.44532	dubiquitin	6.7
422956	BE45007	Ha.122578	hypothetical protein FLJ10461	6.7
446651	AA383907	Ha.87179	ESTs	6.7

5	41939	U24577	Ha.83304	phospholipase A2, group VII (platelet-ec	6.7
	437740	AA810265	Ha.122915	ESTs	6.7
	421502	AG10275	Ha.1406	trefoil factor 1 (p52)	6.7
	427356	AW023482	Ha.97849	ESTs	6.6
	429597	NM_003614	Ha.2442	c-disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain	6.6
	422634	NM_001601	Ha.1821	Cg1-62 protein	6.6
	421072	AZ15069	Ha.89113	ESTs	6.5
	427716	AT39860	Ha.25933	ESTs	6.5
10	411000	NM0449	Ha.201619	ESTs. Weakly similar to S33333 SED4B pro	6.5
	409343	AK14148	Ha.272458	protein phosphatase 3 (formerly 2B), cat	6.4
	409757	NM_001688	Ha.121144	protein SN	6.4
	417164	AF206841	Ha.17516	Ha.161640. Yrthine aminotransferase	6.4
	459338	X52509	Ha.161640	Yrthine aminotransferase	6.4
15	418848	AI20981	Ha.193405	ESTs	6.4
	424902	NM_003689	Ha.15387	novel polyphosphate-4-phosphatase, ty	6.4
	452838	U63011	Ha.30743	preferentially expressed antigen in melan	6.4
	439452	AA918317	Ha.87987	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 11B (chr11 finger pro	6.4
	407266	AJ235664		glo-homo sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin	6.3
20	411078	AJ22020	Ha.182384	Coccolisp	6.3
	433001	AF217513	Ha.27996	clone HQ310 PRO0310p1	6.3
	434340	AF193943	Ha.128565	ESTs. Weakly similar to T17228 hypofid	6.2
	429503	AA394183	Ha.26873	ESTs	6.2
	402578	C1001134	g117372pJ65581	faty ac	6.2
25	406646	AW161381	Ha.709	deoxyribonuclease	6.1
	430447	W17064	Ha.32848	SWI5NF related, matrix associated, ad	6.1
	432415	T16571	Ha.289014	ESTs. Weakly similar to A49332 much 2 p	6.1
	443709	AB2652	Ha.134602	ESTs	6.1
30	420929	AB94143	Ha.286251	programmed cell death 4	6.1
	428248	BE440042	Ha.33326	matrix metalloproteinase 3 (stromelysin	6.0
	420344	BE43721	Ha.97101	putative G-protein-coupled receptor	6.0
	425392	U27552	Ha.12664	SRV (sex determining region Y-box 1)	6.0
	423397	JA083	Ha.158346	metalloproteinase (CDNA II alpha (1700C)	6.0
35	418007	AF15509	Ha.83169	matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP-1; mat	6.0
	428555	AB07663	Ha.185146	KIA0403 protein	6.0
	427908	AF161805	Ha.292208	ESTs. Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU580	6.0
	427405	AA352206	Ha.21336	RAR-related orphan receptor A	6.0
40	408607	KC17126	Ha.272762	matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP-11; atro	6.0
	418002	AF16184	Ha.106504	ESTs	6.0
	447031	AW139130	Ha.160951	ESTs. Weakly similar to Con1 [H.sapiens]	6.0
	441233	AA972655	Ha.135598	ESTs	6.0
	432239	X81334	Ha.2638	matrix metalloproteinase 13 (collagenase	6.0
	435106	AA100847	Ha.183306	ESTs. Highly similar to AF174600.1 F-box	5.9
	435525	AB31297	Ha.123310	ESTs	5.9
45	458809	AW972512	Ha.20883	sh3-associated polypeptide, 300C	5.9
	410763	AW803341		gblL2-UM0078-09300-050-003 UNM078 Homo5.9	5.9
	422578	BE545555	Ha.118554	CGI-43 protein	5.9
	451398	AT83124	Ha.144479	ESTs	5.9
50	441881	AW669004	Ha.179568	hypothetical protein FLJ28224	5.8
	412022	AA05043	Ha.21143	Wolcott-Rallid syndrome protein intrac	5.8
	418636	K32536	Ha.12645	soluble carrier family 16 (metallocarboxy	5.8
	447350	AJ73572	Ha.172834	ESTs	5.8
55	430094	AA305599	Ha.238203	hypothetical protein PR0013	5.8
	409151	AA306105	Ha.80748	SEC22, vesicle trafficking protein (S. c	5.8
	448807	AF11940	Ha.7549	ESTs	5.8
	452281	TG5300	Ha.26792	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11041 (a. clone PL	5.8
	421281	AJ29139	Ha.17517	ESTs	5.8
	430361	AD33965	Ha.238206	siroc-C4-methyl cellosylase-like	5.8
60	402829	X07820	Ha.2268	matrix metalloproteinase 10 (MMP-10; tr	5.7
	440527	AF557117	Ha.184164	ESTs. Moderately similar to S55557 alpha	5.7
	434874	AA831879	Ha.138985	ESTs	5.7
	425320	W47595	Ha.183300	transforming growth factor, beta 2	5.7
	452401	NM_007153	Ha.26332	tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced pro	5.7
65	448663	BE114559	Ha.106823	hypothetical protein MG311787	5.7
	438189	AW016531	Ha.121147	ESTs	5.7
	448203	Z47553	Ha.14268	flav containing monooxygenase 5	5.7
	428336	AA503115	Ha.183752	microsatellite protein, beta-	5.6

40710	A453074	Ha 41295	Ranonein leucine rich transmembrane p	4.9
43206	NM_002104	Ha 3056	granzyme K [serine protease, granzyme p]	4.9
43204	R10799	Ha 191980	ESTs	4.8
45200	A472012	Ha 255757	ESTs, Weakly similar to A72A_HUMAN POTEN.8	4.8
44848	Z45051	Ha 22820	similar to S68401 (cat) glucase indic	4.8
40359	R34338	Ha 182575	solid carrier family 15 (R777) transport	4.8
43164	A707849	Ha 268483	Oryz sativ calca-A	4.8
43375	C18863	Ha 153443	Hom sapiens cDNA FLJ1576 fs, clone HE	4.8
44126	A431282	Ha 10710	hypothetical protein FL20417	4.8
44264	H83281	Ha 105445	GDNF family receptor alpha 1	4.8
45287	A571835	Ha 55468	ESTs	4.8
41222	AL13173	Ha 878	embryo dehydrogenase	4.8
45078	H03149	Ha 77324	polymerase translation termination fact	4.8
41873	A432066	Ha 89564	residue-associated 1	4.8
41823	A537412	Ha 157601	ESTs	4.8
41821	A69146	Ha 26700	lary acid binding protein 7, brain	4.8
41958	X04330	Ha 93513	interleukin 6 (interleukin, beta 2)	4.7
42426	NM_014479	Ha 145286	disintegrin protein	4.7
43155	BE24263	Ha 262823	hypothetical protein FL10328	4.7
42924	A405971	Ha 188783	Hom sapiens cDNA: FLJ22463 fs, clone H	4.7
41614	NM_0192307	Ha 80042	dehydratase-like protein FL20417	4.7
43937	NM_015101	Ha 6763	KIAA0942 protein	4.7
42687	A675749	Ha 211608	glutathione reductase	4.7
42880	A7228704	Ha 121524	phosphatase	4.7
405801		NM_000390	Hom sapiens chondrodermis (R4.5	4.7
432435	BE218886	Ha 262070	ESTs	4.6
43944	W23534	Ha 26881	hypothetical protein FL11360; introns p	4.6
425354	U82077	Ha 155335	complement component 3a receptor 1	4.6
43607	A864053	Ha 33972	ESTs, Weakly similar to U38538 reverse 1	4.6
42623	A0683062	Ha 337404	ESTs	4.6
403364	NA		Target Exon	4.6
402542			Target Exon	4.6
450103	A815971	Ha 15507	Hom sapiens Fancod anemia complement 4.5	4.6
41576	A807114	Ha 71465	equine apolipoprotein	4.6
435944	A247115	Ha 152591	CYP-dihydroxycholesterol synthase (phosphatid	4.6
446072	A163006	Ha 24508	ESTs	4.5
48045	A113959	Ha 245123	ESTs	4.5
42162	A472265	Ha 332117	ESTs	4.5
47388	A063034	Ha 76277	Hom sapiens, clone MGC-9381, mRNA, comp.5	4.5
48140	AF146761	Ha 20450	BCA1-like membrane protein precursor	4.5
452861	A167161	Ha 48169	KOAA1634 protein	4.5
425301	A0682128		g0EST374201 IMAGE resequencing, MAGG Homo.5	4.5
42801	AV27121	Ha 254881	ESTs	4.5
425500	A815395	Ha 184641	lary acid desaturase 2	4.5
426073	A013681	Ha 270149	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2109260A B cell	4.4
437259	A037755	Ha 126895	ESTs	4.4
40405	AF153341	Ha 263954	Hom sapiens clone PP-1468 unknown mRNA	4.4
412863	AA121673	Ha 5757	zinc finger protein 281	4.4
426989	A815206	Ha 90395	ESTs	4.4
401658			Target Exon	4.4
418819	A4228776	Ha 191721	ESTs	4.4
408348			Target Exon	4.4
412138	A0854397		pc-DNA-X00038-30C000-157-c10 X00038 Homo.4	4.4
426350	AV207680	Ha 93681	ESTs	4.4
411743	A0682214		pc-DNA-C70361-301269-074-06 C70361 Homo.4	4.4
42886	BE281342	Ha 333027	HSPC039 protein	4.4
423261	NM_004129	Ha 126580	granulysin cytochrome 1, soluble, beta 2	4.4
42458	AL10157	Ha 127879	DNAZ2-56000023 protein	4.4
42190	H26735	Ha 91888	Hom sapiens clone PP-1468 unknown mRNA	4.4
424671	NM_004529	Ha 153595	low density lipoprotein-related protein	4.3
429575	A4706003	Ha 99387	ESTs	4.3
429522	Z97630	Ha 28117	H1 halone family, member 0	4.3
421376	Y15221	Ha 103982	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cy	4.3
403000	X03383		HER2 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erb-b2,	4.3
437258	AL041243	Ha 174104	ESTs	4.3
445555	157448	Ha 15467	hypothetical protein FL20725	4.3

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40011	NA		ENSP00000215330*Pneumonia epithelium	4.3
41905	A035334	Ha 11571	Hom sapiens cDNA FLJ11570 fs, clone HE	4.3
41861	NM_019494	Ha 1189	E2F transcription factor 3	4.3
40776	A487538	Ha 33872	histone H1	4.3
42163	A814684	Ha 187955	KIAA0704 protein	4.3
42914	A016851	Ha 95819	hypothetical protein FLJ14007	4.3
41028	A81735	Ha 172248	ESTs	4.3
42164	A88413	Ha 332849	glucocorticoid receptor, family 2, subfamily	4.3
414821	A83365	Ha 77424	Pc fragment of IgG, high affinity, alpha	4.2
41012	A026808	Ha 279727	Hom sapiens cDNA FLJ14035 fs, clone HE	4.2
42110	174767	Ha 22805	Hom sapiens cDNA FLJ11303 fs, clone PL	4.2
42007	A4301116	Ha 142638	nuclear phosphoprotein Nopp34	4.2
41318	A063357	Ha 12891	ESTs	4.2
43181	A0510444	Ha 191795	ESTs, Weakly similar to T47164 Hypothet	4.2
43848	A083188	Ha 164238	ESTs	4.2
419169	A0631980	Ha 262246	ESTs, Weakly similar to S72482 Hypothet	4.2
44839	BE291626	Ha 16244	mitotic spindle coiled-coil related prot	4.2
42342	AL039402	Ha 125783	DEME-8 protein	4.2
43216	A490253	Ha 308338	ESTs	4.2
406038	T97490	Ha 50002	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cy	4.2
445825	BE246743	Ha 288329	hypothetical protein FLJ22635	4.2
425139	A063048	Ha 235820	protease, serine, 23	4.2
447397	BE247678	Ha 18442	E-1 enzyme	4.2
410166	A001376	Ha 58346	hypothetical protein FLJ10314	4.1
43735	A0778318	Ha 88417	ESTs	4.1
430466	BE267109	Ha 241551	chloride channel, calcium activated, lon	4.1
441780	AV294989	Ha 132208	ESTs	4.1
410126	BE244074	Ha 58831	regulator of Fas-induced apoptosis	4.1
42531	A077352	Ha 200358	ESTs	4.1
42547	NM_005910	Ha 15324	matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11; atro	4.1
41288	AF041163	Ha 157497	Human T-cell receptor alpha chain	4.1
411153	BE562626		g0501355AF1 NIP_MGC_4 Hom sapiens c4.1	4.1
444301	A000138	Ha 10789	apoptosis (LRR class 1)	4.1
428711	A433471	Ha 180569	conserved gene amplified in carcinosarcoma	4.1
409580	NA		Target Exon	4.1
440283	A1732892	Ha 180489	ESTs	4.0
432441	AV252425	Ha 163464	estrogen receptor 1	4.0
402884	NA		estrogen receptor 1	4.0
417341	N91453	Ha 102387	ESTs	4.0
429732	U20158	Ha 2488	lymphocyte cytosolic protein 2 (SH2 doma	4.0
411393	AV787437	Ha 89771	B-factor, propen	4.0
425704	U78283	Ha 159264	Human clone 23548 mRNA sequence	4.0
419594	A0013051	Ha 51417	topoisomerase (DNA) II binding protein	4.0
419592	J04381	Ha 55603	myelin 1, transmembrane	4.0
443147	A034351	Ha 19030	ESTs	4.0
408853	A0633372	Ha 46877	PRO2000 protein	4.0
43404	T32882	Ha 102720	ESTs	4.0
421588	BE302798	Ha 105997	hyaluronidase 1, soluble	4.0
417880	BE250127	Ha 82808	CDC20 (cell division cycle 20, S. cerevis	3.9
414602	A063088	Ha 76550	Hom sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ56461284 (C9	3.9
413762	A041479	Ha 648	F5304-binding protein 4 (5304)	3.9
404580		NM_014112	Hom sapiens tubulinophila	3.9
452046	A818345	Ha 27687	KIAA0802 protein	3.9
458587	A031658		glucosylated, 11 Soma_pregnant_virus_Nb1	3.9
416588	U03272	Ha 79432	filamin 2 (congenital contracture ara	3.9
425647	A043454	Ha 284101	pre-B-cell leukemia transcription factor	3.9
429333	AL117408	Ha 200102	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP8	3.9
419808	AV734924	Ha 180326	ESTs	3.9
419818	X07871	Ha 89478	C22 antigen (p55), sheep red blood cell	3.9
421977	W64197	Ha 110165	ribosomal protein L28 homolog	3.9
442567	A0201183	Ha 130251	ESTs	3.9
421168	AF182277	Ha 330780	cytochrome P450, subfamily 11B (phenobar	3.9
431701	AV63548	Ha 14659	Human chromosome 5q13.1, clone 5C2 mRNA3.9	3.9
418328	BE19020	Ha 85538	soluble carrier family 16 (monocarboxyla	3.9
414988	NM_002543	Ha 77728	cellulose low density lipoprotein (lectin	3.9
422780	A409675	Ha 25533	ESTs	3.9
419741	NM_007019	Ha 93002	ubiquitin carrier protein E2-C	3.9

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43253	AK001514	Ha.238844	hypothetical protein FLJ10632	3.3
43066	AF2859	Ha.237825	signal recognition particle 720	3.3
43469	AK001455	Ha.15198	Down syndrome critical region gene 2	3.3
43786	BE142681	Ha.155573	polymerase (DNA directed), eta	3.3
44079	H9046	Ha.23606	ESTs	3.3
45763	H91882	Ha.118560	DNA-binding protein (DAX) (inhibition of	3.3
43215	AA465072	Ha.121554	human DNA sequence from clone RP11-218C13.3	3.3
42453	AA465072	Ha.151428	ne finger protein 2	3.3
43028	AW270635	Ha.193004	ESTs	3.3
40652	RA2409	Ha.16329	Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1644 protein,	3.3
445142	AW978484	Ha.53042	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22554 fls, clone H.3	3.3
426761	AK015709	Ha.172086	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKF256B0202 (3.3	3.3
43027	AW081578	Ha.118833	ESTs, Weakly similar to A47582 B-cell gr	3.3
42616	BE300330	Ha.118728	telomerase subunit 2	3.3
44347	BE514387	Ha.133163	phosphatidylethanolamine transferase 2	3.3
40653	U24683	Ha.132033	immunoglobulin heavy constant mu	3.3
43137	AK077334	Ha.126953	ESTs	3.3
40877	AA479503	Ha.130515	ESTs, Weakly similar to A47582 B-cell gr	3.3
439101	CU1765	Ha.38750	hypothetical protein FLJ11526	3.3
40821	AA912183	Ha.17447	ESTs	3.3
447519	UA4258	Ha.338665	ESTs	3.3
404755	NA	Target Exon		3.3
41871	AB21005	Ha.118599	ESTs	3.3
420319	AW406289	Ha.85583	hypothetical protein	3.3
430580	AA06105	Ha.300697	immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 3 (C) 3.2	3.2
402022	NA	NM_002092	Homo sapiens protein-coupled 3.2	3.2
43586	BE045887	Ha.274454	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypoblast	3.2
43098	BE550224	Ha.74170	metallothionein 1E (transferrin)	3.2
43589	AK02744	Ha.246315	UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosaminyl-poly 3.2	3.2
43155	AK077543	Ha.120812	ESTs	3.2
42353	BE77554	Ha.49136	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU7_HUMAN A.3.2	3.2
42309	U79745	Ha.114824	soluble carrier family 16 (monocarboxylic	3.2
419703	U793257	Ha.128151	ESTs	3.2
42380	AA040861	Ha.102406	ESTs	3.2
41053	PO4538	Ha.30463	ESTs	3.2
434117	AK244438	Ha.110826	immediate repeat containing 9	3.2
42202	AA476996	Ha.110857	polymerase (RNA) (5' NO CGAP, P3) Homo sapiens 3.2	3.2
413339	NM_015166	Ha.78398	KIAA0071 protein	3.2
42304	AA025388	Ha.613111	ESTs, Weakly similar to S10590 cysteine	3.2
43593	AW406337	Ha.336972	CD7 antigen (p41)	3.2
407758	DS0915	Ha.18385	KIAA0125 gene product	3.2
451149	ALM47588	Ha.10283	RNA binding motif protein 8B	3.2
43015	AW768359	Ha.112157	ESTs	3.2
43313	YD0126	Ha.286039	ESTs	3.2
41834	AA118231	Ha.5521	ESTs	3.2
450223	AA418204	Ha.241493	ribosomal protein recognition sequence	3.2
454585	AW665728	Ha.54642	methionine adenosyltransferase II, beta	3.2
45128	AL118569	Ha.15644	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	3.2
41793	AW406434	Ha.2575	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	3.2
42807	U22029	Ha.334345	cytochrome P450, subfamily 1A (phenobar	3.2
42634	NM_003813	Ha.151407	steroid regulatory element binding trans	3.2
41986	AK04545	Ha.78915	cardiac fibroblast protein, mu	3.2
419714	AF283770	Ha.78630	GA-binding protein transcription factor, 3.2	3.2
448465	NM_004309	Ha.23588	CREB binding protein (Rbistatin-Tyrl) 3.2	3.2
42166	W72424	Ha.112405	S100 calcium-binding protein A6 (calgran	3.2
408079	W87707	Ha.82065	Interleukin 6 signal transducer (gp130,	3.2
423551	AA327568	Ha.233768	ESTs	3.2

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43553	AK036949	Ha.81626	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12763 fls, clone NT	3.2
44250	AK73382	Ha.130239	ESTs	3.2
45079	AF786070	Ha.54277	DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 8023.2	3.2
425700	AF076392	Ha.159251	forkhead box H1	3.2
417124	BE122762	Ha.23338	ESTs	3.2
40704	DS7296	Ha.323310	vari-42 even syngeneic leukemia v	3.2
442215	AK03172	Ha.12805	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2103260A B cell	3.1
430271	Y04169	Ha.237566	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, membe	3.1
425317	AY205118	Ha.210546	interleukin 21 receptor	3.1
43086	U276023	Ha.69866	ESTs	3.1
44213	BE388698	Ha.8215	hypothetical protein FLJ11307	3.1
44709	AF73569	Ha.13149	hypothetical protein DKFZ45404.10	3.1
428671	BE378333	Ha.211594	prolactinase (prolactin, macrophage) 2S subu	3.1
42715	AK247152	Ha.200483	ESTs, Weakly similar to KIAA1074 protein	3.1
431574	AY572659	Ha.281373	hypothetical protein d434014.3	3.1
438876	AK247156	Ha.5337	isocholine dehydrogenase 2 (NAOP), mibo	3.1
450317	NA	Target Exon		3.1
433805	AK706910	Ha.112742	ESTs	3.1
437352	AK335557	Ha.284181	hypothetical protein DKFZ434P0531	3.1
430105	Y02027	Ha.2540	cholesterol receptor, nicotinic, alpha p	3.1
42083	NM_00114	Ha.111258	anchondroplasia 15-hydroxylase, second ty	3.1
413507	BE145350	Ha.190064	ESTs, Weakly similar to 130222 hypoblast	3.1
415969	AK277700	Ha.317584	ESTs	3.1
422007	AK76263	Ha.6986	Human glucose transporter pseudogene	3.1
42548	AA80023	Ha.168	protein mosaic	3.1
42598	BE38702	Ha.11638	non-metastatic cells 1, protein (NM23A)	3.1
43963	AK247528	Ha.6793	platelet-activating factor acetylhydrol	3.1
43383	AK50816	Ha.23530	cofactor required for Sp1 transcription	3.1
43021	AK85180	Ha.15569	ESTs, Weakly similar to repressor protel	3.1
418478	U3946	Ha.1174	cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (me	3.1
40814	NA	Target Exon		3.1
42327	NA	Target Exon		3.1
418935	AK190712	Ha.106875	gpcr28709.1 Sinigene Hela cell s3 s9	3.1
43938	AK35572	Ha.133022	ESTs	3.1
437038	AK71514	Ha.133022	Homo sapiens EST from clone 35214, full	3.1
446523	NM_005794	Ha.54443	chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5	3.1
406842	AK245210	Ha.109506	gH-Homo sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin	3.1
406824	AF027762	Ha.76333	coronin, actin-binding protein, 1A	3.1
414924	BE514514	Ha.109506	coronin, actin-binding protein, 1A	3.1
414523	AK076633	Ha.76333	serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibito	3.1
416379	N38657	Ha.203333	ESTs	3.1
423823	Q89574	Ha.121102	vanin 2	3.1
423904	AK399556	Ha.203555	ESTs	3.1
421904	BE143533	Ha.109506	hypothetical protein FLJ20035	3.1
42634	AK683713	Ha.133515	ESTs	3.1
436043	AK683713	Ha.133515	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12138 fls, clone MA	3.1
452823	AK012124	Ha.30586	transcription factor-like 6 (basic helix	3.1
405381	NA	Target Exon		3.1
428748	AK603820	Ha.162861	Sp4 transcription factor (Sp4/PL11)	3.1
435417	AK133731	Ha.4774	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ2761C17 (3.1	3.1
43782	U56468	Ha.159253	cell growth regulatory with EF-hand doma	3.1
423305	W88552	Ha.101196	ESTs	3.1
419123	AK24278	Ha.86233	ESTs	3.1
438591	AK777769	Ha.232133	ESTs, Moderately similar to 176885 serin	3.1
417105	AK0992	Ha.81228	CD8 antigen	3.0
428361	NM_019004	Ha.163859	transcriptional intermediary factor 1	3.0
417880	BE241595	Ha.82348	selestin L, lymphocyte adhesion molecule	3.0
402608	NA	NM_004468	Homo sapiens hepatocyte nude 3.0	3.0
401451	NA	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11643 fls, clone HE	3.0	3.0
421878	AK296552	Ha.111466	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ11643 fls, clone HE	3.0
409518	BE334036	Ha.3454	KIAA1821 protein	3.0
416933	BE581550	Ha.80506	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypept	3.0
414324	Y14769	Ha.850	lymphoblast beta (TNF superfamily, membe	3.0
425081	X74784	Ha.144443	microsome maintenance elicitor (S,	3.0
401519	NA	C1500475:gil1273759[epc_012183.1]	hypothetical protein FLJ10074	3.0
411704	AK89220	Ha.71573	hypothetical protein FLJ10074	3.0
428819	AK135523	Ha.169314	KIAA5575 gene product	3.0

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429423	AA075517	Hs.184276	solute carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen	3.0
413835	AA272727	Hs.249163	fatty acid hydroxylase	3.0
412600	AA28624	Hs.74101	spleen tyrosine kinase	3.0
410491	AA465131	Hs.64001	Homo sapiens clone 25218 mRNA sequence	3.0
433658	AA0678	Hs.156110	immunoglobulin kappa constant	3.0
427665	AA79495	Hs.180142	calmodulin-like skin protein	3.0
452514	AA54498	gb-RC-8T068-130352-085 BT068	Homo sapiens	3.0
429500	X75565	Hs.285114	hexaretron (lenssin C, cytochrome)	3.0
437485	N90868	Hs.276770	CDW42 antigen (CAUPATH-1 antigen)	3.0
437400	AB011542	Hs.5599	EGF-like domain, multiple 5	3.0
452234	AA084178	Hs.223298	ESTs, Weakly similar to U8022 hypophelli	3.0
413269	BE167526	gb-CMA-HT0509-080300-107-g07	HT0509 Homo	3.0
453216	AA137565	Hs.32403	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ586G0321 (I	3.0
408929	AA137565	Hs.32403	Homo sapiens mRNA: cDNA DKFZ586G0321 (I	3.0
448145	AA051702	Hs.471434	ESTs, Weakly similar to 154571 gene NF2	3.0
432615	AA537191	Hs.55023	ESTs, Weakly similar to 154571 gene NF2	3.0
423279	AA535961	Hs.290943	ESTs	3.0
423932	AA109712	Hs.296506	Homo sapiens mRNA full length insert cDN	3.0
408948	AA055449	Hs.63187	ESTs, Weakly similar to ALUC_HUMAN III	3.0
451346	NAC006396	Hs.26312	glabra amplified on chromosome 1 protein	3.0
413109	AA268945	Hs.10865	ESTs	3.0
401714	NA	ENSP00000241802	cDNA FLJ11007 FIS, CLON	3.0
421462	AF018495	Hs.104624	aquaporin 9	3.0
421750	AA000768	Hs.107872	hypothetical protein FLJ20761	3.0
452263	AA382267	Hs.10653	ESTs	3.0
457085	AA412446	Hs.98138	ESTs	3.0
438930	AA843933	Hs.306163	hypothetical protein AL110115	3.0

5 Table 22A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 22. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubletWist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

TABLE 22A

Play:	Unique Est probe identifier number
CAT number:	Gene cluster number
Accession:	Genbank accession numbers
10	407890 103902_1 AA046309 A263530 AA046397
15	410785 121055_1 AW803341 AW803265 AW803403 AW803468 AW803402 AW803413 AW803268 AW803396 AW803334 AW803355
20	411743 125008_1 AW822714 AW855811 AW827215
25	411338 1270172_1 AW855367 AW855471 AW855544 AW855323 AW855408 AW855539 AW855538
30	413269 156381_1 BE167526 BE167581 BE078401 F24854
35	418305 161170_1 AA180713 AA180664 AA252641
	422128 211894_1 AW81145 AA400718 AW8537 AA304575 T06367 AA331891
	423945 235986_1 AA10843 AW84653 AA34222 AA332850
	424109 235508_1 AW80878 AW86650 AW866151 AW866466 AA333714 AA333778 AA335537
	425331 250169_1 AW86178 AA335533 AA427383
	426878 272265_1 BE165341 AW748403 AA04851 AW80240 AA393080
	432745 353873_1 AW821626 AW86826 AW864492 AW85129 AW81191
	441153 51084_2 BE162826 BE378727
	448212 755065_1 AA73535 AW868013
	451128 859865_1 AL118658 D78423 A762178
	452514 920172_1 AB004888 AW804649 AW84699
	456207 165076_1 AA183450

TABLE 22B

Table 22B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 22. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play: Unique number corresponding to an Eca probe  
Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank Identifier (GI) numbers. Dunham I. et al. refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:489-493.  
Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.  
N\_Position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

Play	Ref	Strand	N_Position
40814	655925	Minus	7280-7282/74761-7480
40926	765191	Minus	12203-12241/12483-124028
40165	8117819	Plus	9044-90184/91111-91345
401451	653456	Minus	11926-121272
401519	6649315	Plus	157315-157950
401645	7657838	Minus	34988-35133
401714	6715702	Plus	94484-96681
401858	8018106	Plus	73126-73523
402327	7656855	Minus	108915-108770/109801-108910
402359	9211204	Minus	40403-41861
402408	6796239	Minus	110326-110491
402470	6797107	Plus	185126-185778
402542	9901559	Minus	67078-67594
402578	6884529	Plus	63350-66496
402606	9905429	Minus	81747-20964
403011	6633597	Minus	3468-3623
403212	7830897	Minus	186037-158210
403320	8516120	Plus	96450-96568
403365	8763692	Minus	43123-46652
403465	9966629	Plus	2835-3001/3106-3532/3653-4117
403497	9639195	Plus	74303-74329
404590	6339738	Minus	240586-241589
404755	7706327	Minus	53729-53848
405017	6532084	Plus	35551-35690
405348	2914717	Minus	43310-43462
405381	6009520	Minus	7834-8054
405901	2924321	Plus	63469-63694
405950	6184995	Plus	13871-14110
406153	8929734	Minus	12802-13069
408348	9255985	Minus	71754-71944

TABLE 23: 320 GENES DOWN-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER COMPARED TO NORMAL ADULT BREAST

Table 23 shows 320 genes down-regulated in breast cancer compared to normal adult breast. These were selected as for Table 22, except that the numerator was set to the median value for 12 non-malignant breast specimens, the denominator was set to the median value amongst the 73 breast cancers, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value amongst the 12 non-malignant breast specimens was greater than or equal 80 units, and the ratio was greater than or equal to 4.0 (i.e. 4-fold down-regulated in tumor vs. normal breast).

Play	Exon	Unique Eca probe/ Identifier number	Unigene ID	Unigene Title	Ratio
428722	U75456	Hs.190787	Hs.190787	Issue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4	22.4
428848	NM_000230	Hs.194238	Hs.194238	leptin (murine obesity homolog)	17.4
443263	H57846	Hs.423486	Hs.423486	IQAA1560 protein	15.4
418935	T28498	Hs.89465	Hs.89465	carbonic anhydrase IV	15.0
402728	M25079	Hs.153376	Hs.153376	hemoglobin, beta	14.6
417511	AL049178	Hs.62223	Hs.62223	chorion-like	14.6
432785	AL133918	Hs.172572	Hs.172572	hypothetical protein FLJ20093	14.3
412442	AB83720	Hs.26530	Hs.26530	serum deprivation response (phosphatidyl)	13.6
419544	AA16543	Hs.85511	Hs.85511	ESTs	12.8
412047	AA034589	Hs.48698	Hs.48698	ESTs	12.2
422687	T25642	Hs.133471	Hs.133471	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1 (so	12.0
406884	LC0041	Hs.37329	Hs.37329	growth hormone receptor	11.7
423201	NM_000163	Hs.125160	Hs.125160	prothelin (mouse) beta 1	10.8
421263	AF027208	Hs.112580	Hs.112580	ESTs	10.8
429789	AY207175	Hs.106771	Hs.106771	NM_021724-Homo sapiens nuclear receptor	10.1
407049	X72532	Hs.117176	Hs.117176	poly(A)-binding protein, nuclear 1	9.8
425126	N32759	Hs.172844	Hs.172844	chromic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide	9.8
406791	AZ2684	Hs.272572	Hs.272572	hemoglobin, alpha 2	9.5
447471	AF038843	Hs.18678	Hs.18678	sprouty (Drosophila) homolog 2	9.5
451533	NM_004657	Hs.26530	Hs.26530	serum deprivation response (phosphatidyl)	8.4
419407	AW410377	Hs.415902	Hs.415902	hypothetical protein FLJ21278	8.0
411839	AB55595	Hs.146246	Hs.146246	ESTs	8.0
410532	TS3086	Hs.155376	Hs.155376	hemoglobin, beta	6.9
425707	AF15402	Hs.11713	Hs.11713	ET4-like factor 5 (beta domain transcript	8.8
416585	XS4162	Hs.78388	Hs.78388	leiomodin 1 (smooth muscle)	8.7
443060	D78874	Hs.8944	Hs.8944	procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 2	8.6
432655	AA179655	Hs.165332	Hs.165332	ESTs	8.5
422511	AJ078442	Hs.117538	Hs.117538	collagen type XVII, alpha 1	8.4
431138	AB029408	Hs.59728	Hs.59728	seraphitin gene2	8.3
402195				NM_004487-Homo sapiens hepatocyte nucle	8.1
423580	AF54634	Hs.131887	Hs.131887	ESTs	8.1
451007	AZ58121	Hs.471313	Hs.471313	ESTs, Weakly similar to U30722 hypothel	8.1
408943	W77976	Hs.272572	Hs.272572	hemoglobin, alpha 2	8.0
410199	AW377424	Hs.251126	Hs.251126	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22887/la. densa H	8.0
417225	AA815046	Hs.24078	Hs.24078	hypothetical protein FLJ17549	7.8
437569	AF768849	Hs.294652	Hs.294652	ESTs	7.5
439082	AK000027	Hs.98633	Hs.98633	ESTs	7.5
425078	NM_002599	Hs.194437	Hs.194437	phosphodiesterase 2A, cGMP-stimulat	7.5
430327	AW979536	Hs.53931	Hs.53931	ESTs	7.4

447577	AI33693	Hs.103287	DKFZP568F124 protein	7.4	454016	AW016906	Hs.233108	ESTs	6.5
448039	AI150491	Hs.90766	ESTs	7.2	449413	R26921	Hs.129507	gbyM4500.r1 Soares placenta N20P Homo	5.4
422680	R20893	Hs.335823	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU5_HUMAN A	7.2	450333	AA017590	Hs.126307	ESTs	5.4
424455	AA452006	Hs.333199	ESTs	7.1	441003	BE17240	Hs.126379	ESTs, Weakly similar to U3022 hypobal	5.4
424343	AW693350	Hs.4748	adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide	7.1	450337	N6926	Hs.18692	ESTs	5.4
427292	A352240	Hs.131194	ESTs	7.0	424398	AA94520		gbyM4200.s1 Soares_NFL_I_GBC_S1 Homo s5.4	5.4
406714	A719304	Hs.283108	hemoglobin, gamma G	6.9	403812	NA		Targel Exon	5.3
405751	AA46183	Hs.5572	ESTs, highly similar to CV45_HUMAN ADENY	6.8	407102	AA007629	Hs.2739	gbyM43-phosphatase dehydrogenase 1 (iso	5.3
429580	AA346839	Hs.209100	DKFZP343C171 protein	6.7	410957	R66834	Hs.183109	retinoblastoma	5.3
453500	AW18427	Hs.413275	esophageal cancer related gene 4 protein	6.7	428220	BE272452	Hs.144569	retinoblastoma	5.3
422233	AB002068	Hs.113275	purinergic receptor P2X2-like 1, orphan r	6.7	423759	AA30614	Hs.172572	hemoglobin, alpha 2	5.3
420205	AA256395	Hs.88156	ESTs	6.6	413144	R95330	Hs.173214	injection cytoplasmic domain-associated p	5.3
404368	NA		ENSP00000241075:TRAP PROTEIN	6.6	427032	AF010223	Hs.184915	transcriptional activator 3 (AOL3, yeast h	5.3
447261	NM_006991	Hs.17817	extracellular fibronectin-binding protein	6.5	403305	BE261320	Hs.131227	ESTs	5.3
417090	AA193282	Hs.55963	ESTs, Weakly similar to B34612, acc. log	6.5	427411	AW61948	Hs.272408	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 9	5.3
418077	NM_003278	Hs.65424	telomerase (dimeric) protein	6.5	427034	NA	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
427833	AL191796	Hs.174185	adenosine diphosphate phosphatase	6.5	432085	AF172829	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
415011	AW682085	Hs.73133	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.4	6.4	415313	R59338	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
41268	S22043	Hs.15463	metallothionein 3 (growth inhibitory fac	6.4	459159	AA04646	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
416253	BE226959	Hs.15463	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:256994, mRNA	6.4	427164	AB037721	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
435863	AA701463	Hs.35411	ESTs	6.3	441391	BE467930	Hs.173214	ESTs	5.3
402779	NA		Targel Exon	6.3	439569	AI255001	Hs.181297	ESTs	5.3
418138	AA213626	Hs.136204	EST	6.3	402698	NA		ENSP00000251335:JL100312.1 (pedum and	5.2
439335	AA742697	Hs.62492	ESTs, Weakly similar to B33005 protine-r	6.3	438970	AA327674	Hs.189073	ESTs	5.2
427019	AA007132	Hs.173233	hypothetical protein FLJ10970	6.2	44657	AA24074	Hs.167180	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory (hib	5.2
411478	BE143068	Hs.12663	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.2	6.1	427659	R25380	Hs.168978	protein phosphatase 1, regulatory (hib	5.1
452654	BE004783	Hs.12663	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.1	6.1	450933	NM_009744	Hs.16461	protein-binding protein 4, intracellular	5.1
447359	NM_012093	Hs.334688	adenylate kinase 5	6.1	451186	AA025469	Hs.63256	ESTs, Weakly similar to luciferase-HcI gl	5.1
414323	NM_014759	Hs.200445	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:350229, mRNA	6.1	41582	AB21324	Hs.100445	ESTs	5.1
441266	HI5968	Hs.234688	ESTs, Weakly similar to 2106250A B cell	6.0	423933	NA		NM_021620: Homo sapiens PR domain contin	5.1
417011	F06212		Eco Control	6.0	413130	NM_006103	Hs.2719	HEK WPC2, putative ovarian carcinoma m	5.1
432614	W07475	Hs.277101	cyclochrome c oxidase subunit IV isoform	5.9	45218	AA35179	Hs.28620	ESTs	5.1
440439	N02818	Hs.64764	ESTs, Weakly similar to potential CDS (H	5.9	416883	R23467	Hs.289122	ESTs	5.1
454004	BE057414		gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.9	5.9	45262	BE143667		ESTs, Weakly similar to ALU1_HUMAN ALU 8	5.1
408093	NA		EST	5.9	428488	X03350	Hs.4	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.1	5.1
431480	AA451023	Hs.58448	hypothetical protein DKFZP7610132	5.8	407891	AA486520	Hs.167362	alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (class 1), beta	5.1
419133	AA43387	Hs.87278	ESTs	5.8	445967	D58597	Hs.168291	endomucin-2	5.0
409198	AW001874	Hs.334873	adenylate kinase M	5.8	434813	AS24307	Hs.121388	CGI-42 protein	5.0
410882	AW001883	Hs.33010	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.8	5.8	437526	AF076012	Hs.121388	ESTs	5.0
454059	AA014533	Hs.30022	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.8	5.8	454775	BE160729	Hs.24472	ESTs, Weakly similar to MDHC_HUMAN MALAT 5.0	5.0
441699	AA27268	Hs.334559	TLCA protein	5.8	404551	AF012626		gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.0	5.0
428210	BE072632	Hs.334559	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1458 (acc. clone HE	5.8	403953	AW502327		gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.0	5.0
415365	BE060535	Hs.3343	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.8	5.7	405062			gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.0	5.0
454182	AW076813	Hs.3343	phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase	5.7	448480	AK000706	Hs.15125	hypothetical protein FLJ20599	5.0
425167	AW014466	Hs.22619	ESTs	5.7	417622	AW289163	Hs.23318	WAS protein family, member 3	5.0
429757	AW452355	Hs.258037	ESTs	5.7	419778	A243652	Hs.10196	NICE-1 protein	5.0
429202	AU36357	Hs.95910	ESTs	5.7	440338	R62431	Hs.12758	ESTs	5.0
416284	AB93473	Hs.289008	ESTs	5.7	414241	R35009	Hs.24803	ESTs	5.0
428553	AA181841	Hs.184907	G protein-coupled receptor 1	5.6	41574	R00346		gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.0	5.0
404689	NA		Targel Exon	5.6	409892	A243191	Hs.58774	head shock Z710 protein family, member 7	5.0
433687	R68957	Hs.265469	ESTs	5.6	417896	AT56269	Hs.24380	ESTs	5.0
408082	SAT333	Hs.62927	adenosine monophosphate deaminase 2 (iso	5.6	45813	BE550689	Hs.15491	ESTs	4.9
449746	H29553	Hs.22043	ESTs	5.6	451324	AT73600	Hs.144907	ESTs	4.9
431048	R50253	Hs.249129	cell death-inducing OFFA-like effector a	5.5	451324	AT73600	Hs.206052	ESTs	4.9
452205	C16819	Hs.238969	gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.5	5.5	440654	AB99412	Hs.157869	ESTs	4.9
430400	AA444613	Hs.33095	hypothetical protein FLJ20159	5.5	414519	NM4587	Hs.150653	ESTs	4.9
407714	AB026629	Hs.30295	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family A (ABC1	5.5	457351	AW673716	Hs.13913	KIAA1577 protein	4.9
458626	AB58065	Hs.30295	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU5_HUMAN A	5.5	433200	AA682722	Hs.192725	ESTs	4.9
414629	AA434324	Hs.16688	cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (monophosphate	5.5	427552	AF026263	Hs.247920	challenge receptor, mucaric acid 9	4.8
401665			C11000703: gbyM437153 IMAGE sequences, IMAGE: Homo s.5	5.5	433545	AA685510	Hs.12496	ESTs	4.8
458107	T69070	Hs.191164	ESTs	5.5	420334	AA34351	Hs.118944	hypothetical protein FLJ22177	4.8
44432	AA151428	Hs.79416	splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 14800	5.5					
430715	BE053246	Hs.16410	ESTs	5.5					
401265	BE517015	Hs.11006	ESTs, Moderately similar to T17372 plasm	5.5					
401262	AA2652	Hs.12824	hypothetical protein FLJ10718	5.5					

410034	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410035	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410036	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410037	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410038	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410039	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410040	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410041	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410042	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410043	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410044	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410045	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410046	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410047	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410048	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410049	BE057144	Ha.139511	Ha.309438	Ha.80185	Ha.103253	Ha.55692	Ha.788	Ha.8867	Ha.221736	Ha.115899	Ha.118220	Ha.28482	Ha.43528	Ha.75352	Ha.162462	Ha.42710	Ha.3581	Ha.2552	Ha.14794	Ha.6558	Ha.143553	Ha.173598	Ha.25925	Ha.161803	Ha.22785	Ha.130500	Ha.274151	Ha.278513	Ha.187539	Ha.58246	Ha.135121	Ha.25581	Ha.57975	Ha.53551	Ha.55892	Ha.18194	Ha.181979	Ha.135500	Ha.122228	Ha.89428	Ha.133450	Ha.165784	Ha.102558	Ha.21778	Ha.110035	Ha.191215	Ha.270425	Ha.42650	ESTs																																																																																																																																																						
410050	NA	Ha.47571	AW134679	Ha.242849	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123	Ha.180479	Ha.242772	AW006123

408641	AV245207	Hs.5555	hypothetical protein M5C5347	4.0
427899	AA026286	Hs.332053	serum amyloid A1	4.0
445975	AB11536	Hs.145794	ESTs	4.0
43831	BE263273	Hs.8439	synapsin II	4.0
435578	BE005350	Hs.14335	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ1307 (a. clone NT	4.0
401840	NA		Target Exon	4.0
413753	U17760	Hs.75517	laminin, beta 3 (lamin (125K), lamin	4.0
445930	AD05925	Hs.147238	ESTs, highly similar to AAC3_HUMAN ALPHA	4.0
433873	AW156913	Hs.150478	ESTs, highly similar to A Chain A Cryst	4.0
456736	AW248217	Hs.1619	schist-socle complex (Oncofipile) homolog	4.0
450112	BE47734	Hs.5473	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALU5_HUMAN A	4.0
448906	AB05567	Hs.309719	ESTs	4.0

5

10

TABLE 23A

Table 23A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigeneID's for Table 23. For each probeset, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	Unique Eas probeset identifier number	Gene cluster number	Genbank accession numbers
10			
15			
20			
25			
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35			
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45			
50			
55			

TABLE 23B

Table 23B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 23. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Play	Ref	Strand	NT_position	Unique number corresponding to an Exa probest
10	400546	Minus	124618-124681	Sequence source: The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank identifier (GI) numbers. "Durham I. et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Durham I. et al., Nature (1989) 402:469-495.
	400570	Minus	34081-35027	Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.
	400973	Minus	7950452	Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.
20	401063	Minus	22335-23166	
	401590	Minus	33547-33649	
	401665	Plus	121591-122537	
	401810	Plus	7242191	
	401840	Plus	120983-129478	
25	402054	Minus	56283-56439	
	402054	Minus	8268-8906	
	402195	Plus	147901-148884	
	402383	Plus	94883-95093	
	402690	Plus	13398-13938	
30	402698	Minus	108941-108903	
	402779	Minus	38173-39210	
	403017	Plus	78330-79387	
	403081	Minus	5295-5411	
	403263	Plus	52431-52737	
	403433	Plus	72225-72437	
35	403593	Minus	62594-62712,6949-69602	
	403921	Minus	94723-94859	
	404368	Minus	3297-3536	
40	404882	Minus	102053-102199	
	404895	Plus	40877-41150	
	405016	Plus	119461-119717	
	405062	Plus	51997-53308	
	405118	Plus	101283-101432	
	406344	Plus	63997-54629	
45	406344	Plus	20254-20374,20526-20559,20835-21097	
	406593	Plus	34401-34538	

TABLE 24:

Table 24 depicts Seq ID No., UnigeneID, UnigeneTitle, Pkey, Pred.Cell.Loc., and ExAccon for all of the sequences in Table 25. The information in Table 24 is linked by Seq ID No. to Table 25.

Play	ExAccon	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	Pred.Cell.Loc.	Seq. ID. No.
10	449746	A168594	Ha.176588	ESTs, Weakly similar to CPYH_HUMAN CYTOC	Seq ID 1 & 2
	407276	A165118	Ha.257336	Homo sapiens breast cancer antigen NY-8R	Seq ID 3 & 4
	415539	A173381	Ha.724736	BMP-R1B	Seq ID 5 & 6
20	400237	A172076	Ha.334473	hypothetical protein DKFZ584O1278	Seq ID 7 & 8
	450375	A400647	Ha.8550	a dihydropyrimidinase 4	Seq ID 9 & 10
	102457	NM_001394	Ha.2359	dual specificity phosphatase 4	Seq ID 11 & 12
	429170	NM_001394	Ha.2359	dual specificity phosphatase 4	Seq ID 13 & 14
25	424399	A055857	Ha.2533	aldolase dehydrogenase 9 family, member	Seq ID 15 & 16
	422505	AL120862	Ha.124165	ESTs	Seq ID 17 & 18
	446765	N02263	Ha.206322	ESTs, Moderately similar to ALUB_HUMAN A	Seq ID 19 & 20
	426215	A063419	Ha.155223	N-acetyltransferase 1 (perylene N-ethyl	Seq ID 21 & 22
30	435940	A0449211	Ha.105445	transcobalamin 2	Seq ID 23 & 24
	428220	A027206	Ha.186319	CDNF family receptor alpha 1	Seq ID 25 & 26
	416276	U04106	Ha.79136	ESTs	Seq ID 27 & 28
	403079	H07707	Ha.82065	LIV-1 protein, estrogen regulated	Seq ID 29 & 30
35	442082	R41623	Ha.7413	Interleukin 8 signal transducer (gp130,	Seq ID 31 & 32
	446163	A002680	Ha.25252	hypothetical protein FLJ10879	Seq ID 33 & 34
	442117	A0664964	Ha.128669	ESTs	Seq ID 35 & 36
40	433043	H07554	Ha.125019	ESTs, Weakly similar to S64004 hypothal	Seq ID 37 & 38
	452190	H08735	Ha.51668	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13603, clone PL	Seq ID 39 & 40
	442117	A0664964	Ha.128669	acute cancer family 16 (monocarbonyl	Seq ID 41 & 42
	433043	H07554	Ha.125019	ESTs	Seq ID 43 & 44
	452190	H08735	Ha.51668	lymphoid nuclear protein (LAF-4) mRNA	Seq ID 45 & 46
45	446733	A468380	Ha.25040	ATP-binding cassette transporter MRP8	Seq ID 47 & 48
	452190	H08735	Ha.51668	Homo sapiens clone PP1498 unknown mRNA	Seq ID 49 & 50
	452190	H08735	Ha.51668	ESTs, Weakly similar to fatty acid omega	Seq ID 51 & 52
	423242	AL039402	Ha.61460	to superfamily receptor UNIR	Seq ID 53 & 54
	414333	BE270286	Ha.62128	OSME-6 protein	Seq ID 55 & 56
	432201	A183613	Ha.268341	ST4, mucosal topoblastin glycoprotein	Seq ID 57 & 58
50	432081	D15656	Ha.135346	Transmembrane protease, serine 3	Seq ID 59 & 60
	430559	A0602186	Ha.222398	cholesterol specific factor 2 (Hscdlin	Seq ID 61 & 62
	114680	BE06778	Ha.151678	CEGP1 protein	Seq ID 63 & 64
	404581			UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosaminopyr	Seq ID 65 & 66
	325372	NA		NM_014112-Homo sapiens thichothrophale	Seq ID 67 & 68
	112387	A0033064	Ha.334006	Phase 2 & 3 Exons	Seq ID 69 & 70
55	333824	NA		KUAT1239 protein	Seq ID 71 & 72
	424735	U31975	Ha.272489	short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase family	Seq ID 73 & 74
	400289	X07420	Ha.2258	metals metalloproteinase 10 (stromelysin	Seq ID 75 & 76
	427585	D31152	Ha.178729	collagen, type X, alpha 1 (Schmid metaph	Seq ID 77 & 78
	428925	NM_000786	Ha.225213	cytochrome P450, S1 (lencostard 14-alpha	Seq ID 79 & 80
60	428441	AJ224172	Ha.204098	lyophilin B (interglobulin family member)	Seq ID 81 & 82
	421155	H07979	Ha.102367	small inducible cytochrome B subfamily (Cy	Seq ID 83 & 84
	420331	AF044187	Ha.100431	erythrocyte cytochrome B subfamily (Cy	Seq ID 85 & 86
	420813	X51501	Ha.05949	prolactin-induced protein	Seq ID 87 & 88
	452744	A257652	Ha.30504	Homo sapiens mRNA, cDNA DKFZ4AE082 (fr	Seq ID 89 & 90



TABLE 24A

Table 24A shows the accession numbers for those pkeys lacking unigenelD's for Table 24. For each probe, we have listed the gene cluster number from which the oligonucleotides were designed. Gene clusters were compiled using sequences derived from Genbank ESTs and mRNAs. These sequences were clustered based on sequence similarity using Clustering and Alignment Tools (DoubleTwist, Oakland California). The Genbank accession numbers for sequences comprising each cluster are listed in the "Accession" column.

Play	Unique EST probe identifier number	Gene cluster number	Accession
5	10	15	35924 CH22.3197F3.619_1_LINK_E
			32572 c12_h8

42757	X78592	Hs.99815	androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone r	cytoplasm	Seq ID 93 & 94
42865	NM_002497	Hs.153704	NIMA (never in mitosis gene a)-related k	nuclear	Seq ID 95 & 96
42885	NM_007650	Hs.225952	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor t	nuclear	Seq ID 97 & 98
44891	AB012113	Hs.16530	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (C)	extracellular	Seq ID 99 & 100
44537	AJ245671	Hs.12844	EGF-like domain, multiple 6	extracellular	Seq ID 101 & 102
42827	AJ321649	Hs.22448	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (C)	extracellular	Seq ID 103 & 104
42401	W67883	Hs.137476	palmitate expressed 10	extracellular	Seq ID 105 & 106
42177	Y13153	Hs.107318	kyminin 3-monooxygenase (kyminin 3	nuclear	Seq ID 107 & 108
45268	U65011	Hs.30743	preferentially expressed antigen in mela	nuclear	Seq ID 109 & 110
41967	AJ077005	Hs.92208	a disintegrin and metalloprotease doma	extracellular	Seq ID 111 & 112
41481	X72755	Hs.72387	monokine induced by gamma interferon	extracellular	Seq ID 113 & 114
42620	W47595	Hs.163300	transforming growth factor beta 2	extracellular	Seq ID 115 & 116
42387	L37137	Hs.1584	cellular adhesion molecule protein (ps	extracellular	Seq ID 117 & 118
41159	A4102670	Hs.70725	gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A recept	plasma membrane	Seq ID 119 & 120
417868	AW678203	Hs.62772	ESR1	plasma membrane	Seq ID 121 & 122
42838	AJ243638	Hs.98556	collagen, type XI, alpha 1	plasma membrane	Seq ID 123 & 124
43165	X53629	Hs.2377	cadherin 3, type 1, P-cadherin (placenta	plasma membrane	Seq ID 125 & 126
42872	U76455	Hs.19787	tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 4	plasma membrane	Seq ID 127 & 128
42970	AB028438	Hs.177304	our specificity phosphatase 10	plasma membrane	Seq ID 129 & 130
42137	Y15221	Hs.105982	small inducible cytokine subfamily B (C)	extracellular	Seq ID 131 & 132
415752	BE34524	Hs.78776	putative transmembrane protein	extracellular	Seq ID 133 & 134
444051	N48373	Hs.10247	activated leucocyte cell adhesion molecu	extracellular	Seq ID 135 & 136
451110	AB55040	Hs.265398	EST6, Weakly similar to transformation-r	extracellular	Seq ID 137 & 138

TABLE 24B

Table 24B shows the genomic positioning for those pkeys lacking unigene ID's and accession numbers in Table 24. For each predicted exon, we have listed the genomic sequence source used for prediction. Nucleotide locations of each predicted exon are also listed.

Pkey: Unique number corresponding to an Eca probe  
Ref: Sequence source. The 7 digit numbers in this column are Genbank (GenBank) numbers. "Dunham 1, et al." refers to the publication entitled "The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22." Dunham 1, et al., Nature (1999) 402:489-495.  
Strand: Indicates DNA strand from which exons were predicted.  
NL\_position: Indicates nucleotide positions of predicted exons.

10 Pkey Ref Strand NL\_position  
404561 975580 Minus 69035-70100

15

20

Table 25

The 69 gene sequences identified to be overexpressed in breast cancer may be used to identify coding regions from the public DNA databases (nr and figt in Genbank). The sequences may be used to either identify genes that encode known proteins, or they may be used to predict the coding regions from genomic DNA using exon prediction algorithms, such as FGENESH (Salazar and Solovyev, 2000, Genome Res. 10:516-522).

Seq ID NO: 1 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: FGENESH predicted ORF  
Coding sequence: 1-1515 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51  
ATGAGCGCT CTGCTGCTCA GGAAGTCA TCGTCAAGCT TCTGCTGCT GATCTGCTC 60  
TGAATGCTC TGTCTGCTTT TCAAGTATTC AGGTGTATC AGAAGAGAG ATGATATATC 120  
AGAGCGCTC AGTGTGCTC TGAAGCGCTC GCGCTGCTG TCTATGCGCA CAAGAGATTT 180  
TACCAATAA AGGAGCTTT TGAATGCTC TGAAGTATC TGAAGTATC TGAAGTATC 240  
CCCTGTGCG TGAAGCTTT TGAAGTATC TGAAGTATC TGAAGTATC TGAAGTATC 300  
ATCTGCTGA AAGAGACAA TCGCAAGAT GCTGATGCT GCTGATGCT GCTGATGCT 360  
GTGCTGCGA GATCTGCTG CCGTGAATG TCTAAATGGA AAGAGACAG CCGATATGCT 420  
AACTGCTGC TGAACATAG CATTCTGAA ATATTCATCA CATTCTGCT TGAAGTATC 480  
CGATATGCT TGAACATAG CATTCTGAA ATATTCATCA CATTCTGCT TGAAGTATC 540  
CAATATGCT TGAACATAG CATTCTGAA ATATTCATCA CATTCTGCT TGAAGTATC 600  
AGCTATGCT TGAACATAG CATTCTGAA ATATTCATCA CATTCTGCT TGAAGTATC 660  
TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC 720  
TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC 780  
ATCAAGCTC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC TGAAGCTGC 840  
CCTGCTGAT TCTGCTGAT TCTGCTGAT TCTGCTGAT TCTGCTGAT TCTGCTGAT 900  
GAGAGATGC TCAAGCTGA AGTGAAGAG TCAATGTTG AGGAGATGC TCAAGCTGC 960  
AGTGTATCT CCGTGAATC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1020  
CGAGATGAA TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1080  
CAATGCTCT TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1140  
AAGATGCTC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1200  
GGAATGCTC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1260  
GCTGCTGCT TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1320  
GCTGCTGCT TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1380  
GCTGCTGCT TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1440  
AGCTGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1500  
GCAAAAGAG TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1560  
ACCAAGGAA GCAAAAGAG ATAAATATA TCAAAATAT ATGATATG TCAAGCTGC 1620  
TCAATATAT CTTAGGATGA TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1680  
TCTGCTGCT TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1740  
TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1800  
ATCAAGCTC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1860  
TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC TCAAGCTGC 1920

Seq ID NO: 2 Protein sequence  
Protein Accession #: FGENESH predicted

1 11 21 31 41 51  
MBPWLQELM AHPELLLL CMLLEPQV RLYQRBRWMI RALHLPAPP ARHWPYHKEZF 60  
YVYKERYTH KLMKRYPCAV PLWYGPYMF FVYHDPDYAK ILKQRDPK3 AVSHKILESW 120  
VORGLYLDG SKWKYGRQV KPQNSILK EPTMMSSEY RALMLKWEER LAQNSILELP 180  
QVSLMLTDS IMKCAPHQG RQDSTLDS YLKA VPLJLK INQRMNNRL HNDLVKPEF 240  
SQQTSKFN QELHQTEKV IQDKENLAD KLRQDTTLQR RWDTJLLA AKSNTKLDH 300  
BADQAEYKT FMPAGHDTTS SWSWLYCL AKYPERQNC RUSIKELLOD QSTTWELLS 360  
QNPFTKLSLQV AVHLSLQVAV HSDVLSLQVAV HSDVLSLQVAV HSDVLSLQVAV 420  
RPPQVRIQVY LKSNQIHVF AKAYC

Seq ID NO: 3 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM\_05297  
Coding sequence: 100-4123 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51  
CTATCTATA CGAGACAA CTCTCAATC GTCCACTCT GGGATTCTAG AAGATTCAT 60  
AACTGCTC CCGGAGAA ACCGGAAG CTGGAGAGA TDCACAGAG GAGAGAGAG 120  
AACTGCTC CCGGAGAA ACCGGAAG CTGGAGAGA TDCACAGAG GAGAGAGAG 180  
GGCATAAGG AAGTATGAC ATTCTGCTA GACAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 240  
GGCATAAGG AAGTATGAC ATTCTGCTA GACAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG GAGAGAGAG 300  
ATCTGATAG ATTCTGCTC CGATATAAT CTGATAGAT TGTATGAGCA TTGTGCTCT 360  
CATATCTG TTATATGTA GATTTGTCA GTGTGTGCA AACTGCTCT CCAATGCTCA 420  
GTCAATGAG TGCACAGAA GATGTGCTC ACACACTTT TACTATCAT AAGCAAGAA 480

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
ATGAGAGAA TTGTGGAAAT TTCTGCTGATA AAAAAAGAA ATGAGATGCT AGTTATTAAG 340	TATAAATGCA CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 360	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 380	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 400	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 420	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 440	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 460	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 480	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 500	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 520	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 540	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 560	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 580	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 600	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 620
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
ATGAGAGAA TTGTGGAAAT TTCTGCTGATA AAAAAAGAA ATGAGATGCT AGTTATTAAG 340	TATAAATGCA CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 360	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 380	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 400	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 420	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 440	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 460	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 480	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 500	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 520	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 540	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 560	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 580	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 600	TAATCTGAG CAGGCTCAT TTCTGCTGATA TGTCTGAT CATGAGAT AGTTGAGATG 620

Seq ID NO: 4 English sequence

Protein Accession #: NP\_449721.1

1 11 21 31 41 51

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ERYOLPVHDL VSDPSVYDHA RVIVCKIKLAL PSPNPNWSD ECLRQMGKML TSCVAHNPAS 480  
RLTALRVKTI LAKMBSQDIL KL

Seq ID NO: 7 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: none found  
Coding sequence: 483-3007 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51  
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75  
ACTGAGCTA ACAGAAATTA CTAGAAAGG AGGAAGGAG AGCAATGCTC AGCTGGATC 60  
AAGCACTTA GAKGACAGA GTGATCAATC TAGCTCTGTT TAAACATGTT GTTACTGATC 120  
TGCCTGATG TTTGAAAGG GTGATACATC TAGCTCTGTT TAAACATGTT GTTACTGATC 180  
ATGCGGTGTA TTTGAAAGG GTGATACATC TAGCTCTGTT TAAACATGTT GTTACTGATC 240  
CTTGTGTGTA ATATATTTCA TGAATATGCT CAGATATCTC TGTGCTGCTC GTGATGATC 300  
CTTGTGTGTA ATATATTTCA TGAATATGCT CAGATATCTC TGTGCTGCTC GTGATGATC 360  
GATTTTCTTT TTTTATTTT AAGGAAATG AATTAATGTT AATTAATGTT AATTAATGTT 420  
ATTACAGAT AGCTCAGAAA AGCTCTGCTC TTTACAGATC CAGATATCTC CAGATATCTC 480  
CATAGAGCT TGGATGATC TCTTTATC ATCTCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC GTGATGATC 540  
CCTAAGCTCA GTGCTCTAT CTAGAGAGCTC TGTGCTGCTC GTGATGATC GTGATGATC 600  
AGATGAGCA ATGCTATTA ATGTTGAGAG AAGAGAGCTC AAGAGAGCTC AAGAGAGCTC 660  
TGTGAGACA TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 720  
CAGAAATGCA TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 780  
TGAAGATG TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 840  
TGAAGATG TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 900  
TGAAGATG TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 960  
CAGATATCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 1020  
CAGATATCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 1080  
CAGATATCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC TGAAGAGCTC 1140  
TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC 1200  
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TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC TGTGCTGCTC 3060  
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Seq ID NO: 8 Protein sequence  
Protein Accession #: none found

1 11 21 31 41 51  
70 75  
MLVRLPYS LLACSLHS QTVPLSRSGS CDSLECNKEB DDTMLNCEA KQVWYSES 60  
PFRSRLS LLNGLNMLH TNDSPSLTA NENLQPNR ADIBQAPNG LGLKQLRN 120  
HPRV LHLN LKQVSLTP LQDREHRL LGLLBNKX LKQVSLTP LQDREHRL 180  
IKGVWNSP PFRSRLS LLACSLHS QTVPLSRSGS CDSLECNKEB DDTMLNCEA 240  
TSLLKPLA POLPYITTS STQUPYPTCT IPCKNKLVP SOLLIKQER NIBLSULRP 300

PPQPRKUL AGRIHSLAK SOLVETPL MELHONRLE VLEGSFNNL TLQKLYLND 420  
NHLKSLGM FLQRLNLEL YLEYNAIKEI LPQTNPMK LKVLVNNNL LQVLPPIES 480  
GVLTYVNLK TQNTPLPVS NILDOLDLT QDLBPNWD CSDLVVLQQ WIKLSQVTV 540  
TDLICLTPG HLKDKELKAL NSEIOLPOL NNPBMPTQS YLAVYTPA TTTAOTLRS 600  
YDAVPLYL ILGLMPTIT VVCAADIVV LVLRHARYK KQVDEQMIQ NSPVLQYSM 660  
VLAFTNRT TERESALYEQ HAYTPMVRHY KSPFOPKHL BBEENRKEJ GSDAKRLQS 720  
LLEGRNHT PAMHREKNT PASTNRTD PASTNRTD PASTNRTD PASTNRTD 780  
QLQPMENAT PAMHREKNT PASTNRTD PASTNRTD PASTNRTD PASTNRTD 840

Seq ID NO: 9 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM\_003474  
Coding sequence: 307-3036 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51  
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CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 180  
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 240  
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 300  
CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 360  
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CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 600  
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CAGCTGCT CTCTCTACT CCGGGGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA CCGGAGCA 3540  
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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGACGC 1860  
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 AAGAGCTCT CCAAGAAAG CTGAAGGCCA CTTGTGCGCG AGGTGCGCAT CTTGCCGCGA 1980  
 CTGAAGGCA CCGCGAAGA CAACTGTGCC GAAAGGCGAG AAGAGCTGCA GCGAATGCGA 2040  
 AAGGCGGCC TGCATGCTC AGTCTTGA

Seq ID NO: 28 Protein language: F02NESH predicted  
 Protein Accession #: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)  
 Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGACGC 1860  
 CCGAGGAGG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAAGGAGGC ATTTGCCCA GGTCTCCACC 1920  
 AAGAGCTCT CCAAGAAAG CTGAAGGCCA CTTGTGCGCG AGGTGCGCAT CTTGCCGCGA 1980  
 CTGAAGGCA CCGCGAAGA CAACTGTGCC GAAAGGCGAG AAGAGCTGCA GCGAATGCGA 2040  
 AAGGCGGCC TGCATGCTC AGTCTTGA

Seq ID NO: 29 DNA sequence  
 Protein Accession #: F02NESH predicted  
 Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGACGC 1860  
 CCGAGGAGG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAAGGAGGC ATTTGCCCA GGTCTCCACC 1920  
 AAGAGCTCT CCAAGAAAG CTGAAGGCCA CTTGTGCGCG AGGTGCGCAT CTTGCCGCGA 1980  
 CTGAAGGCA CCGCGAAGA CAACTGTGCC GAAAGGCGAG AAGAGCTGCA GCGAATGCGA 2040  
 AAGGCGGCC TGCATGCTC AGTCTTGA

Seq ID NO: 30 DNA sequence  
 Protein Accession #: F02NESH predicted  
 Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGACGC 1860  
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 AAGAGCTCT CCAAGAAAG CTGAAGGCCA CTTGTGCGCG AGGTGCGCAT CTTGCCGCGA 1980  
 CTGAAGGCA CCGCGAAGA CAACTGTGCC GAAAGGCGAG AAGAGCTGCA GCGAATGCGA 2040  
 AAGGCGGCC TGCATGCTC AGTCTTGA

Seq ID NO: 31 Protein language: F02NESH predicted  
 Protein Accession #: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)  
 Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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ACCAAGAGC TGGGCGACCT CAACTGCTCT CTGGAAGGGA GCCAGAGGCC CCAAGGACGC 1860  
 CCGAGGAGG CTAGCTTTCC CAGGAGACCA GAAAGGAGGC ATTTGCCCA GGTCTCCACC 1920  
 AAGAGCTCT CCAAGAAAG CTGAAGGCCA CTTGTGCGCG AGGTGCGCAT CTTGCCGCGA 1980  
 CTGAAGGCA CCGCGAAGA CAACTGTGCC GAAAGGCGAG AAGAGCTGCA GCGAATGCGA 2040  
 AAGGCGGCC TGCATGCTC AGTCTTGA

Seq ID NO: 32 DNA sequence  
 Protein Accession #: F02NESH predicted  
 Coding sequence: 131-2405 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)







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[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]











AAA UUGAAA 4280  
TTT CTTGATG 4120





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CGCATCTTC AGGATGATGAT CGCGCTCTTC AGGTAAAGTTA TCTTCGCGC CGTACCACT 60  
GTCCACAGAG CGCAGCGCGC TCTCTCAAGT CGCTATCCG CGCCAGAGAGA CAGGGCTTC 120  
AGAGAGATT ATTAAAGGCG GTGCGCAGCG GACATATCCG CGCATTCTG TGAACGACGC 180  
CGGCGCGCGC GAGGAGACCG AGGGGTGGGG CTGGGTATTG TACAGACACT GGGGCAAGGC 240  
CCCTGTGGA CACCATCTTC CCAAGCTCTC TGGTCTGCTG GATTCGGAGG AGCGGTGGCG 300  
ACCTGGGCT CATGTTTCT CAGAGGATAT AAGCGGCGCG CGGGGTGGGA TCGTCTGCT 360  
CGCTCTGCG CAGCGCGGCG GTGTGGTGGT GGGGCGAGCG ATGGAGAGG TGAACGCGG 420  
GACCTCTGCT TCACTGCTGC TATTCGCTGT GGGTCTGCG CTCAGCTGCT TCTACTGAT 480  
CGCTGCGC CGCGCGCAC TGGTCAAGCT CGCCGAGAGG GTGAAAGTCT CTCATACAT 540  
TCTGAGGAG GGTATGATG GCGTCTGCG CATGAGGCT GGGAAAGTCT CAGTAAATTC 600  
TCTGAGGAG GGTATGATG GCGTCTGCG TGAATGCT TTAATAGTA AATATAGTA 660  
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CATAGCCAC TTTAAACAG ATTTTCTAT AATTGAAGA GAACAAAG ATACTTGA 900  
AGTTGGGGA GAAGGTGGAG AAAAAGATGT GTTTAGAGT GTTCTGAG TCATATTT 960  
ACAAGTAC CATTTTGG ATGGAGAGG AATCAGAGT CAATCAATG AAAAGTACG 1020  
ACAGCTGAT CGAGATTGG ATGGAGATT CAGAGATCA CGCTGGCTCT TACAGATTG 1080  
GCTGGCTTG CTAGTTTCA GACGAGGGA CAGAGCTAT CGGAAATCA AGGATATT 1140  
CTATAAGCA ATCCAGAAC GCGAGAGCT TCAAGAAA ATGATGACA TCTCCAAAC 1200  
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GCTTATGTA TACTCTTG CAGGCGACA TACTCTCA ACTAGTGG CTGTGATGG 1320  
CTGTGATGG TACTCTTG CAGGCGACA TACTCTCA ACTAGTGG CTGTGATGG 1380  
CTGTGATGG TACTCTTG CAGGCGACA TACTCTCA ACTAGTGG CTGTGATGG 1440  
TGTGATGG TACTCTTG CAGGCGACA TACTCTCA ACTAGTGG CTGTGATGG 1500  
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TGTGATGG TACTCTTG CAGGCGACA TACTCTCA ACTAGTGG CTGTGATGG 1740  
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CAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 1920  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 2040  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 2340  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3180  
GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3240  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3420  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3540  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3720  
GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3780  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 3900  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 4020  
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GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 4140  
GAGATGCT CAGAGAGC CTGAGAGC AGTATGCT TACAGATG TACAGAGC AGTATGCT 4200

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MAAGAGGALL GLLAAGGSH QOAMKVTGG NLSMLIAC AFLSLVYL RLAAGHVL 60  
PAGVKSPTT FSPFLPFLA IAEKSPYIEF LENAYEKYV VSTYAWKFT PTVLGSDA 120  
ALLPKNSND LNAEDVYSL TTPYPOKVA YDVPYFVLE QKFMKSLN IAEKSPYIE 180  
IEKTEKSEF SWDSIDSEKVN FEALSHLIL TASTICLHREK ISQUNHKA QLYADLDGPF 240  
SHAAWLPKW LPLSPFRSD RAEHREKDF TACIKORUS QGQIDILQT LLDATYKDOF 300  
PLDDEYAKN LUULLLGGH DYSTSTAG FPLAKORUS KACTLEQTY COBNPLITY 360  
VYVLEKNDK BYLQDPASG EKEAYPOFA GRKRCODEN AYQKNTWS TMLLITFDL 420  
IDQYPTPNY TMIHPYDNY VIRYKRSK

Seq ID NO: 83 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM\_006511.2  
Coding sequence: 64-316 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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AATCTAGAA GTTCCAAATCA CTCATTTTCT GTTAAAGCTG AGCTCCAGC AAAACAAGCC 60  
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AATCEGAAT TCTGCCAGC TCTTTTCT GTTAAAGCTG AGCTCCAGC AAAACAAGCC 180  
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TTAGAATGA AAGAATGCA GAAATGATG TCCCTTCCA AAGAAGCTC CATTCGCGAA 300  
GTCTGTGTA AATATGGA GAAATGATG TCCCTTCCA AAGAAGCTC CATTCGCGAA 360  
TCCCTGTCT TCAATGACA CCGTATGCT CACTGAGAA TGTAAAGCT TCAAGTGT 420  
GCTTAAATA ATCATCTCT CTC

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LPFAVTVLLI GFLQLALVH CAPPAAGQQ PRPEIAPG AVROQWEN NQOVFSL 60  
GSYQQRER DFGAAVPCAA NASAQDPTT ILLJDRTA AGRITAGSS OYTAGRPET 120  
ARWFCAGTS TSLRABAPB BAENGTAPB WALNLEPI SRVDGVVDD PNPYKYSDD 180  
NRYNYTDTY BRPFGDRTY POYGTDTYV GLPDLVADY YQATYVQK ASHMYLSCAA 240  
EENCLASTY RADVDEYDR VLLRFQRYK NQGTSEPLS RRYSEWHS CHQYHSMDE 300  
FSLYLLDAN TORRWAERH AFPLETDC DYVHBAFAC TANTQGLSP CYDTYQDID 360  
CQWIDTVK PONTLYKSV NPSLYPES YTNVYKCDI RYTHRHAYAS OCTSPY

Seq ID NO: 87 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM\_006419.1  
Coding sequence: 91-420 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

TTTCGCACCT GCGAGAGAT GTTTAAAAA ACTGACTCTG CTAAATGAGC TGGACTCAGA 60

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[illegible][illegible]

QKKT  
IEIATLKG VQTCLNPSA DVN

Seq. ID NO. 115 DNA sequence NM\_000338.1  
Nucleic Acid Accession #  
Coding sequence: 121-1426 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)  
1 11 21 31 41 51  
CAACGAGAT GAGTGGATG TTGCGAAG TTTCACCA 60  
AAGAACAA ACAACACAA AAGAACAA ACTCTCTT GATCTACT TTGAGATT 120  
399

1 11 21 31 41 51

50 CAGCAACGAG CTTCGACGCGA CCGACGACGAG CCGAGACAGC GACTGCGTGTG ACTCTGTGTAC 120  
CTGCTGTGTG TCGCGCGCGT CTGCGCGCGT CCGAGACGAG TTGCGGTGTAG TCTGTGTGTAC 150  
CGACTGTG CTGGAACATCTG AGAGACATCTG AGAGACATCTG CCGCGCGCGT GTGCGGTGTAG 180  
CGCGGAGCTG CCGTCAAGGAGA AGAGATCTCT GAGAACGCGT CCGATGTGTAT GTGACAGCTGT 210  
CGGCGATGAG CAGTCAATATG CAGACGCGCT ACCGACGCGT CCGGACGCGT TCGCATGTGCG 240  
CGCGGCGTGT TCGTCTCGCG GCGGCGCGTGT CAGTCAAGAG GAGAGCGCGCG CCGCGTGTGCG 270  
CCGCTGTGCG GCGGCGCGTGT GCGCGCGCGT GTTGTGATCTG ACAGCGAGGTCA AGAGATGTGAC 300  
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CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1110  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1140  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1170  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1200  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1230  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1260  
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CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1320  
CTTGTGTGTG GAGCGATGTG CAGCGCGCGCG CTGCTGTGAG CAGCGCGCGT GTTGTGTGTGAC 1350  
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55

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[illegible]

401

AAGTACTGCT GTTATGACTGG AGATGTGCTG TCATTCTG ATGTCTGTGA TTTATGACAT 2460  
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 TGCTCTAGTT ATGTAAGATT ATTCTTATTA GAAACAAACA TCGTCTGACG AGGACAACT 2470  
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 TGAATGGTCT ATCCGCGTCA AAGAGAGGCG TGCTGTGCTGCT GATGTATGAA CTCCTGAAT 2480  
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 AACAGGCTCT TAAAGAGTGA TTCTCTCT GTTACTGCT AGACGACAG GTTCTCTAT 2505  
 AACAGGCTCT TAAAGAGTGA TTCTCTCT GTTACTGCT AGACGACAG GTTCTCTAT 2510  
 ACAAAATAT TCTGAGGAGT GCGAGGAGG GCGAGGAGG GCGAGGAGG GCGAGGAGG 2515  
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 AACCAAGCT AGCAATATT GTTATTTTAA AAGAGTTTA AAGAGGATA AAGAGGATA 2525  
 AATATAGCAT ATTATCTGAC CAGC

Seq ID NO: 120 Protein sequence:  
Protein Accession #: NP\_055026.1

25

Seq ID NO: 121 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM 001854

Coding sequence: 163,557  
 Nucleic Acid Accession #:

Counting sequences: 165-5387 (7881111111) New sequences correspond to the number of ways to write  $n$  as a sum of positive integers.

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 TGGTGGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG 180  
 TGGTGGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG 240  
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 TGGTGGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG GAGGAGGAGG 780  
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Seq ID NO: 122 Protein sequence:  
Protein Accession #: NP\_001845

[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 122 Protein sequence  
 Protein Accession: NP\_001845

[illegible]

Seq ID NO: 121 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NP\_ 015886  
Coding sequence: 481-1261 (Underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51

30 GAAATCCGCC CCCGCCGCC TCACTGGTG TGTATATAT TCTGGGACAG ATTATCAGCA 60  
ATATCTGT CTTCCCTCT GATCTAT TTTTCTTCTC TCCAGATGAT TTCTAATGC 120  
GATGATGAT TCAATTTAT GGTATGGTG CATCTGTCT GATATCTCT GTCTATGATCA 180  
ATTGCTTCA TGGGCTCTG TCCATGACT AAAAAATGA TGAAGATCT ACTCTAGATT 240  
ATCTCTGAG CTGATGATA ACATTTTGT GGAATTTGA CCGTCTATGCT ATCAAGCAT 300  
CTGCTCAAA GATGTCTTG TAAATCTTA CCGTCTATGCG CTAATTTTT TCAATAGACC 360  
TAACTATAG TTCTGTCT TAAAGCAAGT AAGATGGTGT GCGCTCTCT CTTCAACCGT 420  
CAAGATATA GCATCTATG CCGTCTATGAG TGCATGATGT TGTCTCTCT TCTCTATGAC 480  
AAGTACGCTC GTCTCTATA CCGTCTATG TCTATCGGG CAGACATAA ATTCTATGCA 540  
TATGACAGCA GTCTCTAAG CAGCAATAGA TTCACTGGG ATCTCCAAAG CAGAGGGGAA 600  
GATGATGAG CAGCAATAG CAGCAATAG TCTCTATAT TCAATATC AAGTTGGG 720  
CACTCTGAG CAGCAATAG CAGCAATAG TCTCTATAT TCAATATC AAGTTGGG 780  
CACTCTGAG CAGCAATAG CAGCAATAG TCTCTATAT TCAATATC AAGTTGGG 840  
ATTTGCGAG CAGCAATAG CAGCAATAG TCTCTATAT TCAATATC AAGTTGGG 900  
ATTTTGGCG CAATATCT CTTATGAGC TTGGGAGCAT GACATCTATC TCCATATTGT 960  
CAAGCATCT TATGATAG TGAAGATGA TGGTGTCTA TATCCCGAG ATTCTCAAGCC 1020  
CAGATGTCT CAGATAGATT TGTGTGCCA GTGACAGCA TATAGACAGA TGGTTTGGCC 1080  
CATCTCTCA CAGATAGAT GCGCATATCT TGTCTGCCA AAGCATATAT TTTGGGGATG 1140  
TTGTGGGGA CTGATGATT ACTGTGGTG CAACTATGCT CCAAAAGGCA ATTGGATG 1200  
AAGACAGCA TATTAAGAT GGGTACAT TCAATCTGT TCTCTAAGT ATTGGGGGATC 1260  
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ATTGAGAG ATCTCTGCA TAAATATG TATGATGAG ACGATGGCAT GTATATAT 1380  
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AGTATCTCT TGTATAAAT ATGTGTTTC TAGCAATTT GTTTATCTCT TTGGGATCT 1500

35 40 45 50 55

Seq ID NO: 124 English  
Protein Accession #: NP\_ 055970.1

60 1 11 21 31 41 51  
MIAE VISA LLESLUCEAS YWLLNSTD SPFNNTDI BAALKQLOS ADPEARER 40  
YISONDNIAT LHYRQVOK VPPAANMEY MWDSIBAS ABAAWATC DHOPTTLPR 120  
LOONLSATO LYRSL QVK MYWYEDVA APYPOCHOR CMRUCITUC THITOMVAT 180  
SRUCICAH CONYFAYWVS WRBAATVLVN YAPKONWIDE APYK VGVPCS SCPEBSGGSC 240  
65 NIDGICHA CONYFAYWVS

Seq ID NO: 125 DNA sequence  
Nucleo Acid Accession #: NM\_001793  
Coding sequence: 54-2543 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

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CTCCGACGCC GTGCGCGCGG GCGTCTCAGG AGGCTGAAAG GCGCTTGTGAG GCGGCGAGGCG 180  
CGTAGCAGCA GCGCGCGCAG GCGTCTGGGA AGCTATTATC GCGCTGGCGT GCGGGAAGGCG 240

404

CAGTCTTGT AGTCAATGAT ATGTAATGACT TAACTGTGTTG GATGTGGTGA AGATCTACG 300  
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 GAGACAGA GAGAGATATG GTTGCTGTGTT CATTAATGTT CCGTAATGAT GCGACAGGCTG 420  
 CTTCTCCCA GAGATCAAT CAGCTTAAGT CTAATACGTA TAGAGACAA AGAATCTATG 480  
 ACAATCAT GGGGGGGGGT GACACAGCC GCGGCGAGAG TGTCTCTGT GTAGAGATG 540  
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Seq ID NO: 124, Protein Accession: NP\_007174  
Protein Accession #: NP\_007174

Seq ID NO: 127 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession #: NM\_00256.1  
Coding sequence: 60-734 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

CCCTCTGGGG CCGTCCAGTC CCCCAGACCT CACAGGCTCA GTCCGGGATC TCACGATGCA 60  
405







TAACACAAA TGTGGCTAT GTAAAGCTT ACATCTGAT TTAATGAAA GATTAAAG 1500  
AAATATAT ATTTTGTCT A

Seq ID NO: 134 English sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession # NP\_006741.1  
Protein Accession # XP\_006539

1 11 21 31 41 51

MDRHSIFR WLQELCAMA VLTGKRCR YCDAAKCV ATGMCKSELG CSESLDPQN 60  
SNPLTHGCL DESLSTTDC QAKQARNHSG TITPLECH EDMQVRLGL DVLSPFGEA 120  
SQQNRVQHD GSRNLTK VQ ELTSKELWF RAAVVA VLA GLLVLLIM LALMLRSEN 180  
KQLQDQKQK LSRILYHFSHO HHSKKQVAK LDLEQVYVS OHBNCCLTCD RHRQLDLSND 240  
KLSLVHWMV YSHKQLEFV

Seq ID NO: 135 DNA sequence  
Nucleic Acid Accession # NP\_006741.1  
Protein Accession # XP\_006539

Coding sequence: 64-115 (underlined sequences correspond to start and stop codons)

1 11 21 31 41 51

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ACCTCTTCA GCGCAGGCT TGAATGAT ACTGTAAAT CAGCATATG AGATACCAT 180  
ATACATCT GCGCAGGCT CAGTCTCTG CAGTCTCTG TGTGCTCTT GATCTCGCC 240  
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MDVQKATGD YKSLDKNS MIASTATVH YLDSLRQV BYTRQKAT PESTKSK 360  
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Nucleic Acid Accession # XP\_000559  
Protein Accession # XP\_000559

1 11 21 31 41 51

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It is understood that the examples described above in no way serve to limit the true scope of this invention, but rather are presented for illustrative purposes. All publications, sequences of accession numbers, and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

#### WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method of detecting a breast cancer-associated transcript in a cell
- 2 from a patient, the method comprising contacting a biological sample from the patient with a
- 3 polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence
- 4 as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample comprises
- 2 isolated nucleic acids.
- 1 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acids are mRNA.
- 1 4. The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of amplifying
- 2 nucleic acids before the step of contacting the biological sample with the polynucleotide.
- 1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a
- 2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is immobilized on
- 2 a solid surface.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is undergoing a therapeutic
- 2 regimen to treat breast cancer.
- 1 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is suspected of having
- 2 breast cancer.
- 1 9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a polynucleotide
- 2 sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.
- 1 10. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 9, which is labeled.
- 1 11. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 9.
- 1 12. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 11.

1 13. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule  
2 having polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-25.

1 14. An antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide of claim 13.

1 15. The antibody of claim 14, further conjugated to an effector component.

1 16. The antibody of claim 15, wherein the effector component is a  
2 fluorescent label.

1 17. The antibody of claim 15, wherein the effector component is a  
2 radioisotope or a cytotoxic chemical.

1 18. The antibody of claim 15, which is an antibody fragment.

1 19. The antibody of claim 15, which is a humanized antibody

1 20. A method of detecting a breast cancer cell in a biological sample from  
2 a patient, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody of claim  
3 14.

1 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the antibody is further conjugated to  
2 an effector component.

1 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the effector component is a  
2 fluorescent label.

1 23. A method for identifying a compound that modulates a breast cancer-  
2 associated polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (i) contacting the compound with a breast cancer-associated polypeptide, the  
4 polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least  
5 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25; and

6 (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

1 24. A drug screening assay comprising the steps of

2 (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having breast cancer or a cell  
3 isolated therefrom;  
4 (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively  
5 hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-25 in a  
6 treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control  
7 cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the  
8 polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of breast cancer.

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